THEY ALL ADMIT IT.

THE NEWS AGENTS, THE NEWSBOYS, THE MERCHANTS, AND THE READING PUBLIC ADMIT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

WARSHIPS.

GERMANY'S LATEST GROUP OF SEA MONSTERS DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED—HOW THE SWISS MAKE CHEESE—AND OTHER SPECIALS TOMORROW.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

Thursday promises to be fair, though some cloudiness is probable, with light westerly winds and temperature near or slightly above the freezing point during the day. Friday promises fair without great change in temperature.

ALMANAC, THURSDAY, JAN. 6.
Sun rises—7:14; sets, 4:23.
Moon sets—6:21 p. m.
High water—10 a. m.; 10:45 p. m.

AN INVESTIGATION

Demanded by Stock Holders of Appleton Co.

TREASURER OF THE COMPANY WAS CRITICISED.

Sentiment to Abolish Boston Office.

About 25 stockholders of the Appleton Manufacturing company met in a hall in the Runels' Building last night, to take action relative to the changes proposed to be made in the affairs of the company at the annual meeting in Boston today. Among those present were the Hon. John J. Donovan, J. E. Shanley, Charles Runels, Henry Runels, A. D. Carter, E. L. Rowell, M. J. Perkins, G. W. Pearson, Joseph A. Brown, S. N. Wood, Samuel Chapin, and Henry C. Howe. Henry Runels was elected chairman.

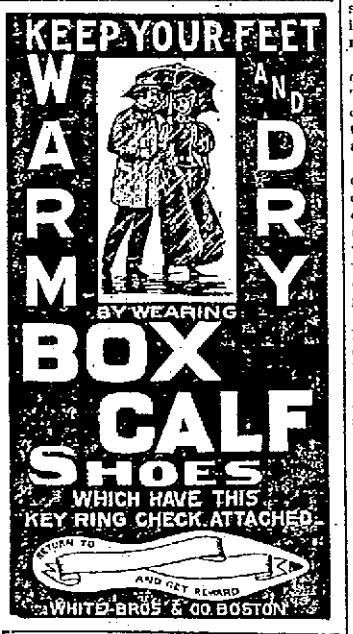
The management was sharply criticized, especially by Mr. Chapin, who said it had cost too much to run the company; that it had not been managed judiciously; that the treasurer managing it had never made money for any mill with which he had been connected; and that there was no need of the Boston office which the treasurer represented.

Mr. Henry C. Howe, one of the directors, thought the company had been mismanaged, but that there was a chance to make money with it. The directors, he said, were on the company's paper and are now liable for $75,000, for which the company is indebted below the legal limit. He was favorable to cutting down the stock and putting in fresh capital, or else selling the whole concern for the benefit of the stockholders.

It was finally voted, unanimously, that the chairman of the meeting shall at the meeting today make a motion that a committee of five, outside the directors, be appointed to investigate the affairs of the company and recommend such course as they deem best for the interests of the stockholders.

The best of toilet waters, clean towels, and courteous treatment and experienced workmen at the barber shop, Room 16, Runels' Building.

Auction sale Thursday, January 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., of the entire stock of groceries and provisions at store, 83 Tucker street; also pung, covered butcher cart, buggy; bay colt, 4 years old record 2.28.
—Chas. H. Worcester, Constable.

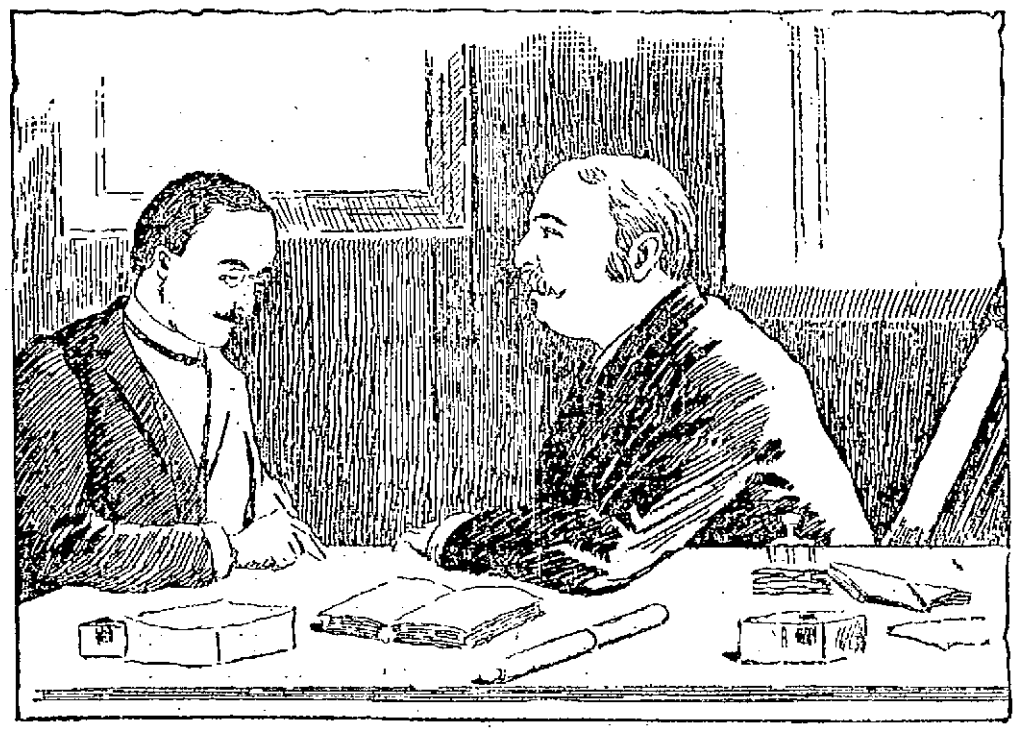


James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

SLEIGHS—1 FINE NEW SLEIGH, 1 GOOD second-hand sleigh, 1 good Pung for sale very cheap. 60 Rob street.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

Boys' and Girls' Sleds.—A nice sled for Boys and Girls with one pound of our 60c Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 27 E. Merrimack street, telephone 69-3.



MAYOR BENNETT AT HIS OFFICE IN CITY HALL.

BENNETT'S DAY

How He Spent the First Day in Office.

HE HAD QUITE A NUMBER OF CALLERS.

City Solicitor Qua Expresses His Thanks.

Mayor Bennett's first day in office was pleasing to himself and satisfactory to his friends.

He took hold like an old-timer.

The Colonel has the reputation, particularly among those who do not know him, of being a gruff, offensive old man. These people are mistaken.

It is natural for him to be gruff and blunt, but he neither intends to, nor does he give the slightest offence to one who seeks and obtains a friendly interview.

He arrived at City Hall at 9.15, coming to the building in his fine private turn-out. Five minutes after his arrival, every office holder knew that the Mayor was ready for business.

First, he sent for Purchasing Agent Barnard and told him to bring blank copies of requisitions with him. Mr. Barnard spent fifteen or twenty minutes with His Honor explaining some things about the requisitions.

An old lady sought an interview and was pleasantly received.

"What is it, my good woman?" asked Mayor Bennett.

She told a story of want and said she would like some help from the city. The Mayor called Secretary Hall and directed him to accompany her to the office of Secretary Courtney of the pauper department.

City Messenger Going was next given instructions. "When I ring that bell once," said the Mayor, "I will want to see you. When I ring twice, show in the next party who is waiting to see me."

Then Colonel Bennet tried the code of signals on a few reporters. Harry Timins, the Mayor's confidential man, came around about 10 o'clock, and after satisfying himself that things were all right, he departed.

There were several more callers, including Superintendent Bray, who was called in to make some minor repairs on the locks on the doors leading from the Mayor's private office. By the way, Mayor Bennett has had large and very unattractive bolts placed on every door in his office and people are beginning to wonder why.

His Honor remained at City Hall till 12.30 when he came from the building, entered his carriage, and was driven home to lunch. He returned to City Hall for a while during the afternoon, and then left for home, where he saw several of his political friends and talked over matters pertaining to the administration.

When the Aldermen meet next Tuesday, it is likely that Mayor Bennett will notify them of the appointment of Private Secretary Hall, though he is not obliged to do so. He may also recommend that the secretary act as clerk of committees also.

City Solicitor Qua expresses the greatest gratitude and thanks to the democrats for their assistance in his fight on Monday. "I am deeply grateful to the democrats," says Mr. Qua, "Nothing touched me more deeply than their loyalty to me, their earnest work in my behalf. I witnessed some of the grand work done for me. Men whom I thought would stick a knife deep in me and turn it around if they got the chance, worked for me and did much in accomplishing my victory. I never saw anything like it before."

Councilman McCluskey says: "There have been reports that I voted for Wm. T. True. It is not so. I voted for Richard Bray on every ballot."

Harry Murray is not sore over his defeat for city clerk, nor does he think it means his removal from the political game. He was around City Hall last night during the session of the council and said: "If a ballot was taken for city clerk before 12 o'clock Monday night, I would have won. The influence was brought to bear on some of my supporters during the noon hour. The screws were put on then and they pressed tight. That is why I lost."

It is reported that the republican councilmen had agreed to stand by Supt. Fowler in the conference held on Inauguration Day. How well they did it is seen by the vote that elected Mr. Cheney.

BURKE INSTITUTE

NEW BOARD OF OFFICERS INSTALLED LAST EVENING.

The Burke Temperance institute held a fine meeting last night, the hall being crowded. The newly elected officers were installed and President McCarthy in his address reviewed the history of the society and pointed out the present condition of affairs. The president was royally received when he took the chair. He told the members that he would be fair and impartial in all his rulings, that he would carefully guard the society's welfare. The board of government then provided cigars for the members, and a fine entertainment program was carried out, which included a piano solo by Arthur Mills; vocal selections by the B.T.I. quartette and Messrs. Frank O'Neil, John Maguire, John Shea, John Higgins and John McMahon.

The Mathews installed their officers late night, each official delivering a brief address touching on the welfare of the society. President Gallagher told of what twas done in the way of general work during the past six months and said that for the ensuing term the members would be provided with a course of lectures for their instruction.

During the meeting the treasurer's and financial secretary's reports for the last quarter were read and contained some interesting figures how the society has progressed in the past three months. One of the most interesting items in the report was in the increase in membership. On January 1, there were over 360 members on the rolls of the organization.

The following officers were elected at the regular meeting of Welcome Assembly of the Pythian Sisterhood last evening: Chancellor commander, Mrs. C. Clark; vice commander, Mrs. Fournier; prelate, Mrs. Samuel Chapin; past chancellor, Mrs. G. W. Jockow; keeper of records and seals, Mrs. Carrie Cheney; mistress at arms, Mrs. Kilburn; assistant, Mrs. McKenney; mistress of the exchequer, Mrs. Dudley.

MRS. J. C. AYER DEAD

PASSED AWAY IN PARIS AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death at her home in Paris of Mrs. Josephine M. Ayer, widow of Dr. James C. Ayer. It is supposed that her illness must have been of a sudden character, or at least after a brief illness, as letters have been received from her within a short time. Lowell friends who visited her in Paris recently found her in fair health.

Mrs. Ayer has lived in Paris for many years and filled a unique place in high social world of that great capital. But she has never forgotten Lowell, where her munificence has a monument in the Ayer Home for Young Women and Children, and she was a constant benefactor of charities. Only yesterday a gift of $50 to the Old Ladies' Home was chronicled. She did a great deal of good in an unostentatious way and her death will be regretted by many outside her intimate circle of relatives and friends.

REV. FR. GLEASON.

Rev. Henry A. Walsh of St. Mary's church, Randolph, preached his farewell sermon Sunday. He will go to Woburn, and Rev. Daniel J. Gleason, formerly of St. Patrick's church, Lowell, who was appointed to Randolph last summer, will assume his position. Rev. Fr. Gleason celebrated the solemn high mass Sunday, which marked the departure of Rev. Fr. Walsh.

WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

The National association of Wool manufacturers of the United States hold their annual meeting in Boston, January 12. They will come to Lowell by a special train and the next day will be entertained at luncheon at the Board of Trade rooms.

Private Bert W. Chandler of Company C, Mechanic Phalanx, has received a long service medal for continuous service for nine years.

DEATHS.

CUMMINGS—Dennis Cummings, a prominent and highly respected citizen, father of Lawrence Cummings, the well known newspaperman, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 163 Adams street after a long illness, having attained the age of 73 years. Mr. Cummings was born in Ireland and came to this country 51 years ago, settling in the old Fort Hill district in Boston where nearly all of the pioneer Irishmen of Boston first settled. Until 1870 he resided in Boson, since that time having been a resident of this city. Mr. Cummings was a laborer in his younger days, but seven years ago retired from active work and enjoyed in his declining days the comfort afforded him by his industrious and dutiful children. Since last August he has been confined to his room and his passing away was not unexpected. When able to be about he was always a faithful and active member of St. Patrick's parish and will be greatly missed by the older members of the parish.

He is survived by his widow, one son, Lawrence, three daughters and seven grandchildren, residing in this city, and a daughter and a brother residing in Woburn. The funeral will take place from St. Patrick's church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

McCORT—Mrs. Sarah McCort, aged 84 years, died this morning at her home, 8 Linden street. She had resided in this city over 50 years and she leaves one son, Michael, and three daughters, Miss Sarah A. McCort, Mrs. Mary McDonald and Mrs. Margaret Banigan.

Funeral Friday morning from St. Peter's church. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

MAYOR BENNETT.

Mayor Bennett was not at his office this morning and Secretary Hall explained that His Honor was attending to some matters pertaining to his private business that required his personal attention.

MARRIAGE INTENTIONS.

The following intentions were recorded at the City Clerk's office today: Guy T. Hickford 23, 551 Branch street, to Mary H. Black, 23, 223 School street; John Finnegan, 21, 122 Prince street, to Mary Murphy, 19, 47 Summer street.

NINETY CENTS

Buys the best mantle gas burner in the city at J. H. Barry's, 493 Market street.

Ladies' Skating Boots.

Extra high cut, extension sole, edge stitched, made of heavy Chrome Kid and Brown Willow Calf, $2.50 to $3.50.

$3 Box Calf Boots $2.

Our entire line of $3 Goodyear Welted Lace Boots—may be sizes here and there missing, now $2. Here is a thoroughly good boot, well adapted for winter wear.

Spring Heel Arctics

Misses' Button, $1.25; Ladies' 2½ to 5 sizes, $1.50, either button or buckle. These prices are lower than you can obtain at wholesale.

Rubber Boots.

Child's' Fleece Lined $1; Misses $1.25; Ladies' $1.50; Children's extension leg Rubber Boots, spring heel, $1.75; Youth's Storm King Boots 11 to 13½, $1; Boys' sizes, 1 to 5, $2.25; Men's $3; and still we keep selling Woonsocket Boots at $2.48.

O'SULLIVAN BROS.
Opp. City Hall.

STRIKE AT NEW BEDFORD

Is Now Imminent and May be Voted by Unions To-Night.

Despatch Received Here Calling Executive Meeting of National Union to Grant Permission—Vigorous Battle Against the Cut Down in the Mills.

The New Bedford mill operatives are determined to strike and have asked permission of the National Mule Spinners' union to resist by a strike the cut-down of wages already announced. The following despatch is self-explanatory:

"Mr. Michael Duggan, President National Spinners' Union, Lowell.

New Bedford, Jan. 5, 1898.

The unions of New Bedford want a meeting of the Executive Council for Sunday, at Boston, in order that they may obtain permission to strike against the cut down of wages in the cotton mills. Wire arrangements and notify members at once, Yours,

Samuel Ross,
Secretary Mule Spinners' Nat'l Union.

It is now probable that a strike will be declared in New Bedford and supported as far as possible by the other mill cities, in which the cut-down has been announced.

There is less reason for the cut-down in Fall River than there is in any of the other cities because some of the mills there are earning dividends of from 10 to 12 per cent.

It is probable that a meeting of the executive council will be called in Boston Sunday, as suggested in the despatch.

ACTION OF UNIONS.

New Bedford, Jan. 5.—Arrangements were made yesterday forenoon for a mass meeting of the spinners, to be held in City Hall this evening when action will be taken in the 10 per cent. cut-down of wages in the mills, which is to go into effect on Monday, January 17.

The officers of the local union declare that the vote will be to strike unless the cotton manufacturers recede from their vote of December 31.

The Carders' union will hold its regular meeting in Spinners' hall at the same time, when the situation will be discussed. It is stated on good authority that the carders will later on hold a general meeting and formally vote to strike.

CARTER St. SCHOOL

Again There Was no Heat There.

AND CHILLED PUPILS WERE DISMISSED.

Temperature was Down to 49 Degrees.

Why not close the Carter street school for the remainder of the winter and prevent the spread of colds and worse diseases among the children attending it?

Such was the question proposed to a Sun reporter yesterday afternoon by an indignant taxpayer who has two small boys attending the Carter street school.

His story is as follows:

"This morning my wife dressed the little fellows and sent them to school, remarking as she did: 'I hope the school will be warm, for this is the coldest day yet.' She dressed the boys warmly and started them off to school.

In less than an hour they were home again, crying with the cold, the smaller one with his coat unbuttoned and his mittens in his pocket. When he got in the house, the tops of his fingers were white and bloodless, just about frostbitten. They told me that it was terribly cold in the school and in a short time they were sent home. So cold were they that they started out of school on the run for home, not realizing the necessity of looking to their coats and mittens.

"Of course, with a large room full of children to care for, the teacher no matter how thoughtful she might be, could not look after each scholar individually.

"Now I say that if they cannot heat that school properly, they should close it up for the entire winter season, and then we'll keep our children at home on such days as this."

Yesterday, H. H. Wilder & Co. had some of their men at the school building, endeavoring to push the fires to such a degree that heat enough might be developed to make it safe for the children.

The school yesterday morning was closed early, as the temperature in some rooms was down to 49 degrees.

NAT. ALLEN ARRESTED.

FOR ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT FROM "DR." HARRIET HALL.

Nathaniel Allen, who is well known in this city, was arested today on a warrant issued on complaint of "Dr." Harriet Hall for alleged embezzlement of $100. He was arraigned in police court this morning and was continued until January 7.

There were three drunks.

Dana Cummings got one month in jail.

MUSIC HALL.

Dan McCarthy's romantic Irish drama, "The Dear Irish Home" and "Cruiskeen Lawn" will be presented at Music Hall next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The plays contain some bright music and songs, good dancing, picturesque scenery and a sensational dramatic story interpreted by an excellent cast. The usual matinees will be given.

The play "Brother for Brother" will not come to Music Hall, but John A. Stevens famous drama, "Unknown" will be presented Saturday afternoon and evening.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

WILL OCCUPY UPPER STORY OF IRVINE BLOCK.

Tuesday morning men in the employ of Frank Weaver began the work of putting a roof on the Irvine block recently damaged by fire. Pilgrim commandery, Knights Templar, have now hired the whole upper story for use as an armory. The place will be made safer and before long new equipments will go in and the roomy place will echo to the tread of marching knights.

FUNERALS.

SMITH—The funeral services of Miss Elizabeth Smith were held at her late residence on Woodward avenue on Tuesday afternoon, with a good attendance of her friends. Rev. Mr. Kenngott officiated. Interment was in the Lowell cemetery, the bearers being M. Wright and C. G. Perham.

LESLIE—The funeral of Mr. William Leslie took place from his late residence, 466 Fletcher street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. George Kenngott officiated and there was singing by Messrs. Hope, Ames, Hamblett and Butler. Among the floral tributes to the deceased were an anchor inscribed "Father"; pillow, "At Rest"; and a large spray of flowers from Mr. Daniel Harvey. Interment will be at Champlain, N. Y.

GREEN—The funeral of Mrs. Isadora L. Green took place yesterday at 2 o'clock from her late residence, No. 378 Rogers street. Rev. Geo. W. Bicknell of Cambridge conducted the services and Hon. Charles D. Palmer had charge of the funeral arrangements. The bearers were relatives of the deceased.

BON MARCHE RECEPTION.

Mrs. Joshua Swallow, matron of the Bon Marche building, and her genial husband, entertained the employes of the Bon Marche in the big building last evening. A most delightful time was enjoyed.

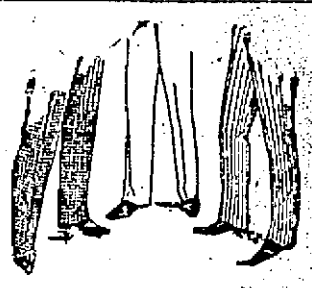
PROF. IATROS' LECTURE.

Prof. Michael Iatros delivered the third in his series of three lectures at the home of Mrs. W. A. Dickinson on Branch street yesterday afternoon. Prof. Iatros spoke on "Dante's Inferno" and gave a highly interesting discourse.

LOWELL DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

The canvass for the new city directory has just commenced. Messrs. Sampson, Murdock & Co., are the publishers. The work will be pushed right along until completed. Nine men are already at work to be joined by two more this week, making eleven in all. They are all experienced in the business and promise to put their very best efforts into the work and make this issue accurate and complete in every department. Boarding and lodging house keepers, please have your list ready when the canvasser calls and save time for both parties. Officers of churches, lodges and other societies, please bear in mind and correct your respective organizations whenever the canvasser calls. Headquarters during the canvass at the American House, also with the local agents. Joshua Merrill & Son, 124 Central street.

Rheumatism
Is permanently cured
By Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which neutralizes the
Lactic acid in the blood.
Thousands write
That they have felt
No symptoms of
Rheumatism since taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla.



THREE THOUSAND PAIRS

Of Winter Trousers in our Special Sale as follows: New patterns provided for this purpose.

ALL WOOL Cheviot Trousers, in new and very attractive patterns, 95c., $1.25, $1.45 up to $2.50.

WINTER WEIGHT Black Cheviot Trousers, 95c., $1.50.

HAIR LINE Cassimeres, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

HEAVY WEIGHT, Smooth faced Cassimeres $1.00, $1.45, $2.00 to $3.50.

FANCY WORSTED Trousers, $2.50, $3.00 up to $5.00.

PUTNAM & SON.
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

2 O'CLOCK

E. L. WHITE SPEAKS

Says no Notice of Cut Down Was Given.

SAYS WHITE BROS. PAY THE HIGHEST WAGES.

Quotes Wages Paid in Other Places.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. E. L. White of the firm of White Brothers made the following statement concerning the strike now in progress at his works:

"It appears that the shavers had been informed, unofficially, that a reduction was contemplated and some of the agitators, men who are always earning a small salary and ever ready to make trouble, elaborated upon the unjustness of the anticipated acts of the firm and prevailed upon the men to ascertain the truth or falsity of the rumors.

"We had given no notice of a reduction, yet it is true that we were considering the advisability of making a slight reduction in a certain grade, or a certain part of their work. This reduction would amount to a cut-down of about 24 or 25 cents a week.

"At present we are paying an average of $17.60 a week, according to the first 25 names on the pay roll—that is, the pay roll of the men in this department. In other places the average pay is $15 per week, but most of them are paid at the rate of $2.50 per day.

"We are the only firm in the country that does hand shaving and we pay higher wages than any other firm.

"In Woburn, Lynn, Salem and through the West no shavers receive over $2.50 per day."

THE BEAMERS WILL STRIKE.

The strike at White Bros.' tannery promises to assume greater proportions today and it would not be improbable if the entire plant had to close down before the present difficulty is over.

It was reported last evening that 60 or more beamers will go out today.

Their grievance, like that of the shavers, is a reduction, which, it is claimed averages a loss of 21 cents a day to each employe when working full time. The reduction is from ½ to 1½ cents per skin, the skins varying in grade.

Notices of the reduction were posted yesterday afternoon. Immediately the employes to be affected began to talk strike, with the result, it was reported, that if the old rates were not restored, today they will also go out.

The average wages drawn by the beamers is $13 a week when working on full time, but they seldom work on full time now.

E. L. White of the firm when approached by a reporter yesterday, said:

BEAMERS STILL AT WORK.

It was reported from the office this noon that the beamers are still at work.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Interest will commence February 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday, February 3d, in the

Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank

At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.
Chas. J. Gilles, Pres.
Wm. F. Mills, Cashier.

HANNA'S GREAT BATTLE

For the Senatorship From Ohio Still Fiercely Raging.

He is Two Votes Short of the Necessary Number—But Thinks He May be Able to Secure Those—Money Will Probably be Used.

Columbus, O., Jan. 5.—While there are said to be only nine dissenters among the 80 Republican members, one in the senate and eight in the house, yet the really doubtful list is limited to two or three. Some of the dissenting Republicans are not likely ever to be reconciled to Hanna. They have burned their bridges behind them and openly admit it.

Representatives Griffith of Union and Joyce of Guernsey, who voted with the "combine" on the organization of the house, state that they will vote for Hanna. This gives Hanna 54 in the house and 17 in the senate, a total of 71, or two short of the necessary majority. Droste of Hamilton, who votes for Boxwell for speaker, announced at the time he would vote for Gerrard, a silver Republican, for senator, so that the net gain for Hanna to date over the vote on the organization is only one.

The Hanna men say they expect to get the votes of Scott of Fulton and Sutan of Carroll, who are instructed for Hanna, but voted with the combine on the organization. On the other hand, the combination managers say that Scott and Rutan will remain with them to a finish, and that they expect to get Sulder of Greene and Redkay of Highland, who voted for Boxwell for speaker. The doubtful members are being offered their choice of chairmanships and given opportunity to make other selections they want. The power of the organization of the house is certainly being used to the greatest possible advantage, and its influence is not to be underestimated in connection with the support of the state administration. While Mr. Kurtz and his assistants will make no statements, yet they are holding back the appointments on the committees and other patronage in anticipation of gaining several votes on the senatorial ballot.

In holding its men in line, "the combine" is having trouble with some of the 65 Democratic members. It is believed that Mayor McKisson will give way to Kurtz for the short term for senator, while Governor Bushnell has all along been regarded as the candidate for the long term. Representatives Wiley of Wayne, Powell of Morrow, Niles of Lucas and other radical free silver Democrats are not satisfied with Kurtz and Bushnell, and if they are to vote for Republicans, they want them with pronounced silver records like that of Gerrard and others that are named. Some of the Democratic members insist that the breach is so wide and so deep now between the Republicans that John R. McLean or some other free silver Democrat can be elected over Hanna.

The announcement by the Republicans that they would have no joint senatorial caucus tonight or at any time previous to the balloting for senator will compel all to continue in this guerilla warfare for another week, but with the result depending on the action of two or three doubtful members, neither side could show its hands without exposing the recruits or the deserters to a terrific fire for at least a week.

The senate and the house will ballot separately next Tuesday for senator. The senate will stand 19 to 17 against Hanna by Senator Burke voting with the Democrats. The house on Monday stood 56 to 55. It is now 55 to 54 against Hanna. This will settle the contest if "the combine" in both houses can concentrate on any one candidate against Hanna, and when the two houses meet on the following day, Jan. 12, to canvass in joint assembly, the vote of the previous day as cast by each branch separately there would be nothing to do except to announce the total result of 71 to 71 against Hanna; but if Hanna has not a majority a week hence it is doubtful whether any opponent will have it, and the general prediction is for a deadlock. In the event that the balloting next Tuesday does not show a majority for anyone, the general assembly will proceed on the next day to ballot in joint assembly and continue to do so until there is an election. The balloting may not do any more than to compel the contestants to show their names on rollcall, and after that the same fight may be continued for an indefinite period.

"The combine" is charging that Hanna is in such straits as to be forced "to swap horses" while crossing the stream, owing to Republicans deciding to hold no caucus. They also charge that he has been an ex-senator since the legislature met Monday. As Senator Hanna was appointed when Secretary Sherman went into the cabinet, article 2, section 2, of the statutes is being quoted as follows: "If vacancies in the senate happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

While this talk about Ohio now having only one senator proceeds, the Hanna men explain that they want the same action now as was accorded Senator Foraker two years ago. Foraker had been endorsed at the Zanesville state convention in 1891 for senator and was elected without any caucus or any Republican opposition in the legislature. The Hanna men say they ask that the same "courtesy and loyalty" now prevail. The plank in the Republican state platform adopted at Toledo last June is being freely cited. It is as follows: "The thanks of the people of this state are due to Senators Foraker and Hanna for their splendid efforts during the present session of congress, and we congratulate the people of the state and nation. We endorse the candidacy of Marcus A. Hanna for United States senator to succeed himself, and pledge the support of the party in the next general assembly to his election to both the short and the long terms."

In the house all sorts of bills have been introduced against corporations. These measures were regarded as threats at Senator Hanna, whose business interests are varied. An amendment to the Nichols law, which taxes the earnings of express, telegraph, telephone and other companies, was introduced so as to include street railways, electric light and power equipment, artificial and natural gas, sleeping car and all other corporations. There is also a bill to repeal the law for a new state house. This is regarded as returning the compliment to the Columbus people who have expressed their disapprobation of the course of Governor Bushnell. While these measures were being presented, a delegation of 350 from Springfield, the home of Governor Bushnell, marched into the state house wearing Hanna badges and with banners bearing several inscriptions, and called on Governor Bushnell. In response to their protests the governor made a speech in which he said that he reserved the right to his individual opinions and preferences. He expressed the belief that the members of the house and senate should settle the question of a senator, and that all others should remain out of the fight.

TWO RECRUITS DESERT.

Columbus, O., Jan. 5.—Late last night the Hanna managers lost the two doubtful members that they had gained in the day, so that there is now no material change from that of Monday, when the house stood 56 to 53 against Hanna. This would give the senator only 70 votes on joint ballot, or three less than enough to elect.

In connection with the change of Representative Griffith back to the anti-Hanna camp, sensational reports are in circulation. Last night he made a statement, in which he said: "While I at various times during the campaign and since declared my intention to vote for Mr. Hanna and even promised a dozen or more of my constituents in Mr. Hanna's headquarters on Monday of this week that I would do so, I have, however, since learning the particulars of the indignities heaped upon my wife Monday morning reached the conviction that I would be untrue to my manhood should I cast my vote for a man who either uses or employs such methods, and shall resent the indignities and insults heaped upon myself and friends, and also do a service for my state and country by voting for a Republican other than Mr. Hanna for United States senator."

A FRENCH CLAIM.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Liberty asserts that Clipperton island, over which the Mexican flag is reported to have been hoisted by a party of marines after the stars and stripes had been hauled down, really belongs to France, and adds: "Naturally the Americans have asked for the protection of their government, but it is France's duty to re-establish order in that island, adjudicate between the Americans and Mexicans, and demonstrate our own rights, which have never been contested."

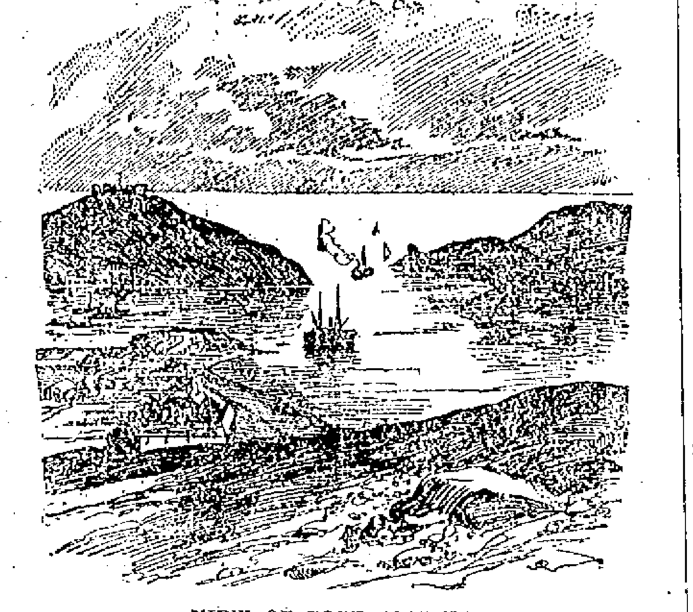
BASE BALL.

Manager Selee was last heard from at San Bernardino, Cal., where he passed a few days at the close of the trip of the Baltimores and All-Americans, thence proceeding to Los Angeles. Manager Tebeau and family will remain at Los Angeles for some time. Doyle of the Washingtons is visiting relatives at Keene, Cal. The Boston manager writes: "Tebeau captained the All-Americans. Jennings the Baltimores and two more enthusiastic players could not be found for the positions. Our trip started at Frostburg, Md., on October 13, and ended December 13. Who said the number 13 was unlucky? We got a good start at Frostburg, our receipts being $1500. We had good weather until we reached Emporia, Kansas, where we had a cold wind storm and next morning we found it snowing hard. At Manitou, Col., we arose early and part of the company on horseback and part in carriages visited Manitou Springs, the Garden of the Gods, and Pike's Peak. At Aspen many went down into the Molly Gibson mine. At Salt Lake the Tabernacle and other points of interest were visited. At Fresno I met "Cal" McVey, who was one of the crack catchers and outfielders in the early days of the old Boston club. "Cal" looked finely, and asked after many of his old Boston friends. In all 37 games were played between the two teams on the trip, and of them the All-Americans won 19."

According to all accounts the officials of the Boston club are worrying a great deal about Pitcher Nichols' arm. After April the officials of other clubs will be doing the worrying. Nichols knows how to take care of his salary arm.—Sporting News.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY
Inflammations are quickly drawn to the surface and cured by the absorption of the powerful and highly efficient medications which
Benson's Porous Plasters
contain. They have found their way into every civilized country on the globe, and have proved themselves indispensable for the quick relief of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Kidney Affections, etc. Have them in the house ready for emergency, as delay in treatment is dangerous. Be sure to get a BENSON'S. Refuse substitutes. Price 25 cents.
Seabury & Johnson, M'f'g Chemists, New York.



VIEW OF PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, China's greatest naval port, which has been occupied by a fleet of Russian warships, is coveted by all the powers, and particularly by Russia, because of its nearness to Russia's great trans-Siberian railroad now nearing completion.

STRIKERS IN NEW YORK

Lecture on Mobs and Militia by Gen. Wingate.

Receipts on Customs—A Remarkable Will—Site of First Blood of the Revolution to be Marked by Tablet.

New York, Jan. 5.—General George Wingate, president of the National Guard association of the United States, delivered an address last night on "Mobs and Militia" before the Social Reform club. Among other things he spoke of the riots in Pittsburg and Homestead, and he declared that on those occasions, as well as in the case of most riots in which strikers are involved, the chief disturbance was caused by thugs, who took advantage of the condition to commit overt acts.

Of the militia he said: "The duty of the militiaman is always a hard and thankless one; yet as a rule he does his duty manly, proudly, never shirking, and every good citizen owes him at least kindly recognition."

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

New York, Jan. 5.—United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman says: "I predict that the receipts from customs for this month will exceed the receipts of January, 1897, by $4,000,000; doubtless more." In the latter part of November Mr. Wakeman predicted a large increase in customs revenue for December, and the customs house report for that month more than justified the prediction.

REMARKABLE WILL.

New York, Jan. 5.—One of the most remarkable wills ever entered in the office of the surrogate is that of Henry Morehouse Taber. In spite of the fact that Mr. Taber was president and treasurer of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church, in the opening clauses of his will he denounces all religion as sham and as having its origin in superstition. He requests that no religious services be held over his body, and that it be cremated. Mr. Taber died Christmas eve at the age of 75 years. Two children survive the testator, and to them the entire estate, estimated at over $1,000,000, is given absolutely.

FIRST BLOOD OF REVOLUTION.

New York, Jan. 5.—The Daughters of the American Revolution say that they have discovered that the site of the general postoffice in this city marks the spot where the first blood of the American revolution was shed. The members of the Martha Washington Colonial chapter propose to erect a tablet there to commemorate their discovery. Mrs. John C. Hazen, the chairman of the chapter's tablet committee, conferred with Postmaster Van Cott for the purpose of getting the necessary permission.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

New York, Jan. 5.—Henry O. Goldsmith, formerly a broker, for whom the police have been looking for some time, was held in $3000 bail Tuesday on the charge of swindling Oscar E. Teissner, a Brooklyn bedstead manufacturer, out of $3000 by a fraudulent Wall street transaction. Goldsmith is alleged to have conducted a bucket-shop business under various names.

CROOK GOES FOR TRIAL.

New York, Jan. 5.—Richard O. Davis, a notorious crook, arrested here Dec. 23 on the charge of stealing checks from letter boxes in Toledo, waived examination before United States Commissioner Shields and consented to go to Toledo for trial. The checks taken from the boxes, after being falsely endorsed, were cashed by Davis' confederates.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 5.—At the weavers' headquarters Tuesday, two small strikes were reported as the result of the posting of the new list of prices in the Shove and King Philip mills. At the Shove, about 60 weavers left their looms, affirming that under the list as posted their wages would be reduced from $7.50 to $5.50. At the King Philip, the contention is made that on some kinds of goods the reduction is about 19 percent.

The mass meeting of weavers in Music hall was slimly attended. There were not many textile workers from other departments present either, and the proceedings were chiefly addresses and the adoption of a resolution pledging aid to the New Bedford operatives should they strike. The meeting was presided over by President John P. Downey of the Fall River union. Secretary James Whitehead of the local union, Secretary Matthew Hart of New Bedford and others spoke regarding the mill situation. The extent of the support to be given is undetermined. The meeting adjourned until the 12th, when another meeting will be held. It was explained that the slim attendance was due to a lack of notice to the weavers.

The strikers of the Shove stayed out long enough to appoint a committee to interview the mill officials, and then returned to their looms. The union will investigate the complaints.

NEW LONDON COURSE.

New Haven, Jan. 5.—An interview with Professor Huffcut of Cornell, a member of the athletic advisory board of that college, inviting Yale to row at Lake Cayuga, near Ithica, and promising the Yales that their expenses would be paid if they would row there, occasioned some comment here. Bob Cook, Yale's coach, said: "By the terms of the five years' Yale-Harvard agreement the two colleges are to row at New London this year. That is settled, and Lake Cayuga is out of the question. I want to make one statement, however, relative to a remark sent out from Cornell in an interview. This declares that the first half mile of the course at New London is unfair, that the water is shallow and that the blades catch in the eel grass. The water is somewhat shallow; I grant that, but there is no eel grass whatever there, and there is none whatever on the new course we have surveyed at New London. The water is not shallow enough to bother the crews any there."

A Great Ulster At a Great Bargain.

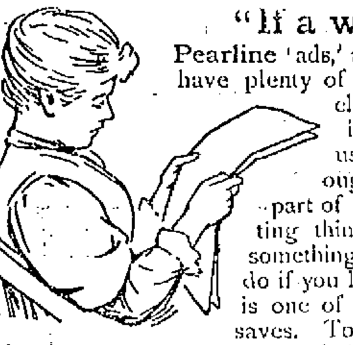
Seal Plush lined throughout. Plush cuffs, roll collar, a few of them left.

$15.98.

Intrinsically worth $33.00.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.



"If a woman reads Pearline 'ads,' and acts upon them, she'll have plenty of time to read everything else in the paper." That is what a woman writes to us, and she's a woman who ought to know. How large a part of your time is spent in getting things clean? Haven't you something better that you'd like to do if you had the time for it? Time is one of the things that Pearline saves. To hurry up housework and make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy, use Pearline. 541

Millions NOW USE Pearline

BOWLING NEWS.

The four teams tied for championship in the Vesper duck pin tournament are now in a contest by themselves Team One took a game from Team Four Monday night by default and last night Team Five outbowled Team Three by over twelve pins. The score by totals:

Team Three—Hill, 206; Trull, 229; Spalding, 221; Butterfield, 235, Maher, Banks, 195. Totals, 1313.

Team Five—Homer, 226; Murkland, 203; Ahlberg, 226; Sherman, 250; Carney, 210; Sturtevant, 210. Totals, 1325.

The Belmonts defeated the Ippes on the Miserables alleys last night by a good margin. The score:

Belmonts—Runels, 438; Adams, 511; Wing, 414; Stevens, 413; Wilson, 468. Totals. 2237.

Ippes—Shepard, 482; B. Crosby, 451; Hodgman, 446; H. Crosby, 437; Harriman, 508. Totals, 2234.

Teams Three and One in the Bankers' tournament rolled last night, the latter winning by nearly a hundred pins. The score by totals:

Team One—Perley, 487; Syar, 410; Hurd, 366; King, 624. Total, 1787.

Team Three—Swift, 480; Johnson, 332; Allen, 366; Knapp, 522. Totals, 1690.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES

FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

A new law requires that hereafter all persons desiring marriage licenses shall give to the city clerk, the city or town address of himself and his intended bride.

During the year 1897 there were issued 972 licenses distributed among the various months as follows

January 81; February 85; March, 37; April, 81; May, 68; June, 116; July, 79; August, 77; September, 76; October, 95; November 90; December, 75. It will be seen that June is still the favorite month.

ONE OF THE FINEST
Crocery Stores
In this city can be had at a very low figure of the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on ones. All main streets. Call at
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 28 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 403-4.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Every Mother should have it in the house for colds, coughs, colic, croup, cholera morbus. For bites, burns, bruises, sprains or strains it is the sovereign cure. All who use it are amazed at its power and praise it ever after. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every muscular soreness everywhere, whether internal or external, and in nine cases in ten speedily relieves and cures. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned Family Physician, to cure all ailments accompanied with irritation and inflammation.
The Real Danger from every known ailment of mankind is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you have conquered the disease in each case. Inflammation is manifested outwardly by redness, swelling and heat; inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels, growth of unsound tissue, fever, pain and disease. The vital organs form one complete plan mutually dependent; therefore inflammation anywhere is felt more or less everywhere, and impairs the general good health of any person.
INFLAMMATION
External inflammation accompanies bruises, bites, stings, burns, scalds, chaps, cracks, strains, sprains, fractures, etc., and is the chief danger therefrom. Internal inflammation frequently causes outward swellings; as instances familiar to all we mention pimples, toothache, stiff joints and rheumatism. Yet the great majority of internal inflammations make no outside show, for which reason they are often more dangerous; as for example; pneumonia, peritonitis, appendicitis, etc. For full information about all inflammatory diseases, send for our book INFLAMMATION and Care of Sick Room, sent free by mail. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

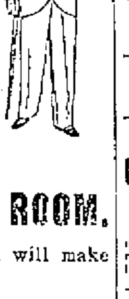
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6

Our Entire Immense Stock of

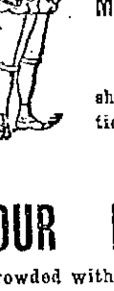
Fine Clothing

WILL BE PLACED ON SALE FOR

WAY BELOW THE ACTUAL COST OF THE GOODS ALONE.



We must make room for the spring stock which is soon to arrive, not one article in this massive, comprehensive stock of the finest Clothing in the world shall escape the slaughter.



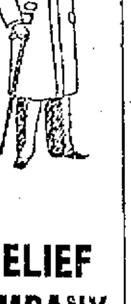
ROOM. ROOM. ROOM.

That is the cry. We must, shall and will make room.

Men's Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Pants, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings

shall go for prices that will create a positive sensation in this section.

OUR MAMMOTH STORE



Is crowded with goods and it must be cleared. That is the very object in view and we stand prepared to stand whatever loss may accrue from thus attaining the end.

The Great Sale Commences

THURSDAY AT 8 A. M.

Manufacturers' RELIEF COMPANY.

LOWELL OUTLET, OLD BOSTON AND MAINE DEPOT.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED),
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels, and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.
It can also be found at the following places:
JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED).

STEINERT'S PIANOS
34 Prescott Street.
One of the most acceptable presents that could be given

YOUR WIFE
is a Piano selected from our elegant stock comprising in part Steinway, Hardman, Gabler, Braumuller and Pease Pianos. Low prices. Easy terms.

STEINERT'S PIANOS
34 Prescott Street.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 Worthen Street.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
TODAY MATINEE AT 2:31 EVENING AT 8:00
THE TORNADO,
Lincoln J. Carter's Mammoth ... production. The awful Tornado ... scene, six tars hurling ... lision of two ... mighty Ocean ... mountain high ... college, Chicago harbor ... scenic wonders
Saturday, January 8, ...
Engagement Extra ...
John A. ...
In His Famous ...
"UNKNO...
Presented by a Powerful ...

Reliable Attendance
No More Use for Midwives.
Do not risk your life in confinement. Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years' experience, will give you the most careful attention, for which he will not charge you more than $5.00, and you are always served. Come and make your application.
Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St., Lowell, Mass.
Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

Basement Dept.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF

Tinware, Agateware, Kitchen Furnishings

Bought by us at 33c on the dollar to be offered in this sale. Special counters arranged for the sale of goods at 3c, 5c, 7c, 9c and 11c; and all these goods are actually worth three times the price. Other BASEMENT BARGAINS follow:

Sad Irons, Nickeled, 4 cents per pound.
Clothes Pins, 1 cent per dozen.
Knife Boxes, 7 cents each.
10-quart Bread Raisers, 23 cents each.
Special Double Turkey Roasters, 23 cents each.
Good Parlor Brooms, 9 cents each.
Children's Brooms, 7 cents each.
Wooden Barrel Sieve and Cover, 39 cents each.
Galvanized Barrel Sieve and Cover, 59 cents each.
Victor Flour Sieves, 7 cents each.
Japanned Coal Hods, 15 cents each.
Galvanized Coal Hods, 19 cents each.
Dover Egg Beaters, 7 cents each.
1-quart Milk Cans, 5 cents each.
2-quart Milk Cans, 7 cents each.
2-gallon Galvanized Oil Can, 29 cents each.
7-piece Spice Boxes, 9 cents each.
Special Clothes Boilers, 49 and 59 cents each.
Copper Clad Clothes Boilers, $1.29 each.
Nickel Tea Kettles, 59 cents each.
Heal's Fruit Presses, 29 cents each.
Silver's Fruit Presses, 23 cents each.
Oiled Wash Tubs, 39 and 49 cents each.
Cedar Wash Tubs, 59 and 69 cents each.
Cedar Pails, 19 cents each.
Wash Benches, heavy make, 59 cents each.
Bench Clothes Wringers, $2.98 each.
Mrs. Pott's Irons, including 2 irons, stand and handle, 69 cents per set.
Sleeve Irons, nickeled, 59 cents per set.

A GIGANTIC MARK-DOWN AND SWEEPING SALE OF

Dress Trimmings, Dressmakers Supplies

All former low prices annihilated.

Spool cotton 1 cent per spool.
Best spring and rye 3 cents per card.
Dress tape 1 cent per roll.
Boston silver dress stays 8 cents per dozen.
Stockinet dress shields 4 pairs for 25 cents.
Ivory buttons 2½ cents per dozen.
Fancy trimming braids, 15 cent quality, down to 8 cents per yard.
Black and colored mohair gimps and braids, 39 cent quality, down to 12½ cents.
Iridescent bead heading, 15 and 20 cent qualities, down to 9 cents per yard.
Fancy tubular and soutache braids, regular price 10 and 12 cents, down to 3 cents.
Odds and ends of braids and gimps, from 2 to 5 yards, down to 5 cents per yard.
Embroidered chiffon sold to date $2 to $5, down to 93 cents per yard.
Oriental and wash laces, usually sold at 25 and 39 cents, down to 10 cents per yard.
Black chantilly and white silk laces at 12½ cents, 15 cents, 17 cents, 19 cents and 25 cents per yard. The prices on this lot of laces are about half their regular value.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Coats, Capes, Fur Collarettes, Waists,

etc., marked down to prices less than the cost to manufacture. The newest, latest and most fashionable garment. Everyone a bona fide bargain.

About 60 heavy whitey jackets in a broken assortment of sizes, divided into two lots, will be offered at 98 cents and $1.89 each.
All our coats and capes that have sold at $6 and $7 down to $2.98 each.
All our coats and capes that have sold all season at $8, $9, $10 and $11, down to $4.98 each.
All our coats and capes that have sold all season at $12.50 to $15, including swell 24 and 26 inch jackets made from all wool kerseys, lined throughout with heavy extra durable satin and taffeta silk, down to $7.50 each.
At $10 each, marked down from $20, $25 and $30, we offer high grade melton, kersey and boucle and covert coats in black, blue, brown, tan and green, lined throughout, including sleeves, with fine changeable and Roman stripe silk and black satins. This lot is a great bargain.
7 electric seal coats, which is the balance of our vast stock, will be offered in this sale at exactly half prices.

Handkerchief Dep.

Several lots mussed and soiled during the Christmas trade will be offered in this clearance sale at a mere fraction of their worth.

Printed Border Handkerchiefs, 5 cent quality, down to 2 cents each.
Ladies' and Children's Plain and Fancy Border Handkerchiefs, 10 cent quality, down to 4 cents each.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½ cent quality, down to 6¼ cents each.
Ladies' Embroidered Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 19 cent quality, down to 10 cents each.
An Elegant Line of Elegantly Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, sold during the holidays at 25 cents, down to 15 cents each.

Enormous Reductions in Prices of

Blankets, Comforters, Bedding, Cottons

etc. Vast stocks and assortments to choose from.

69 pairs of Blankets, $3 quality, down to $1.49 a pair.
117 pairs of Blankets, $3.49 quality, down to $1.69 a pair.
60 pairs of Blankets, $5.49 quality, down to $2.98 a pair.
40 pairs of Blankets, $7.50 quality, down to $3.98 a pair.
6 bales of Comforters, 75 cent quality, down to 39 cents each.
5 bales of Comforters, 98 cent quality, down to 49 cents each.
4 bales of Comforters, $1.25 quality, down to 75 cents each.
3 bales of Comforters, $1.75 and $2 quality, down to 98 cents each.
2 cases of White Spreads, slightly soiled, regular $1 quality, down to 49 cents each.
50 pieces of A. C. A. Ticking, down to 10 cents per yard.
30 pieces of Cotton Flannel, 8 cent quality, down to 5 cents.
75 pieces of 4-4 bleached and unbleached Cotton, extra quality, at 4 cents per yard.
60 pieces of 42-inch bleached Cotton, 10 cent quality, at 6¼ cents per yard.
20 pieces of 9-4 Sheeting, 17 cent quality, at 10 cents per yard.
30 pieces of Fruit of the Loom 4-4 Cotton, at 6 cents per yard.
50 pairs All Wool Horse Blankets, for street wear, $5 quality, down to $2.98 each.

Upholstery Dept.

Chenille Portieres, $4 quality, reduced to $2.98 a pair.
Chenille Portieres, $5 quality, reduced to $3.49 a pair.
Tapestry Portieres, $2.25 quality, reduced to $1.49 a pair.
Tapestry Portieres, $2.75 quality, reduced to $1.75 a pair.
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, $1.25 quality, reduced to 89 cents a pair.
Ruffled Fish Net Curtains, $1.25 quality, reduced to 89 cents a pair.
Silkoline, yard wide, 10 and 12½ cent quality, reduced to 7 cents a yard.
Silkoline, yard wide, 15 cent quality, reduced to 9 cents a yard.
Japanese Crepe, 12½ cent quality, reduced to 7 cents a yard.
Scotch Muslins, yard wide, 15 cent quality, reduced to 11 cents a yard.
Fish Nets, 48 inches wide, 30 cent quality, reduced to 19 cents a yard.
Oak or Cherry Poles, with trimming, 25 cent quality, down to 18 cents each.
Genuine Scotch Holland Shades, 75 cent quality, down to 55 cents each.
Holland and Opaque Window Shades, 25 and 30 cent quality, down to 18 cents each.
Extension Brass Rods, assorted colors, 10 and 15 cent quality, down to 5 and 10 cents each.

EMPRESS TEAS.

It may seem impossible that we can sell 3 lbs. of finest 50 cent tea for $1. Impossible to sell lbs of best 60 cent tea for $1.
But we are doing it every day and have proved to every one who has tried ourr teas that they can get better quality here than anywhere else in the city.

EMPRESS COFEEE

5 lbs. of good 35 cent Mocha and Java coffee for $1.
Or 1 lb. of good 35 cent Mocha and Java coffee for 24 cents.
1 lb. best 38 cent Mocha and Java coffee for 33 cents

LEATHER GOODS.

All our Boston bags, 10, 11 and 12 inch, sold regularly at $1.25, down to 79 cents each.
All our leather-lined Boston bags and all wool cloth, big assortment of colors, down to 98 cents each.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS'

WORTH OF NEW, DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE WILL THIS MONTH BE

SOLD AT AN ACTUAL LOSS!

Either to Manufacturer, Jobber or Ourselves.

Sale Begins Today

And a genuine harvest of BARGAINS awaits you. Owing to the mild and unseasonable winter, manufacturers, jobbers and importers being heavily overstocked, gladly disposed of their surplus at an incredible sacrifice and we bought, and in addition to our own overstocks, marked down without reference to cost or value for an immediate and thorough CLEARANCE SALE.

Every Article Actually Worth Double or Thrice the Price We Ask For It!

FURNITURE DEPT.

$20,000 worth of new, up-to-date furniture to be thrown to our patrons this month at 40 per cent. less than its real value. Overstocked, and money needed, causes this gigantic sacrifice.
Quartered oak chamber suites, 8 pieces sold to date for $45, reduced to $29.50
Antique oak finished suites, sold to date for $27.50, reduced to $18.50.
17 parlor suites, upholstered in brocatelle, combination colors, extra good value at $47.00, reduced to $32.50.
15 silk damask parlor suites, made in our own workrooms, actually cost $115, reduced to $75 each.
5 parlor suites, extra quality damask, made by our own workmen and cost $185, reduced to $125 each.
3 brocatelle parlor suites made in our own workshop and cost $100, reduced to $67 each.
27 oak sideboards, made to retail for $43, will be closed in this sale at $7.87 each.
9 oak sideboards, 4 feet long, large French plate mirror, sold well all season at $25, reduced to $16.50 each.
17 oak dining tables, 8 feet long, the best value ever sold in Lowell at $12.50, reduced to $7.75 each.
Solid oak polished finish combination cases, sold to date at $27, down to $19.
1 lot of combination cases, sold to date, $20 down to $14.
Ladies' desks in solid mahogany, $8 value, down to $4.25 each.
11 flat top desks, sold to date for $12, down to $7.75 each.
Cotton mattresses, 2 parts, sold to date for $6.50, down to $3.87 each.
Wool top mattresses, sold to date for $3, down to $1.87 each.
Bed springs all iron, sold to date for $4.50, down to $2.50.
Extension springs reduced to $1.40 each.
Antique oak finished springs chiffonieres, mirror and five drawers, a $10 value at $5.87 each.

Men's Furnishing DEPARTMENT.

An aggregation of Bargains surpassing anything ever offered. Look and compare our prices.

1000 dozen of linen collars, a regular 15 cent quality, at 3 cents each.
100 dozen men's fancy ties, odds and ends, at 4 cents each.
Men's fancy arm elastics, 25 cent quality, down to 5 cents each.
50 dozen men's suspenders, 25 cent quality, down to 7 cents each.
Men's heavy cotton sweaters, a regular 50 cent quality, down to 19 cents each.
Men's heavy flannel night shirts, a regular $1 quality, down to 59 cents each.
Men's white unlaundered shirts, open and closed bosom, reinforced front and back, down to 39 cents each.
One lot of men's wool cardigan jackets, regular $1.50 quality, down to 98 cents each.
Men's heavy fleece-lined shirts and drawers, sold to date, 75 cents, down to 39 cents each.
Men's natural wool shirts and drawers, in a complete line of sizes, and worth 75 cents all the year round, to be closed at 49 cents each.
17 dozen men's all wool blue ribbed drawers in a good assortment of sizes; these goods sell regularly at $1 and $1.25. We will close this little lot at 49 cents a pair.
40 dozen men's dark flannel shirts, in all sizes, and worth 37 cents to 50 cents, marked down to 19 cents each.
15 dozen men's blue flannel outside shirts, made full and large; all sizes; sold to date, $1.50; down to 75 cents each.

Print Dept; Linings.

5 cases of Shirting Prints, 5 cent quality, down to 3 cents per yard.
5 cases of Staple Check Ginghams, down to 3 cents per yard.
3 cases of Best Indigo Blue Prints, down to 4 cents per yard.
3 cases of Light and Dark Outing Flannels, 8 cent quality, down to 4 cents per yard.
1 case of Twilled Dress Print, 8 cent quality, down to 4½ cents per yard.
1 case of Flannel De Laine, 10 cent quality, 6 cents per yard.
1 case of Tycoon Reps, 17 cent quality, down to 7 cents per yard.
1 case of Novelty Cotton Suitings, 17 cent quality, down to 10 cents per yard.
5 cases of Lining Cambric, reduced to 3 cents per yard.
3 cases of Silesia, 20 cent quality, reduced to 11 cents per yard.

Colored Dress Goods

Bargains that will out-do and out-class anything of the kind ever conceived here or elsewhere.

Lot 1—36-inch Cheviot Mixtures, Plain and Puffed Checks, in Black and White, Brown and White, Green and White, Blue and White, sold up to date at 29 cents, down to 16 cents per yard.

Lot 2—36-inch All Wool Plaids, Twills, two-toned Novelties, Silk Wool and Mohair Fancies, Jacquard Mixtures, and a special lot of odds and ends, all of which sold at 39 cents to 50 cents, down to 24 cents per yard.

Lot 3—40-inch all wool Vigeraux, 38 inch Mohair fancies, 40 inch figured novelties, chevron mixtures, Scotch effects, and two toned dress lengths would be cheap at 49c., down to 29c. per yard.

Lot 4—40-inch Pencil Stripes in a Beautiful Line of Colorings, 40-inch All Wool Barred Effects, in Blue and Black, Brown and Black, Crepon Weaves, Fancy Checks, and a few pieces of 50-inch Suitings, sold everywhere today at 50 cents, down to 37 cents per yard.

Lot 5—44 Diagonals, 40-inch Pompadour Fancies, Jacquard Fancies, in Heliotrope and Black, Blue and Black, Red and Black, 42-inch Colored Checks, would be cheap at 75 cents, down to 48 cents per yard.

Plaids, Plaids.

A few lengths of 29 cent Plaids, down to 18 cents. Silk and Wool Bengaline that sold at 50 cents, down to 37 cents. Our 75 cent Plaids are down to 48 cents and our $1 Plaids, which comprise some of the Prettiest and Choicest Colorings ever shown in Lowell, are marked down to 75 cents.

Two Exceptional Bargains in

LADIES' WAISTS.

Lot 1. 37 high grade, Roman stripe silk waists, made to sell at $7.50, down to $3.98 each.
27 corduroy and plain velvet waists, regular $5 kind, down to $2.98 each.

KID GLOVES.

Ladies' kid gloves, 4 button or hook, all sizes and shades, $1 quality down to 59 cents a pair.
Ladies' kid lined gloves sold to date at $1.25, down to 89 cents a pair.
Ladies' mocha lined mittens, sold during holidays at 59 cents, down to 39 cents a pair.
Infants' mittens, 19 cent quality, down to 10 cents a pair.

JEWELRY DEPT.

100 dozen stick pins to close at 2½ cents each.
Children's neck chains, 50 cent quality, down to 10 cents each.
Ladies' brooch pins, 25 cent kind, down to 9 cents each.
Ladies' fancy hat pins down to 10 cents each.

ART DEPT.

Embroidered table covers, 32 by 32, 98 cent kind down to 49 cents each.
Double head rests, 75 cent quality, down to 39 cents each.
22 inch figured denim covered pillows, all shades, down to 98 cents each.
22 inch silk covered pillows, nice assortment of patterns in covering, $2.50 and $3 kind, down to $1.49 each.

Toilet Goods and Small Wares Department.

Ladies' Hose Supporters, 39 cent quality, down to 21 cents a pair.
Fancy Silk Elastic Web, 35 cent quality, down to 25 cents per yard.
Feather Stitch Braid, to close, down to 7 cents a piece.
Adamantine Pins, down to 2 cents a paper.
Hair Pins in Fancy Boxes, down to 4 cents a box.
Invisible Hair Pins, down to 3 cents a box.
Bone Hair Pins, 15 cent quality, down to 8 cents per dozen.
1000 packages of Borax, 15 cent quality, down to 9 cents per package.
Flesh and White Face Powders, all brands, reduced to 19 cents per box.
Martin's Tooth Powder, down to 12½ cents a bottle.
1000 cakes of Toilet Soap, 10 cent quality, down to 4 cents a cake.
Pure Castile Soap, 3 cakes for 5 cents.
Hair Brushes, 50 cent quality, down to 31 cents.
Tooth Brushes, 25 cent quality, down to 11 cents.
Ladies' Dressing Combs, down to 7 cents each.

Three Marvelous Bargains in Ribbons.

Court Plaster, 2 packages for 5 cents.
1 lot of Ribbons, Nos. 5, 7 and 9, usual price, 10 and 12½ cents, down to 5 cents per yard.
1 lot of Ribbons, Nos. 12 and 16, usual price, 19 cents, down to 10 cents per yard.
1 lot of Roman Striped Ribbon, All Silk, No. 40 width, regular 50 cent value, down to 25 cents per yard.

Floor Coverings

A COLLOSSAL PURCHASE OF

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Linoleums

Enables us to offer these goods 33 to 50 per cent. under value.

Moquette Carpets, $1.25 grade, down to 85 cents per yard.
Brussels, 5 frame, $1.25 grade, down to 89 cents per yard.
Best Axminster, $1.35 grade, down to 98 cents per yard.
Ten Wire Tapestry, 85 cent grade, down to 67 cents per yard.
9-wire Tapestry, 75 cent grade, down to 57 cents per yard.
Good Tapestry, worth 65 to 75 cents per yard, down to 50 cents per yard.
Best All Wool 3-ply Carpets, 90 cent grade, down to 73 cents per yard.
Best All Wool 2-ply Carpets, 65 and 70 cent grade, down to 53 cents per yard.
Light Weight All Wool 2-ply Carpets, 55 cent grade, down to 37½ cents per yard.
Cotton Ingrain Carpet, 4-4 wide, 21 cents per yard.
Extra quality Floor Oil Cloth, 4-4 and 8-4, 25 cents per yard.
Best Cotton Warp Matting, 50 to 65 cent grade, 39 cents per yard.
Best Cotton Warp Matting, 40 to 50 cent grade, down to 29 cents per yard.
Best Cotton Warp Matting, 35 cent grade, down to 21 cents per yard.
Jointless China Matting, 30 cent grade, down to 18 cents per yard.
100 rolls of China Matting, 15 cent grade, down to 9 cents per yard.
200 Smyrna Rugs, 30x60, down to $1.49 each.
Wilton Rugs, reduced from $4.98 to $2.49 each.
2 bales of Japanese Manilla Rugs, 36x72, reduced to $1.49 each.
1 bale of sheepskin Carriage Rugs, reduced to $1.98 each.
1 bale of Axminster Rugs, reduced to $2.39 each.
1 lot of combination Fur Rugs, reduced to $3.75.
Best Quality Hassocks, reduced to 39 and 49 cents each.
1 lot of Carpet Sweepers, reduced from $1.50 to 98 cents each.
Several bales of Carpet Remnants, including Moquettes, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, at ½ regular prices.

A Perfect Harvest for Housekeepers in

Linens and Household Goods

Don't take our word for it. Come and see.

Half Bleached Table Linen, 39 cent quality, down to 25 cents.
Silver Bleached Table Linen, 75 cent quality, down to 49 cents.
Full Bleached Table Linen, 75 cent quality, down to 49 cents.
Turkey Red Damask, 39 cent quality, down to 19 cents.
Turkey Red Damask Covers, $1.25 quality, down to 75 cents each.
Silver Bleached and Damask Table Sets, $5 quality, down to $2.39 each.
Pure Linen Hemstitched Tray Cloths, 50 cent quality, down to 25 cents each.
Brown and Twilled Crashes, 1½ cents per yard.
Barnsley's Pure Linen Crashes, 5 cents per yard.
Bleached and Brown Turkish Towels, 9 cents each.
All Linen Huck or Book Towels, 10 cents each.
Fine Cotton Diaper, regular 45 cent quality, down to 29 cents a piece.
Fine Linen Bleached Hemstitched and Fringed Towels, 50 cent quality, 26 cents each.

$5,000 Worth of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's

Muslin Underwear

Embracing Night Robes, Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises at prices barely covering the cost of material. Every piece made within the past six weeks by one of the foremost manufacturers of America.

WOMEN'S NIGHT DRESSES.

50 dozen women's night dresses, extra good cotton, made in various styles, trimmed with embroidery, made to sell for 85 cents, at this sale 39 cents each.
60 dozen night robes, sailor collars, with revers, high and V neck, trimmed with embroidery, made to sell for 87 cents, at this sale 49 cents each.
100 dozen night robes, empire neck, high or V neck, trimmed with wide embroidery, made to sell for $1.25, for this sale 87 cents each.

WOMEN'S DRAWERS.

60 dozen women's drawers, made to retail for 25 cents, for this sale 21 cents a pair.
50 dozen women's drawers, in several different styles and embroideries, made to retail for 59 cents, for this sale 39 cents a pair.

WOMEN'S SKIRTS.

A special purchase of 60 dozen skirts, manufacturers' samples and several odds and ends, bought as a job, and really worth from $1.75 to $2.50, will be offered in two lots at 98 cents and $1.23 each.

LADIES'

Winter Underwear.

A Few Extraordinary Bargain Lots.

60 dozen vests and pants, Richelieu ribbed, satin ribbon neck, pearl buttons, a great value at 25 cents each.
30 dozen Jersey and scarlet pants, $1 quality, together with a quantity of ladies flat wool vests with short sleeves, only 50 cents each.

A SPECIAL SACRIFICE ON

Gaiters and Leggins

Children's beaver leggings, 11 button, all sizes, 98 cent quality, down to 49 cents a pair.
The balance of our stock of $1.50 leggings will be closed in this sale at 98 cents a pair.
17 dozen ladies' over gaiters in Jersey and broadcloth in 7 and 10 button lengths, will be closed in this sale at exactly half price.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND VELVETS.

Some Marvelous Reductions.

10 pieces of Black English Serge, 48 inches wide, never sold less than 87½ cents, down to 59 cents per yard.
12 pieces of Black Henrietta, 45 inches wide, 75 cent quality, down to 49 cents per yard.
17 pieces of All Wool Black Novelties, 45 inches wide, usually sold at 75 to 89 cents, down to 59 cents per yard.
1 lot of Black Brocades, sold to date at $1.25, down to 89 cents per yard.
7 pieces of Black Crepon, elegant quality, sold at $1.50 to $1.75, down to $1.19 per yard.
Our entire stock of Colored Velvets, including all the New Shades, regular $1 and $1.25 quality, down to 69 cents per yard.
30 pieces of Brocade Silks and Satins, Very Choice Patterns, regular $1.25 quality, down to 79 cents per yard.
27 pieces of Colored Taffeta Silks, usually sold at 87 cents and $1, down to 69 cents per yard.
15 pieces of Morie Velour, a regular $1.25 quality, down to 79 cents per yard.

A Special Cash Purchase of Men's Ladies' and Children's

Hosiery

Made during the past week enables us to offer unprecedented values in this sale.

Ladies' fast black cotton hose, seamless toe, two-thread heel and toe; a great bargain at 8 cents a pair.
Ladies' fast black, all wool hose, seamless foot, double sole. Price for this sale, 12½ cents a pair.
Ladies' fast black all wool hose in what is known to the trade as seconds. They are regular 35 cent quality and will wear as well as firsts. Price for this sale, 17 cents a pair.
Boys' and girls' fast black cotton hose, with double knee and seamless foot, at 8 cents a pair.
Boys' heavy fleeced hose, fast black, with double heel and toe, at 12½ cents a pair.
Men's camel hair and natural colored hose, extra heavy, worth to retail today, 20 cents; for this sale 12½ cents a pair.
40 dozen men's half hose in a dark gray color, regular 20 cent quality, down to 17 cents a pair.

Misses' and Children's Underwear.

60 dozen infants' vests, fleece lined, at 10 cents each.
40 dozen misses Harvard Jersey, fleeced vest and pants, white or Egyptian, 25 cents each.
2 cases of boys' natural random underwear, a 50 cent quality, for 25 cents each.

Ladies' Petticoats.

Extraordinary Bargains.

Quilted black sateen skirts, $1.50 kind, down to 98 cents each.
6 dozen ready made flannel petticoats sold to date at $1.50, down to 75 cents each.
5 dozen all wool skirt patterns, sold at $1.25 and $1.50, down to 98 cents each.
37 black alpaca skirts, extra size, sold all the season for $4.50, down to $2.98 each.

We Permit no Overstatements, nor Exaggeration of Values in Our Advertisements.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.,

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

A FUNNY MISTAKE

Local Clergyman Borrows a Wrong Horse.

WHILE THE OWNER INFORMED THE POLICE.

And the Affair Had a Laughable Ending.

There is a certain well known and popular clergyman in this city who, were it not for the fact that it's a joke on himself, might give the laugh to the police for the worriment he gave them Monday afternoon for he had them running about and telephoning to each other as if another Reed had been at and through an unsuspecting public.

But here's how it happened.

Early Monday afternoon this clergyman called on a friend of his who is in business in Prescott street and was invited by the business man to take the latter's horse and sleigh for the afternoon as he had told his friend that he was going to Billerica.

The clergyman gladly accepted his friend's invitation and proceeded out, the owner neglecting to tell him that the horse was in the shed. Some one made reference to the animal being at the door and the clergyman found a turnout standing at the door which he got into and proceeded to enjoy.

He had not gone long when a man named Clark who owned the turnout came along and was greatly shocked upon finding it gone. Without loss of a moment's time he rushed to the police station, informing Deputy Moffatt that his horse and sleigh had been stolen from Prescott streeet, leaving there a description of the animal and the rig.

Deputy Moffatt lost no time in telephoning to Lawrence, Nashua, and Boston, and other places where the supposed horse thief might be likely to "put up" his plunder.

When this was done, Mr. Clark waited about the police station for a couple of hours for developments.

Late in the afternoon, just as Mr. Clark was about to leave for home for the night, sad at heart for the loss of his faithful steed and comfortable sleigh, as he gazed with wistful eye through the window in Deputy McQuade's office, the wistful glace suddenly left him and was replaced by one of greatest astonishment for there before him driving calmly along was the clergyman in the missing sleigh.

"There's my horse! There he is!" exclaimed the excited gentleman, making for the door.

After him rushed a dozen stalwart officers, who had just come in from City Hall, some radiant in floral adornments others in their shirt sleeves with T.D.'s in their mouths, everyone chasing the flying Clark with cries of "Hold up, there! Stop!"

Mr. Clark made for the sleigh while the coppers made after him and to the surprised spectators on the street Mr. Clark appeared to be the fugitive.

Clark arrived first at the sleigh and he caught the horse by the bridle. The excited and frightened clergyman grabbed the whip and ordered Mr. Clark away from the horse's head.

After the owner and the clergyman told the police and each other just how they happened to be acting as they were and the friend of the clergyman coming out of his store, explained the mistake, the happy Clark took possession of his sleigh, the clergyman, although mortified, had to smile at his funny mistake and the officers in their shirt sleeves made a break for the nearest radiator and they got an extra allowance of food for supper.

BOARD OF POLICE.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Police, Tuesday evening, James McKenna appeared to answer to the charge of over-charging two passengers in his coupe a week or two ago. After his statement, the board voted to dismiss the case.

Complaint was made that several job-wagon men lounged about the Northern depot, contrary to orders. The board desiring specific cases, the matter was deferred.

The following licenses were granted: Auctioneers—Albert E. O'Heir, 16 Merrimack street; William T. Kenneson, 90 Prescott street; Joseph H. Rutherford, 312 Westford street; Joseph M. Bruce, 17 Merrimack street; Simon B. Harris, Central Block; James S. Hanson, 61 Rock street; George F. Stiles, Barristers' Hall.

Common Victuallers—Mrs. J. H. Pearse, 32 White street; Alice Hodgson 174 Lakeview avenue; Alphonse Hamlin, 14 Howard street; Joseph Seymour, 18 Cabot street Susan Blaisdell, 109 Merrimack street; Napoleon Leroux, 599 Broadway.

Billiards, etc.—Henry J. Hoyt, 22 Race street; Napoleon Leroux, 599 Broadway; Leonard S. Sargent, 115 Paige street.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be mag netic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Old and Reliable

Cures Colds Quick

For over forty years it has been used and proved to cure the most stubborn lung or bronchial colds. It soothes and heals quickly, preventing serious development. It does not upset the stomach.

MASTA'S PULMONIC BALSAM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THEODORE DURRANT, who has been sentenced to death four different times for the murder of Blanche Lamont, will hang in San Francisco on Friday next.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

TWO COUNCILS INSTALLED NEW OFFICERS LAST NIGHT.

The officers of Industry Council, No. 1722, were installed last evening at Knights of Columbus' hall, Associate building, by District Deputy John Hughes of North Billerica and suite.

Exercises were for members of the order only. Industry Council was instituted Nov. 23, 1896, and now has 63 members and 8 applications pending. John J. Hogan is the new regent. The names of the other officers have already appeared in The Sun.

After the business of the meeting was transacted, the members and a large number of visitors from Lowell and Highland councils were entertained by the officers in the banquet hall. Seasonable refreshments were provided. Returning to the hall a social session was held at which addresses were made by Past Regent Thompson of Lowell Council, Regent Parker of Highland council, Past Grand Regent David, Brothers Whitman, Chandler, Hutchinson and others, together with the officers of Industry council. It was near midnight before the exercises closed.

The officers of Centralville Council, No. 1721, were also installed last evening at Odd Fellow's hall, 361 Bridge street, by Deputy Grand Regent Chas. W. Whitman of Lowell and suite. Exercises were for members of the order only. Besides the installation of officers, there were initiations, supper, speeches, etc. This council, instituted Nov. 21, 1896, starts the year with 39 members and has 6 applications pending. Levi E. Bixby is the regent.

The Putnam Guards, Company G, M.V.M., are arranging for a prize drill and dance to be given at the armory, Friday evening, January 21. The music will be furnished by Hibbard's orchestra.

J. A. Paquette, the well known hair dresser, who has been employed at P. Lynch's for the past three years, has bought out a share in the barber shop in Runels' block. He will be pleased to see all of his friends at anytime. He will guarantee you nice work in every way. Call at Room 16, Runels' Block.

SENATOR MASON TRAINS.

Said to Be Punching the Bag Preparatory to His Senatorial Contests.

Senator Mason of Illinois "punches the bag."

Senator Mason has three pugilistic engagements. All the details have been arranged, and the contests will excite the interest of the entire world from Kamchatka to Patagonia. There has been some trouble in selecting appropriate dates, but even these have now been satisfactorily settled. The events will therefore occur as follows:

Feb. 30.—A ten round contest between Mason and the executive sessions of the senate. Mason is very confident that he will win this fight.

March 17.—An exhibition sparring match between Mason and the senate rules. There is liable to be considerable preliminary talk before the principals enter the ring, but Mason says that if he is given half a chance he will knock the rules outside the ropes and end unlimited debate.

April 1.—A fight to the finish between Mason and Spain. The stake will be the freedom of Cuba. This, of course, will be the most remarkable and most entertaining struggle of all. The tickets for this event will be proportionately high.

It will thus be seen that Senator Mason has every reason to punch the bag. He begins at early morn, when the frost is still on the ground and the air is bracing and invigorating. He arrays himself in the scanty attire of the pugilist and descends to the basement of his house on Chapin street, where the bag has been erected, and for two hours administers a most scientific drubbing to the unoffending leather. He has already become expert. Hampered though he is by Falstaffian girth and lacking the lanky height of Fitzsimmons, he nevertheless has conquered these physical disadvantages, and his work has compelled the admiration of all who have had the good fortune to witness it.—Washington Post.

Fearful Havoc Caused by Salvation Army.

Seven hundred Chinamen in San Francisco have professed conversion in the Salvation Army.

Manchester Union—Mary Ellen Lease now proposes to run for Congress next year on the seventh Kansas district. The good crops do not seem to have relieved that commonwealth of her troubles, at any rate.

First class printing done at this office.

SPEAK OUT.

THE SEARCHLIGHT OF PUBLICITY IS PLEASING LOWELL PEOPLE.

Publicity is what the people want.
Let the public speak on the subject.
There has been too much claim—too little proof.
Claims made by strangers are not proof.
Claims endorsed by strangers are not proof.
There's only one kind of proof for a Lowell citizen.
The experience of people we know.
When friends and neighbors endorse,
Make public statement of their case,
There can be no question about such evidence.
This is the proof we have.
Which backs every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.
No other kidney pills, no other kidney remedy
Can produce such proof.

Here is one of the many cases we have:

Veteran Frank Zeseweitz, of 150 Dummer street, says: "I served during the war in the New York Light Artillery, and ever since I have had attacks of kidney trouble growing worse as the years went by. Weakness and pain in the back, sleepless nights, and urinary trouble set in, and in spite of medicines, I grew worse instead of better.

"I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Ellingwood & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets, and had taken but a few when I felt much better. I was freed from the backache and the unnatural discharges from the kidneys ceased. I was not in any way inconvenienced and I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit. You may use my name and say without hesitation I recommend them to all who have any kidney disease."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

REFORM CLUB.

INSTALLS OFFICERS AND ARRANGES FOR A BAZAAR.

The newly-elected officers of the Reform club were formally installed at the meeting last evening. Retiring Vice-president P. J. Ryan officiated as installing officer. The lecture committee reported that it had secured Rev. George H. Johnson to deliver a temperance address next Sunday evening. The singing will be under the direction of Robert J. Fullerton.

It was voted to hold a bazaar within the next three months and the following committee was apointed to arrange for it: Samuel J. Scott, chairman; John H. Kennedy, James Maguire, Richard Reidy, John J. Harrington, Thomas O'Laughlin, Edward Considine, John M. Hogan, Robert J. Fullerton and Timothy Canty. It club will observe its 22d anniversary one week from tomorrow evening.

Robert J. Fullerton was installed as treasurer of the club last evening for the 14th consecutive time.

IS YOUR AILMENT CATARRH?—"I had Catarrh for 1 year." "I had Catarrh for 2 years." "I had Catarrh for 5 years." "I had Catarrh for 20 years." "I had Catarrh for 50 years, and Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me." These are sentences from the volumes and volumes of testimony for this great catarrh cure—not mythical patients, but words from men and women all over the continent who have been cured. It relieves in 10 minutes.—22.

For sale by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack street, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

First class job printing done at this office.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

Dirt of any kind on any thing quickly yields to the easy effort of the housewife who uses this great cleaner. Largest package—greatest economy. Ask the grocer for it.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

HIS NOVEL PLEA

Salvation Army Man Arrested for Wholesale Thieving

ASKS TO BE SENTENCED FOR EACH OFFENCE.

The Court Refused to Pass Sentence.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 4.—A. P. Revis, a member of the Salvation Army, who was arrested for wholesale thieving, appeared before the court yesterday with the bible in one hand and a tabulated list of his thefts for ten years past in the other. He pleaded guilty to the crime and insisted that punishment be administered on each case committed as that was the only way he could atone to a just God. He presented such a novel case without an attorney to advise him, that the court refused to pass sentence without further consideration.

TO SAVE DURRANT

His Attorney Made a Final Appeal to Gov. Budd.

CLAIM HE IS NEEDED AS A WITNESS.

The Confession of Joseph Blanthor Received.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—The attorneys for Durrant visited Governor Budd yesterday and petitioned for executive interference in the case on the ground that Durrant was a vital witness in a slander suit of his mother against Juror Smith. The decision was reserved. Durrant has rehearsed the scene of his own death. At his request, made without emotion he has been told every incident that will mark the minutes of his last hours. The authorities are afraid that his attorneys will create a scene at the execution. Durrant has requested that the rope which hangs him shall be immediately destroyed after his execution; that no spectator be allowed to see his face after death; that no autopsy be performed or no physician be allowed to examine his body; and that his body be delivered to his parents. His father has received what purports to be the original confession of Joseph Blanther to the murders of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. It will be used for a final effort to stay the execution.

REED IS CAPTURED

Police Believe They Have the Bunco Man Again.

HE IS SAID TO BE IN NEW JERSEY.

Requisition Papers Asked for Today.

The police believe that they have located John Reed, the bunco man in a city in another state.

Today, the authorities are applying for requisition papers to get Reed back into this state, and they believe they will succeed in once more landing the man who jumped bail amounting to about $28,000. Owing to the secrecy maintained about the affair, it could not be learned just where Reed is.

REED WAS ABSENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

South Framingham, Mass., Jan. 4.—John Reed, the bunco-man, failed to put in an appearance today for a trial on a charge of swindling S. D. Hardy, a farmer, out of $1200. He was defaulted. His non-appearance is no surprise, to any one, as it is generally supposed that he is over the hills far away in Canada by this time, leaving eighteen thousand, five hundred dollars behind him in five cities as bail.

A $500,000 FIRE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Stockton, Cal., Jan. 4.—Fire this morning destroyed two warehouses of the Farmers' Union and Milling Co., together with about ten thousand tons of grain. The total loss will be $500,000.

TWENTY-FIVE DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Ont., Jan. 4.—No new victim has been found in the city hall ruins this morning. The list is now 25. The list of the injured foots up into the hundreds, many being seriously injured.

REDUCTION IN WAGES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Whitinsville, Mass., Jan. 4.—Notices of a reduction have been posted in all the cotton mills in this vicinity today, to begin January 10.

SAFE CRACKERS CAUGHT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Safe crackers broke into the office of the Standard Oil company early this morning, knocked down a watchman, bound and gagged him and then broke open the safe and carried away the iron box of money. The watchman crawled outside and gave the alarm. Both thieves were captured with the money in their possession. One of them is an old jail bird.

OFFICERS SAY STRIKE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 4.—Arrangements have been made for a big mass meeting of spinners tomorrow night to take action on the cut-down, which goes into effect January 17. The officers of the union declare there will be a strike. The outlook is anything but encouraging, as the belief is that if the strike occurs, it will be a long one.

PRESIDENT BYRNE DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Jan. 4.—Charles H. Byrne, president of the Brooklyn ball club, died at his residence here this morning.

FUNERALS.

McLAUGHLIN — The funeral of James McLaughlin occurred this morning from St. Peter's church. Solemn high mass was celebrated with Rev. Fr. McKenna deacon and Rev. Fr. McDonough sub-deacon. The choir sang Schmidt's requiem mass. At the offertory Miss Louise McLaughlin rendered the "Pie Jesu." At the conclusion of the mass James E. Donnelly sang "I Love to Hear My Savior's Voice," and David P. Martin rendered the "De Profundis." The pall-bearers were John Cummiskey, Samuel Smith, Dennis Donohue, Michael Maher, Peter Monahan and William McLaughlin. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery in charge of Undertaker Savage. Joseph F. Donohue had charge of the arrangements.

TIERNEY—The funeral of Julia Tierney took place this morning from St. Michael's church, Rev. Fr. Gilday officiating. The bearers were John Burke Patrick Mylott, Daniel Neapon and Michael Lynch. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery. Rev. William O'Brien officiating at the grave.

BAZAAR OPENED.

IN AID OF WOMEN'S HOME IN ASSOCIATE HALL.

The bazaar in aid of the Working Girls' Home of St. Patrick's parish opened in Associate Hall last evening. The attendance was very large and the booths were crowded all evening with people attracted by the many fine articles that laden them.

There is a beautiful combination of vari-colored bunting, rich draperies, laces and rare decorations in the trimmings of these tables.

The bazaar opened with an entertainment program as follows: Piano duets, Thomas and Isabella McNamee; Highland fling, May McNamee; songs and dances, Pauline and Bessie O'Reilly; readings, Lillie Duberger; Irish songs, Pauline O'Reilly; singing and musical sketches, John Balfe O'Reilly. The latter was stage manager and William McAloon, musical director.

Following are the tables and the committees in charge:

Holy Family Table—Matron, Mrs. Calvert; Mrs. E. F. Slattery, Mrs. Henry Keyes, and Mrs. Peter Reilly.

Flower Table—Matrons, Mary Marren and Katherine McCarthy; assistants, Katherine and Mary Lennon, Etta and Margaret Cassidy, Margie Marren, Margaret McCluskey, Lillian and Helen Wholley, Jennie and Sadie McCort, Mary Meehan, Etta Burns, Mabel Norton, Elizabeth Page, Mary Cronin, Minnie Teague, Alice Brogan and Mrs. Dennis Devine.

Japanese table—Matron Katie O'Connor; assistants, Mary White, Catherine White, Mamie O'Connell, Alice Burns, Katie Collins, Alice McKeon, Mamie Carroll, Mamie Pevey and Mamie Sullivan.

Immaculate Conception Sodality table—Matron, Nellie Foley; Nellie Dinneen, Kate Donovan, Maggie Sullivan, Nellie Bergen, Mary Golden, Jennie Gillis, Nellie Crowley, Susie Doyle, Madame Frost.

Refreshment table—Matron, Mary Bambrick, Annie Bergen, Priscilla Morrison, Mollie McLaughlin, Alice Devlin, Eliza Devlin, Mary Tobin, Mary Coughlin, Maggie Coughlin, Lizzie Bambrick, Kittie Harkins, Louisa Duffy, and Nellie Donohoe.

Candy table—Matron, Mary A. Sullivan; assistants, Mary A. Boyle, Kate Donovan, Nellie Ort, Ella Doyle, Marietta F. Crowley.

Father Burke's table—Matron, Mrs. Thos. Mahoney, Nora Farrell, Sadie Vaughn, Ellen Nolan, and Mrs. John Parker.

Fr. Leonard's Table—Matrons, Annie M. Courtney; Mrs. James Gaffney, Mrs. Patrick Teague, Mrs. Dennis J. Leary; assistants, Alice Mahoney, Lulu and Minnie Saunders, Sadie and Etta McCort, Mabel Norton, Etta Burns, Etta Foye, Lena Gard, Bessie Murphy, Elizabeth Page, May Crowley, Nora Lynch, Annie Donovan, Mary Gilligan.

COLDEST OF SEASON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Jan. 4.—This was the coldest morning of the season in New England. The range was from 4 above zero in Boston to 18 below at Northfield, Vt., 23 below at Lancaster, N. H., 16 below at Bangor. The cold wave has caused great rejoicing among Maine ice men.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

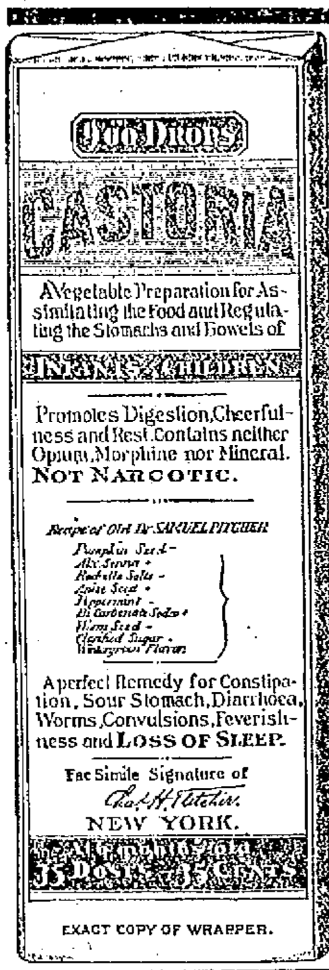
SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CREDIT TO ALL.

Great Stock Reducing Sale.

Tomorrow we will inaugurate in every department our usual Grand Semi-Annual Clearance Sale. The brisk buying season is over and we propose to convert the balance of our stock into cash, utterly regardless of previous price or value. If you are not in need of Clothing now, supply your future needs. Prices are steadily advancing, and such wonderfully low figures are impossible next year.

LADIES' CAPES

That sold for $7.75 and $8.50, now $4.98.

LADIES' JACKETS.

In order to close out at once, $15 Garments now $7.98.

MEN'S SUITS.

Strictly All-Wool, were $15 and $16, sale price $8.75 and $9.75.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

In Black and Blue Beaver, sold for $17 and $18, now $10.75.

By taking inventory, we find a lot of 59 Coats and Vests, sizes 14, 15, 16 and 17, mismatched. They are all of the best grade Worsted and Cassimere, and worth from $3.50 to $6.75. We will close them out at $1.75. **OUR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR ONE AND ALL.** No extra charge for credit, and money back if you want it.

Caesar Misch

78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

Slaughter In Prices

Our entire line of Cloaks and Furs to be literally slaughtered. No attention paid to the cost. We must close out the goods. No time as good as the present. Come at once.

SPECIAL LOT.

200 Jackets, not a poor style in the lot, light or dark shades, early season's prices were from $9.00 to $12 each, we offer you now your choice at $4.50.

JACKETS.

$4.00 Beaver Jackets at $1.95.
$ .75 Frieze Jackets at $2.75.
$7.40 Boucle Jackets at $3.95.
$8.50 Covert Cloth Jackets at $3.95.
$12.50 Boucle Jackets at $5.75.
$15 Beaver Jackets at $6.95.

CAPES.

1 lot Beaver Capes, handsomely braided, regular price $4, special price, $1.75.
$7.50 Plush Capes at $3.50.
$10 Boucle Capes at $4.95.

FURS.

$3000 stock of Furs at less than cost. Collarettes from $1.29 to $10.50, worth from $4.00 to $35.00. Fur Capes from $5.75 to $19.50, worth from $9.75 to $42.50 each.

N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.

12 JOHN STREET.

TEETH **No Charge For Extracting**

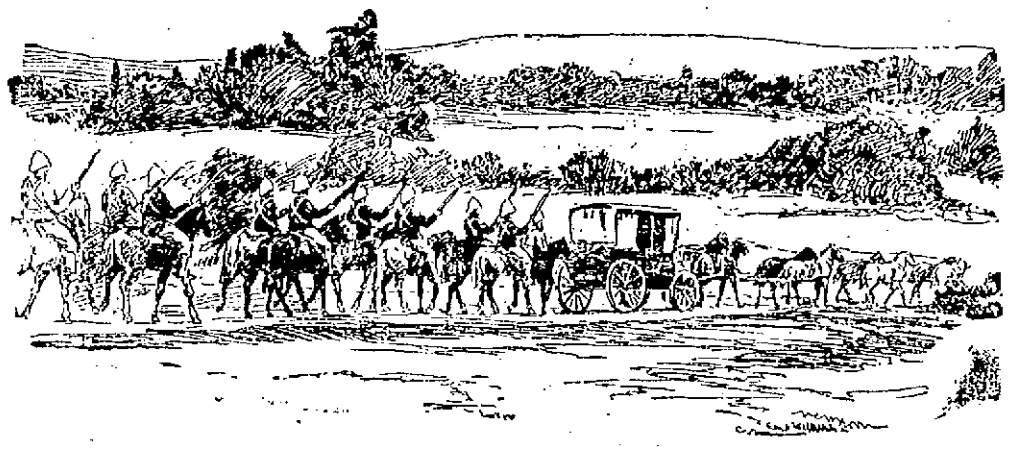
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $10 and $15 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 8 a. m. to 5 p.m. Not open Evenings.

$5 to $10 a Set

DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 35, 37, Runels' Bl'k, cor. Merr'k & Bridge.

AN INTERESTING AND BREEZY PAGE TO WHILE AWAY AN HOUR OF LEISURE.

HOW OOM PAUL TRAVELS IN REGAL STATE.



Oom Paul is getting to be an old man now and his Galway sluggers are frosted with years. He has just celebrated his 72d birthday, and so, perhaps, has a right to begin to show his age. He has become very deaf of late, and, when spoken to, holds his hand to his ear in the manner characteristic of deaf people.

But age does not diminish the old man's love for tobacco and "schnapps." When Uncle Paul Kruger gives these up then there will be cause for anxiety regarding his health. The British papers every now and then have stories of the precarious health of the Boer President, but Oom Paul takes a long whiff from his pipe, orders another bottle of gin and "winks the other eye."

When your Uncle Paul goes travelling about the country he rides in a covered carriage, with curtains hiding him from the inquisitive gaze of the world. It is a great, lumbering affair, this travelling carriage of Kruger's, and is drawn by either eight or ten horses. Behind the carriage rides an escort of cavalry, or rather mounted infantry, for they carry long rifles instead of carbines, and every one of them has been trained as a sharpshooter.

Cecil Rhodes or Dr. "Jim" would have hard work to steal the old man from this faithful guard. Kruger seldom uses his legs now, and goes everywhere in this old van. Before starting out he puts into the carriage half a pound of Boer tobacco and a bottle of "schnapps." Then he gets in, pulls down the curtains and proceeds to travel in lonely luxury. The smoke from his pipe floats lazily from between the curtains, and every now and then there is a faint, sweet odor of gin borne upon the air. His Excellency is taking his ease.

THE UNIQUE AND THE ODD.

Since the beginning of the revolution one privileged character has shared the tent of the President and Vice President of the Cuban republic. He is little Venancio Verona, or "Veronita." He is the youngest soldier in the "army of liberty," and has passed through all the dangers, trials and hardships of that awful struggle. A few months after the war broke out a boy not more than 12 years old rode into the insurgent camp in Najassa. He had escaped from the city of Puerto Principe the night before. Halting in front of President Cisneros' headquarters, he said: "I have come to join the 'insurrectos.' The Spaniards have killed my father, and I am the only one left in our family old enough to fight. If I can have a gun I would like as far as possible to take my father's place and fight for Cuba." He got the gun, and with it the love and protection of Salvador Cisneros, that grand old man who gave up all to battle for his country's freedom. A special order was sent to the United States for one light rifle for a young soldier of 12 years. When the gun was placed in Veronita's hands he was undoubtedly the proudest boy in Cuba. The president became very much attached to him, and each night had a pile of sarones (large bags made of palm leaves) placed under his tent for Veronita's bed. The bond of affection between them grew to be as strong as between father and son. Many times I have seen them, the boy of 12 and the man of 72, asleep in the same hammock. While on the march Veronita rides one of the President's spare horses, and never complains, no matter how fatiguing the journey may be, or how sharp the pangs of hunger.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Some of the most amusing anecdotes are told about President Lincoln, relating to incidents of his life when he was a young lawyer, practicing in the courts of Illinois. It is said that he was once engaged in a case in which the lawyer on the other side made a very voluble speech, full of wild statements, to the jury. Lincoln opened his reply by saying: "My friend who has just spoken to you would be all right if it were not for one thing, and I don't know that you ought to blame him for that, for he can't help it. What I refer to is his reckless statements, without any ground of truth. You have seen instances of this in his speech to you. Now, the reason of this lies in the constitution of his mind. The moment he begins to talk all his mental operations cease, and he is not responsible. He is, in fact, much like a little steamboat that I saw on the Sangamon river when I was engaged in boating there. This little steamer had a five-foot boiler and a seven-foot whistle, and every time it whistled the engine stopped.—Locomotive Engineering.

One of the most sensible "fads" among the girls just now is to save up all their old jewelry, old gold thimbles which have the tops worn off, gold fob chains, gold bracelets and pins, and even necklaces, and take them to some reliable jeweler, who will either melt them down and make what she wants out of them, or else will exchange them allowing her for the weight of the gold. One girl made a collection for several years of broken bits of jewelry, and, with some of her grandmother's added to them, sold them to her own jeweler, and now is the happy possessor of a beautiful pearl necklace which she got in exchange.—Harper's Bazar.

The consumption of unsalted or sweet butter in New York is increasing all the time. A few years ago there were only three or four commission houses that handled it at all; now there are, perhaps, a dozen that do, some of them receiving large quantities. The sales of unsalted butter amount to less than 1 per cent. of all. But the total consumption of butter is enormous, and the amount of unsalted butter sold is now very considerable. In a general way it may be said that sweet butter is eaten mostly by the very poorest people and by those who are very comfortably situated. By far the largest consumers of unsalted butter are the Hebrews. And unsalted butter is now used, or it may be had, in many of the finest hotels and restaurants. It has long been used in some of these; its increasing use in them is perhaps due, in some degree, to demands from foreign guests. Unsalted butter is far more commonly used in Europe than here.

The butter commonly sold contains about an ounce of salt to the pound, and more or less coloring matter. The sweet butter contains no salt whatever, and is uncolored; salt is added to suit the taste of the consumer. In some restaurants there is now used a butter containing about half the usual proportion of salt.

Salt is a preservative and the ordinary butter of commerce keeps much longer than sweet butter, which must be used while fresh. Sweet butter is mainly New York state butter, but in winter some is brought from further West. A great deal of the sweet butter is carried to the city by express, which adds to the cost of it, and the butter markers charge a little more for it, because it is all butter and no salt. Sweet butter costs at wholesale commonly a cent a pound more than salted butter, and sometimes 3 or 4 cents a pound more. It is of a lighter color than most salted butters, and when fresh and sweet is of an agreeable fragrance.—New York Sun.

To find out if soil will be helped by the application of lime Dr. H. J. Wheeler, of the Rhode Island Station, says: Place a tablespoonful of the soil in a tumbler or cup and moisten with sufficient water to make a thick paste. Let it stand for twenty minutes, then with a knife blade part the soil and introduce a slip of blue litmus paper, say about half an inch wide and two inches long. Press the soil about the paper, and after two or three minutes remove the paper, rinse off the adhering soil and look to the color. If reddish, lime will be a benefit. If the soil has a reddish tint it may be well to bring but one side of the paper in contact with it, when if the red strikes through it may be considered that the soil is acid and lime will do it good.

If soil is suspected of containing an excess of carbonate of lime and magnesia stir a little of the soil into water, to which a few drops of ammonia are added. Let stand for some hours, when the water at the top will be colorless. Where lime and magnesia are lacking the liquid has a dark brown appearance, the intensity depending upon the need of lime.

When quicklime is used in small quantities, Dr. Wheeler says, a convenient way is to place it in a basket and dip it in water for a moment, then dump it in a wagon body and let it remain for some hours, after which take it to the field and apply.

Harrow lime in at once, else it will cake with the soil and not yield with the best results.

As to buying lime, he says: In every 178.6 pounds of carbonate of lime there is 78.6 pounds combined carbonic acid gas. It is, therefore, economy to burn the lime to avoid handling this extra bulk for each 100 pounds of lime.

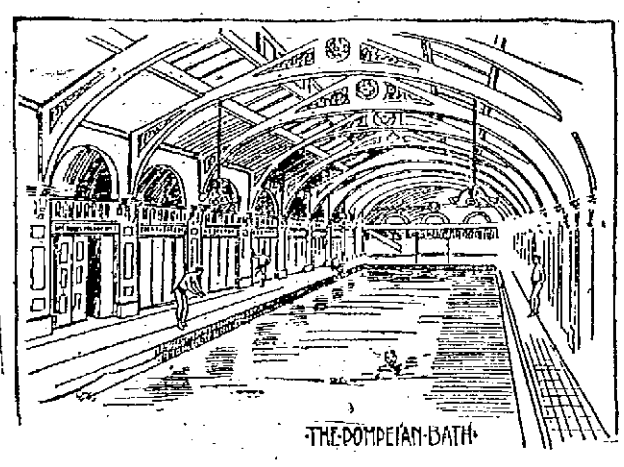
When quicklime fully water slakes, 100 pounds of it takes up 32 pounds of water, thus increasing the weight one-third.

This pest can only be killed by persistent effort. Smothering will prove most effectual. Sow the field to small grain. Harvest as early as possible, remove the shocks and plow the ground. As soon as any growth appears above the surface, go over the field with a deep-working harrow. Repeat this as often as necessary until time for seeding for the following year's crop, then put in small grain again and after harvest give the field the same treatment as the year before. Careful work of this kind will kill almost any weed pest, but if a few specimens remain, continue another year.

Cable termites are the latest things in entomology. They are playing havoc with the French cable in Tonkin. They bore through lead and other metals. This cable was composed of seven copper wires protected by an insulation envelope coated with cotton and jute. In addition to this it was placed in a lead pipe. A few months after it was laid it began to show signs of decay. It was taken up and replaced.

On examining the cavities in the old cable Professor Bouvier, of the Paris Academy of Science, discovered that they had been made by a new termite. Milne Edwards, commenting on this, said that it was not the first time that injury had been done to metals by these insects. They were numerous in some portions of China. Mr. Edwards also said that some other species of insects had been known to attack metal.—New York Journal.

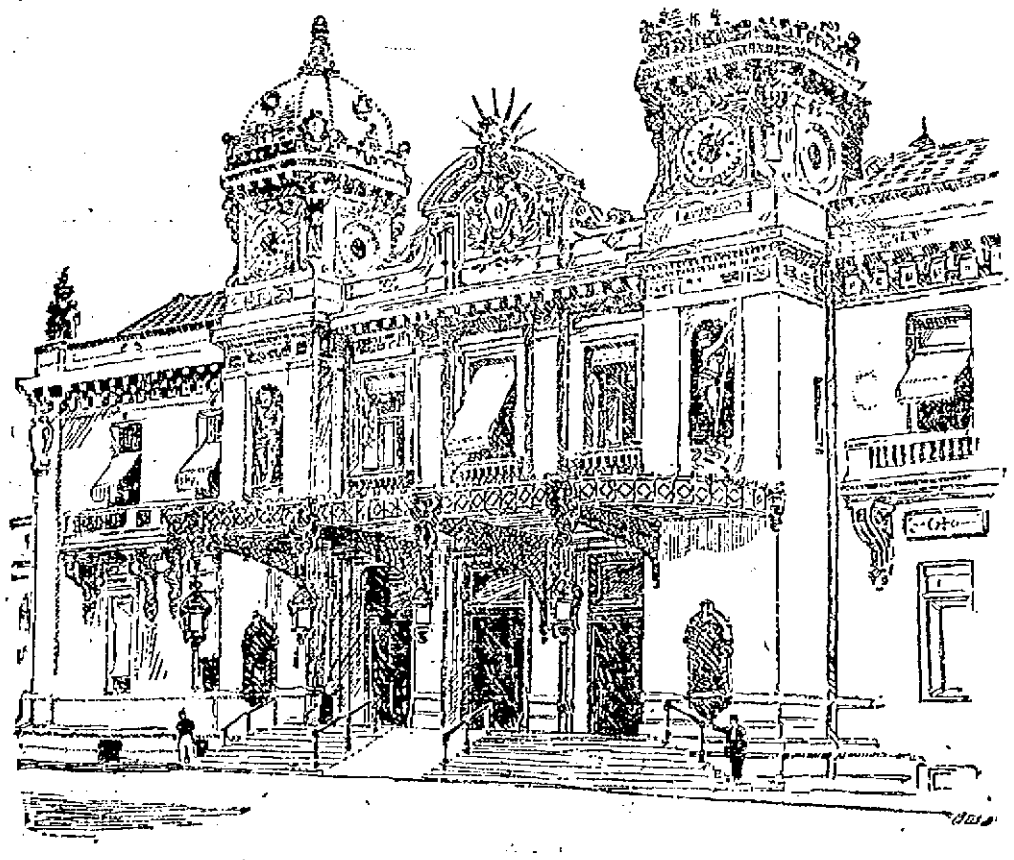
BATHS CHANGED TO GYMNASIUMS



THE POMPEIAN BATH

These are the famous penny baths of London, which are now about to be changed to a gymnasium for the winter months. The vast hall is to be used during the afternoons as a cycle school. Think of it! You can learn to ride the bicycle in London for a penny a lesson.

THE FAMOUS CASINO AT MONTE CARLO AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY.



SENTENCED BY HIS OWN FATHER.

In the ancient city of Galway there is a strange relic that perpetuates the record of one of the most extraordinary acts of justice in the legal annals of the world. In Lombard street—also known by the grim name "Dead Man's lane"—a ruined gable forms portion of the wall of St. Nicholas's church yard. It is a remnant of the castle of James Lynch Fitzstephen, who was Mayor of Galway in 1493. His son, Walter Fitzstephen, happened to be captain of one of his father's ships, and he had brought with him from Spain as a guest to his father's house Gomez, the son of a Spanish merchant. During the visit Walter perceived an attachment growing between the Spaniard and his affianced bride. One night he watched and waited outside her father's house, and, seeing the Spaniard leaving, he followed him down to the river bank, and, in a fit of jealous hate, stabbed him to the heart. The body was discovered next day, and also the dagger of Walter Fitzstephen stained with blood. He was arrested and put upon trial in his father's court, who, as supreme judge of the city, condemned him to death. Then a great outcry arose amongst the citizens for mercy. No executioner could be found to carry out the sentence, and, fearing a rescue, the Mayor, with a strong guard, marched his son from the prison to his castle. The mother of the condemned man, finding her prayers and entreaties were of no avail with her husband, roused a large faction of her family—the Blakes—to the succor of her son. They came before the Mayor's castle, and with riotous tumult demanded that the life of the young convict should be spared. The Mayor ordered them to disperse till the following morning, when he would inform them of his decision. When they returned the next day they saw the dead body of the murderer hanging from his father's window; the grim warden had executed him with his own hand in the night. There are various versions of the cause of the murder, but there is abundant documentary evidence to substantiate the fact of the execution of his son by Lynch Fitzstephen. In 1624 the quaint carving of the skull and cross-bones was set up to mark the place of execution, and in 1851 it was taken down and sent to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, where it attracted considerable attention. The inscription on it is "Remember Death. Vanite of Vanite al is Vanite." At the close of the exhibition an offer to purchase it by the authorities of the British museum was rejected by the citizens of Galway, and it was restored to its old place in Dead Man's lane.

IN GENERAL.

Of all trees for all soils and all locations the white pine seems the best. From low bottom land to sandy hilltop, on heavy clay or prairie loam, it will thrive and always make the best of its environment. If crowded till some of its branches smother and die, it shakes off the dead, useless limbs, and rounds out the scarred trunk. Wound the pine and its resinous juice pours out healing and protecting balm, until time covers it with a new growth. Planted in a close row it forms a splendid wind break for the drive or orchard or building. In a solid clump the cold blasts of winter and the excessive heat of summer are alike tempered and made agreeable to men, while every breath drawn here is laden with soothing, healing, resinous odors. Planted singly no tree surpasses it in majestic strength. When the trees mature the harvest is a rich one.—American Agriculturist.

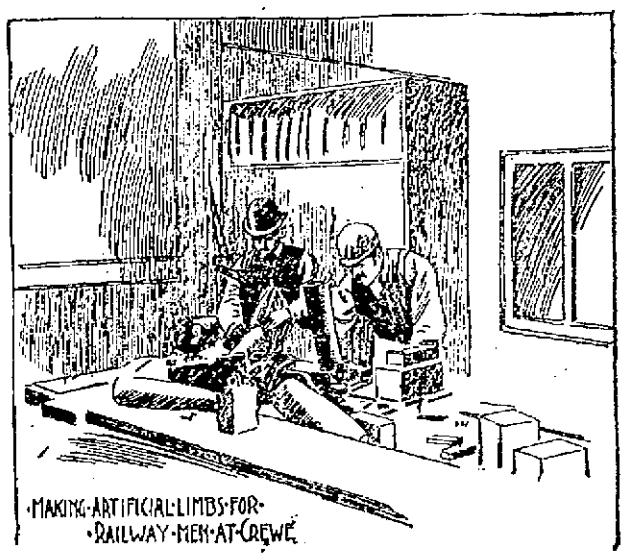
"The Boers are a queer lot," says Mary Twain. "I have heard more strange stories about them than I can remember. One was that not long ago a Bishop was once making a business progress through a taverniess belt, and one night he stopped with a Boer; after supper, was shown to bed. He undressed, weary and worn out, and was soon sound asleep. In the night he woke up feeling crowded and suffocated, and found the old Boer and his fat wife in bed with him, one on each side, with all their clothes on, and snoring. He had to stay there and stand it—awake and suffering—until toward dawn, when sleep again fell upon him for an hour. Then he woke again. The Boer was gone, but the wife of his bosom was still at his side.

When the hair becomes thin from illness, use the following mixture: Equal parts of olive oil and spirits of rosemary, add a few drops of oil of nutmeg, and anoint the head very sparingly before going to bed.

SMALLEST RAILROAD IN EXISTENCE.

Running through the park of a country gentleman in England is the smallest passenger railroad in the world. It has a little locomotive which is perfectly proportioned after one of the big engines of the Great Northern Railroad. Its cylinders are four inches in diameter, and the diameter of the driving wheels is thirty inches. The engine and cars run on a track eighteen inches in gauge. As small as it is, the engine will haul fifteen tons on a level track, and weighs two and one-half tons. The train consists of a baggage car and a passenger car. The engine will haul it at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. The rails weigh only nine pounds to the yard.

HOW THEY MAKE LIMBS AT CREWE.



MAKING ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR RAILWAY MEN AT CREWE

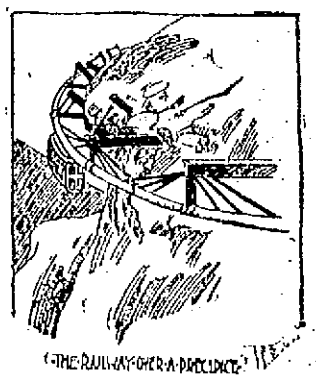
At the Crewe Works of the London and North Western Railway they make their own artificial limbs. Many an employee who has lost an arm or a leg on the line has been provided with a splendidly made and specially designed substitute by the company, and is still able to perform his duties. The above illustration shows the limb makers at work.

A MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

It Was Invented to Make the Chilkoot Passable.

The most remarkable railway in the world is the one designed by Mr. Nesom, an electrician, for use in the Chilkoot Pass, and mountainous districts generally. By its means the loftiest precipices can be skirted, the steepest mountains scaled, and avalanches and snowdrifts rendered powerless to impede locomotion.

The track, instead of being carried over bridges or through tunnels, is projected by stout girders from the very face of the mountains and from it the car is suspended in midair. The wheels on which the car runs and the motor



THE RAILWAY OVER A PRECIPICE

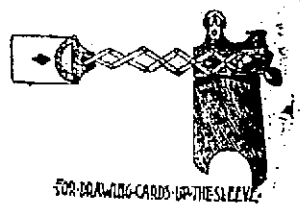
which impels it are inside the track. The rails are shaped like the letter D, the vertical line being downwards, and there is a groove with edges holding the motor in position and effectively shielding it from ice and snow. The "power-houses," from which the electricity is supplied, are at intervals of forty miles. The cars, which are controlled by compound levers and hand ropes, are narrowed at each end in order to lessen resistance to the air.

The track, if made of iron, will cost only $3,500 a mile, or half that amount if constructed of wood; and the cost of carrying each passenger will be only one-twenty-fourth of a penny per mile, or one-eighteenth of the cost of conveying an ordinary railway passenger.

The cars are intended to carry from fifteen to twenty passengers each, and a speed of 100 miles can easily be attained. A great future is anticipated for this ingenious method of traversing a mountainous country and of obviating inconvenient stoppages through the blocking of the track by falls of snow and ice.

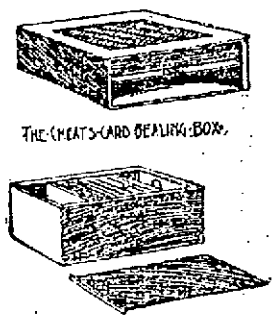
SHARPS AND CARDS.

There are displayed at Police Headquarters some of the various devices used by gamblers to cheat at cards. The first illustration represents to all appearances an ordinary card box, divided into several compartments with sliding sides and calculated to hold eight or nine packs of cards. There is, however, in this box, a difference; in our illustration there is shown distinctly at one end an aperture not usually to be found in card boxes. Well, through this hole the sharper manipulates a small but strong screw, a few turns of which will so compress the nearest pack (the backs for this purpose are specially made slightly roughened) that the cards cards adhere closely to one another. Then, when dealing, the sharper is able to give himself two cards to the one he gives his dupe without fear of his movements being noticed.



FOR DRAWING CARDS UP THE SLEEVE

The advantage in any game of having ten cards from which to select five, say, must be obvious, and the shark's only difficulty is the task of conveying the surplus cards back to the pack without exciting suspicion. That to him is an extremely simple matter. With the deftness and skill of an expert conjurer he seizes his "hand," and in the twinkling of an eye has the five cards he wishes to retain separated from those he wishes to return to the pack. The latter he holds "palmed," to use a conjurer's expression, in his left hand, and, if the moment is favorable, returns them instanly by simply placing his hand on the stock. If that is not feasible, he employs one of the instruments shown in Figues 2 and 3, known among the sharping fraternity as "hold-outs."



THE CHEAT'S CARD DEALING BOX

THE SHARPER'S CARD BOX

The second pictures is known variously as the "lazy-tongs hold-out" and the "Jacob's ladder hold-out," and is one of the most ingeniously constructed instruments in the whole collection.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c

August Fels is no stranger to the water board.

A. G. Swapp seems to be in for a life tenure on the school board.

What is the use of electing a democratic majority on the board of aldermen if they fight among themselves and in the end vote all positions to the republicans?

If Councilman Garvey and George H. Taylor carry out their promises in aiding Mayor Bennett in his business administration, their assistance will be very valuable.

Some of Mr. Qua's opinions have been roughly dealt with by higher legal authority, but his opinions of the men who elected him will stand in any court in the United States.

The republicans have control of the lower branch of the City Council and the democrats control the upper board, but thus far the republicans have got all the offices and democrats have got nothing. Cause—cuckooism.

Who is the democratic alderman who voted for City Messenger Going and thus made that gentleman's election possible? How could any democratic alderman by his vote endorse the action of the man who threw the scrub women and soldiers' widows out of city hall, and made such a mess of the management of the grand municipal junket at Mountain Rock grove? No more discredited man could be found for the place.

COSGROVE'S MISTAKES.

The democrats of the city elected Alderman Cosgrove as a democrat, but he seems to have forgotten the fact, for on Inauguration Day he deliberately prevented the election of a democratic chairman of the board and at one time made it possible to elect a republican chairman; and all because he is a candidate for the position himself. This is a most ridiculous course for any democrat to pursue, and in the case of Alderman Cosgrove, it is doubly so, inasmuch as he is the least experienced man on the board in public matters. The democrats were very lenient with Mr. Cosgrove when he, as a member of the Fourth of July committee, voted to give to a private concern the power to keep the people off the best part of the public common, unless they paid ten cents each for a seat. Everyone attributed this to the alderman's youth and inexperience. When it was rumored that he was to trade Pearson as the mayoralty candidate in certain quarters to get votes for himself people were slow to credit the rumor and were doubtful of its truth even after the recount gave strong evidence that something of the kind had been done. They even heard of his mayoralty aspirations without smiling more than was necessary, but his recent action in refusing to vote with his party associates for a chairman of the board is likely to alienate all the support he ever had among the democrats of Lowell. Unless Mr. Cosgrove comes to a sense of his party duty at once, he will never again be elected to any office in this city.

SEND ECKELS TO JAIL.

The methods of the friends of "honest money" are shown in a glaring light so far as Comptroller Eckels is implicated in the failure of the Chestnut Street National bank in Philadelphia. The national bank and a trust company connected therewith went into insolvency a couple of weeks ago, as a result of having violated the law which provides that no such bank shall lend to any one individual more than one tenth of its capital. This particular bank lent practically all its capital to one man and that man its president.

As far back as two years ago, Mr. Eckels learned that the bank was unsound, but he was making a fight to preserve the "honor" of the country in saving the gold standard and he deliberately overlooked his own personal honor and his duty as well in neglecting to close the bank as soon as he discovered its insolvent condition.

President Singerly took the money to establish paper mills by which he might manufacture paper for his great newspaper, the Philadelphia Record; but the gold standard which Mr. Eckels was defending so zealously brought down the prices of paper and Mr. Singerly's venture, of course, proved a failure. He was in consequence unable to pay his loans to the bank and the collapse resulted.

Mr. Eckels' reasons for not closing the bank would be amusing if they did not so palpably incriminate him as a public official sworn to carry out the bank act in all such cases. In the first place, he says "the bank could not have been closed without widespread financial disaster in which other banks would have suffered;" but it seems that the conditions were not improved nor the consequences mitigated by such unwarranted delay. If every executive officer were to exercise such latitude in the performance of his duty, no law would be enforced. The people would have no security; they would be at the mercy of the self-constituted arbiters who set their own discretion above the law and let the people take the consequences.

His second reason is even more remarkable and shows still more clearly his criminal neglect; yet he gives it candidly, probably with the hope that the republicans in whose interest he violated the law will now interpose to save him from the punishment he deserves. "A year ago," he says, "election was on and it would not have done to have a bank failure at that time." Here is the secret. He delayed closing the bank in the interest of the republican party. If he did last year is it not reasonable that the same cause influenced him before election while the financial issue was being fought throughout the nation between the two parties. It would not advance the cause of "honest money" to have a bank fail even then and so he kept it running and doing business getting deeper and deeper into the pockets of the depositors.

What was most palpably unjust and criminal is that even when it was decided to close the bank and when some of the larger depositors heard of the crash, they were permitted to draw out their capital in full. If the matter were fully investigated, it might be found that the friends of "honest money" were thus made preferred creditors, while the other depositors had to suffer the entire loss. But there is still another reason by which Mr. Eckels was influenced in allowing the bank to run while it was known to be unsound. Mr. Singerly, to whom the money was advanced, was running a great newspaper and was fighting very hard for the cause of "honest money" while he was robbing the bank with the connivance of Mr. Eckels, another champion of "honest money" and national honor. It would not be serviceable to the republican party to shut down Mr. Singerly's paper previous to the election while it aided in supporting the gold standard, by the depreciating power of which Mr. Singerly and his bank were financially ruined.

Mr. Eckels should go to jail for his open and wilful refusal to enforce the law, for allowing an unsound bank to continue two years after its condition was discovered and all in the interests of the republican party as a part of the bunco game by which they tried to persuade the people that the gold standard was synonymous with "nation honor" and that an unsound currency was in reality "honest money."

CURRENT COMMENT.

New Bedford Mercury—"From and after Jan. 17, 1898, the pay of all persons employed by this corporation will be reduced 10 per cent."

This is the notice posted in the New Bedford mills. It is all the manufacturers will say about their action. It is understood that as yet the cut is made only in the cloth mills. The yarn mill treasurers not having been a part of the meeting what there will be is not stated. The cut will affect employes of the corporation from the treasurer down through all grades to the lowest. It will strike directly 9000 hands and indirectly about half of the community, not far from 30,000 people.

The mills involved in the cut-down: Wamsutta, 220,000 spindles, 4460 looms, 2100 hands. Potomska, 108,000 spindles, 2700 looms, 1200 hands. Achusnet, 105,000 spindles, 3100 looms, 1100 hands. Grinnell, 100,000 spindles, 2600 looms, 800 hands. Hathaway, 102,000 spindles, 2750 looms, 1000 hands. Bristol, 50,000 spindles, 1400 looms, 550 hands. Dartmouth, 60,000 spindles, 1400 looms, 650 hands. Pierce, 60,000 spindles, 1100 looms, 575 hands. Whitman, 60,800 spindles, 1710 looms, 850 hands.

Waltham News—Ex-proprietor Singerly of the Philadelphia Record, though owning a newspaper that earns a clear profit of a thousand dollars a day, has been financially ruined by "outside investments." It is a pretty good plan to stick to a good thing and not want to have a finger in every pie; it was that failing that ruined the late R. M. Pulsifer and led to his premature and unnatural death. Truly did John Boyle O'Reilly speak when he wrote:

"What man would be wise let him drink of the river
That bears on its bosom the record of time;
A message to him every wave can deliver
To teach him to creep till he knows how to climb.
Who heeds not experience, trust him not; tell him
The scope of one mind can but trifles achieve;
The weakest who draws from the mine will excell him—
The wealth of mankind is the wisdom they leave."

Beverly Times—Comptroller Eckels' explanation of his conduct regarding the bursted Philadelphia banks is a shallow attempt to deceive, but it will fail. Yet what is anybody going to do about it? A poor law breaker finds a penalty that too often more than "fits the crime," a rich influential law breaker seldom finds any penalty at all. It was ever thus!

Fall River Globe—Instead of standing still and croaking about southern competition, the manufacturers of this city ought to wake up to the fact that they have got to do something to outstrip any such competition, by changing their methods of business and the style and quality of their product. They need to adopt some progressive ideas in the industry and encourage the cultivation of the same in this great manufacturing center. One step in that direction would be the establishment of a textile school and in this connection, it is worth while calling attention to the fact that the Georgia legislature has just made a liberal appropriation for such an institution in that state.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla If your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

STATE RAILROADS.

THE LINES IN AUSTRALIA ARE OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Premier Turner of Victoria Tells How They Are Conducted—Primary Objects Are Development and Good Service. People Like the System.

Among the many directions in which our Australian cousins have extended the sphere of government there is none more interesting or instructive than in the creation of their great systems of state railways. The bulk of the railways in the Australian colonies are owned by the state, and in several instances the systems are entirely state owned. Altogether the public possesses some 13,000 miles of railway, which have cost it £130,000,000 to construct. Moreover, the colonial railway policy has been almost entirely dominated by what is called the 'highway theory—that is to say, that instead of making the earning of revenue the chief purpose of railway construction the primary object has been to secure a maximum development of the country by the provision of the cheapest and most efficient service possible. Both this policy, however, and the actual fact of state ownership have been subjected to a good deal of weighty criticism. A representative of The Daily News, therefore, felt that the presence of the colonial premiers here offered a unique opportunity for getting a summary of Australian experience and an epitome of opinion upon a subject of great and general interest. The results of his inquiries will now be given. Selecting Victoria first, as possessing certain circumstances peculiar to itself, our representative received a cordial invitation to meet Sir George Turner at the Hotel Cecil.

"How long have you had state railways in Victoria, Sir George?"

"Since we had railways there at all, except some suburban lines, which we purchased some years ago, so as to have complete control. At present the whole of the railways are in the hands of the government. In the suburbs of Melbourne there is a system of cable trams, which compete to some extent with our railway and which at present are in the hands of a company, but will eventually belong to the municipalities through which they run."

"What first induced the government to construct railroads?"

"Probably it was much more a matter of necessity than of inclination. You see, in the earlier days it was essential that we should construct railroads to open up the country by securing settlement. Private companies were not prepared to run the risk except under the guarantee of the state, and it was found that the only safe and certain course was for the community to construct railways itself. Of course we were not in a position in those days to raise the necessary capital except in the form of loans, and upon these we were compelled to pay a very high interest because the investor had not then the faith in the colonies he has today."

"I suppose there would be no difficulty today in getting private companies to either take over the existing railways or to construct new ones if the government would agree?"

"No, I do not think there would be the slightest."

"But how would the Victorians view such a step?"

"I scarcely like to contemplate," replied our visitor, with a strange and fearsome smile. "I am quite sure, however, that the life of the government who seriously suggested it would not be worth many days' purchase."

"Do they regard the state ownership of railways as more beneficial than private ownership then?"

"Unquestionably they do, and they would as soon think of handing over the postal arrangements to private enterprise as the railways. They take the view, and rightly, too, I think, that the public is not likely to get the maximum of good treatment from railway companies where the primary object is to provide the shareholders with a dividend. The true policy, in our opinion, is not to use the railways primarily as revenue earning machines, but after getting accounts to balance to cheapen rates and to improve facilities. In fact, we look upon our railroads as highways, the great object of which is to open up and fully develop the country through which they run."

"But have you not been severely criticised for pursuing that policy to the point of constructing railways in districts and through countries where there was not a reasonable likelihood of their recouping the cost of construction?"

"Yes, that is so; but a good deal of it has been uninformed, and therefore not of great value. There is no doubt, however, that up to the time when we altered our system as to construction and management, and when the control was not so rigid as it ought to have been or as it is at present, there were some lines constructed much too prematurely from the point of view of recoupment. But such extravagance, if you like to call it so, was not an intrinsic part of a policy so much as a passing accident in the experimental stages of a new and great undertaking."

"Have not the critics talked about political corruption in connection with your railways?"

"Yes, they have, but the phrase is an entire misnomer and has really been wildly thrown at the colonies without any genuine regard for the actual facts. The only suggestion of evidence has been this overconstruction and the alleged employment of an excessive staff of men. Now, with this overconstruction I dealt in the last reply, but let me add one word. While I admit that there has been here and there cases of premature construction, the best justification of the general policy of treating the railroads as highways is to be found in the fact of our rapid internal development, in the fact that our railways are worth much more than they cost and in the fact that we can now get all the money we want at 3 per cent. Then with regard to the employment of an excessive staff there has been a vital factor ignored in this connection. Our railway construction developed with great rapidity, and to keep pace with the abnormal pressure a very large number of men were taken on. When matters settled down to regularity and routine, it was found that the staff was in excess of the needs, and further—and this is the point—it was discovered that as civil servants their employment was recognized as permanent. This, of course, raised a great difficulty, but we bravely faced it, and by dint of a great effort and the loyalty of the electors we have managed to reduce the staff to essential proportions.

"But that there is any political corruption in our railway system is quite untrue. Indeed, our state system has in no way been marred by many of those unfortunate political features which have been constantly incident to the railway company promotions in the United Kingdom. Nor have our traders and farmers been troubled with that costly and futile litigation and those grossly unfair preferential foreign rates of which we have sorrowfully heard so much in the old country."

"And do your railways pay?"

"What we are doing is making a profit of about 3 per cent above working expenditure, but as we have loans raised at 4 and 4½ per cent still unredeemed we are not commercially on the right side, but we are rapidly improving our position, and as a deliberate matter of policy we prefer to give comparatively low railway rates than to make a net profit at the expense of our trade and agriculture, and this we find to be one of the great advantages of state as opposed to private railways. We can afford to be independent of profit so long as the colony is developing."

"And what is the method of control?"

"Under the scheme of reconstruction we now have a practical railway manager as commissioner appointed by order in council for seven years, with fairly large discretionary powers, subject to certain control by the ministry, but only removable by a vote of the two houses. Originally the railway department was just like any other department of state, with its head in the cabinet and therefore changeable with his party. Then we tried a permanent commission of three, with practically absolute powers, but this we did not find satisfactory. Hence our present system, which works well and promises better, so far as can be judged. It seems to secure the maximum of expert efficiency, without the dangers of mere bureaucratic control, freed from the democratic voice. Overconstruction is guarded against by the most ample precautions, without being arrested by bureaucratic pedantry."

"Do you contract your work of construction or do it by direct employment of labor?"

"Certainly, by direct employment of labor, which we find much more economical and generally satisfactory. As a partial indication of this we have just completed the most cheaply constructed line in the world. It is a good and substantial piece of work, and has only cost us £1,700 per mile. Of course we had the wood for sleepers fairly close, and the ground was pretty easy and under our new system did not cost anything, as the district interested has to give us the land without compensation, and, moreover, the people who use our lately constructed lines have to pay higher rates until the line pays working expenses and interest, but even then every one will admit it to be a great achievement, when your average in England is £45,000 per mile, with labor cheaper than with us."

"And what of the outlook?"

"It is very bright. We have had many obstacles, and the depression of a few years ago hit us badly, but things are looking up, and the prospect before the state railways is full of fair promise. With fair seasons and the gradual reduction of interest as we renew the loans I believe the railways of Victoria will soon pay working expenses and interest on capital, and this is all we want, as we have no dividends to provide. State ownership has proved the right policy and will, I believe, continue to secure greater justification year by year."—London News.

Co-operation In City Government.

The co-operative theory requires not that the city use its franchises to tax the people, but that it extend the services along all classes and furnish them at cost, or even free of cost, by meeting the expenses out of the taxes. Thus Glasgow's municipal railways carry workmen mornings and evenings at half fare. Australian cities carry children free to and from school. Berlin steam roads charge $4.50 a year for a ticket to and from the city—five miles—as often as you please. In American cities this would cost from $30 to $50. The telephone in Paris is $10 a year; in New York, $240. Thus the co-operative theory places the great inventions of our day within the reach of every family, enables the people to scatter their homes in the suburbs and at the same time greatly increases the opportunities of the city for successful business enterprise.—Professor Comans in Kingdom.

Why Christ Was Crucified.

What was Christ killed for and who killed him? He tramped all the way from Nazareth to Calvary. He was born in a borrowed barn. Respectable sinners he called "whited sepulchers." He walked into a temple he did not own and drove out some money changers he was unacquainted with, though he was neither sheriff nor undersheriff. Right down at the bottom Christ was killed for his sympathy with the poor and contempt for the rich and unjust. He was regarded by the respectable classes as an outlaw and a felon, and, if you please, an anarchist.—Rev. Myron B. Reed.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

ALLAN LINE.
Portland to Liverpool.
MONGOLIAN 1 January
PARISIAN 8 January
LAURENTIAN 15 January
NUMIDIAN 22 January
CARTHAGINIAN 29 January
Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $25.50.
Glasgow to Boston
Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)
8000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:
SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 8.30 A. M.
Saloon passage $60 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

PORTLAND-LIVERPOOL Service
Str. Labrador sails Saturday, Dec. 25. Str. Vancouver sails Wednesday, Jan. 5. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $30.25. Steerage, $23.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to John Farley & Sons, Agents, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. L. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell

LADIES' SKATING BOOTS
IN BUTTON AND LACE.
Coin Toe, Low Heels, worth $2.00. Special Sale Price
$1.50 A PAIR.
J. J. Lonergan
215 Dutton St.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS
AT
145 Merrimack Street.
Different makes with the latest designs.
ESTEY
Parlors over the Railroad Bank, is where you can save money and the terms are easy.
ORGANS

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11. Barristers Hall,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Ales, Wines and Liquors
Are privileged by a vote on the license question to be sold in this city for another year, and if you wish to purchase these goods, go where they always have the best brands of these goods, and that place is
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 8th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 463 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

SKATES
The Famous
Long Reach Skate
25c. Per Pair and up.
MORE THAN
5000 Pairs in Stock.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

TORCHES
For Thawing Out
Frozen Pipes
TO KEEP YOUR WATER AND STEAM PIPES PROTECTED FROM COLD USE
MINERAL WOOL
HAIR FELT.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. DALRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man

What More Useful Present
THAN A
Gold Watch, A Diamond Ring, A Watch Chain and Charm.
J. D. Grant
64 Merrimack St. has a choice selection at prices to beat the band. It will pay you to heed the above.
Open every evening until Christmas.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars to sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Gervais

THEY WONDER WHY
Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 3 2 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Best Line of 10c. Sheet Music
In Lowell at
GREEN'S,
Big cut in prices of Pianos at Green's, 233 Central Street.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard playing rooms. Apply at Leghult & Co., One Price Jewelers, 59 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 67 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moors', Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 6700 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house, 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3550. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street. Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell2, 13 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO PATENT and promote a good invention for an interest. Address Business, P. O. Box 672, New York, N. Y.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 11 White street.

CANVASSERS WANTED—IN LOWELL for a good selling article. Address M. A. Seaborn & Co., P. O. Box 291, Lawrence, Mass.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 61 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 5 only.

LADIES AND GENTS WORRIED OVER business matters, consult Clairvoyant and Palmist Hand. Readings 25c.; sittings 50c. to $1, for a short time. J. C. Sturgis, 182 Merrimack St., up two flights.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSIcian's hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

FOUND THREE KEYS TIED TOGETHER with a string, in front of Chalifoux's store Saturday night. Owner can have by calling at this office.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

LOST ON SUNDAY EVENING BETWEEN Wannalancit and Arlington streets on Pawtucket street. A large envelope containing letters and memorandum. Suitable reward for the return of same to 48 Wannalancit street.

LOST FRIDAY NIGHT DEC. 17, A BUNCH of keys between corner of Gorham and Summer streets through common and corner of Hale and Cambridge streets. Reward at Westwood's pharmacy, 175 Gorham street, corner Summer, Lowell, Mass.

FROM TAMPICO, MEXICO FIFTY-FIVE double yellow head King parrots, must be sold cheap this week. Louis Lee, Farragut house.

STOP PAYING RENT:
Moody street—new modern dwelling, 8 rooms, attic, bath room, pantry, sideboard, hot and cold water, furnace heat, maple floors, piazzas, balcony, bulk head, cemented cellar, etc. Seventh avenue—new 2 1-2 story house, 8 rooms, attic, pantry, bath room, hot and cold water, maple floors, piazza and balcony, nice cellar. Each lot is high, dry and very sightly. Small amount down, balance $15 a month. Albert J. Ryan, 23A, Hildreth Building, (10 Postoffice.)

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District
Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.
WM. H. EMERY.

A Few Left.
Notwithstanding our large sales of Creme Pure Rye during the holidays, we still have a few bottles left which we will close out at the ridiculously low price of 95c. per quart bottle, former price was $1.25.
JOHN M. PEVEY,
56-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 474-4.

The Science of Keeping a Store.

John Wanamaker, the Prince of Retail Merchants, Explains How to Succeed In Business.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—"Keeping store is a science," said the Hon. John Wanamaker. "That is the reason only 4 per cent of the men who go into business succeed in it." Mr. Wanamaker ought to know, because he started with nothing and has made himself a millionaire. It is because he is a representative self made man that I came to Philadelphia for the express purpose of asking him about the big store—the department store, as it is called—and its influence on the retail trade. Mr. Wanamaker has been a small storekeeper. He is one of the most important and influential business men in a big city today. He has been a part of the development of the new trade conditions, and he can compare them with the old conditions more successfully than most men. Theorists know all about the department store and the way it has demoralized the retail trade. Mr. Wanamaker does not have to theorize on the subject. He has been and is a part of the great trade movement.

I sat for more than an hour at a little table opposite this self made millionaire and proposed to him the theories of thinkers, and he answered them.

"In the first place," he said, "what do you call a department store?"

"A store in which they sell everything from diamonds to coal," I replied.

"It is hard to draw the line between the department store and the general store," said Mr. Wanamaker. "Down the street here is the biggest jewelry store in Philadelphia—Bailey, Banks & Biddle. They sell stationery and glass and other things besides jewelry. I believe they have 18 departments. Yet you would not call that a department store. My stores in New York and Philadelphia I do not call department stores. They are general stores. And the general store, as I understand it, is one in which a great many things are sold, but each one is handled with as much care and thoroughness as though that was the only thing in which the store dealt. I believe that a store of that kind, which sells goods at a reasonable margin of profit, benefits the people."

"But how about the small shopkeeper whom it hurts?"

"Why not ask about the hundred people that are hurt by one shopkeeper who cannot command the markets for lowest prices, best assortments and best facilities of service. The small shopkeeper has his place the same as the small private school, but the community is not sympathizing with the horse dealers when the cars adopt electricity for quicker travel.

"The lack of success or the limited success in small storekeeping is because of the imperfect conditions under which they are organized. Some people are quick to ascribe failure to prosperous neighbors, and there are always some persons ready to even send flowers to condemned criminals. Many a storekeeper whose business has succumbed to dry rot has nailed himself to his counter as a martyr to rivalry in trade when his failure came from a want of capacity. Instead of storekeeping, his education and trade had only fitted him for boiler making or farming, in which he had been a success."

I suggested that men did not have the same difficulty making storekeeping profitable before the great combination stores developed.

"That is a mistake," said Mr. Wanamaker. "Under the old conditions man who had no aptitude for the business undertook to keep store and became barnacles. Ninety-six per cent of them failed. A woman whose husband worked in a factory somewhere saved a little money and they moved into a store building and she began to sell candy and newspapers. She had an uncle, perhaps, who was worth some money, and after a time she borrowed $1,000 from him and opened a dry goods store. She bought on credit. The business was not successful, and in a little while she closed the shop. Her creditors had to take 10 cents on the dollar. Her uncle lost his $1,000. That is one of thousands of cases in which men and women have thought that to keep store it was only necessary to buy something and sell it again. That is not all that is necessary. So many things enter into storekeeping that it has become a science.

"There are different ways of keeping a store today. The merchant who can buy for cash and buy in large quantities can buy cheaper than the man of small capital whose credit is poor. Then the great merchant goes to Limoges and picks out the blanks for his sets of china and orders the decoration of them. He picks out the blanks of glass and chooses the cutting which he thinks will please his trade. If he wants Japanese goods, he sends a man to Japan, he imports them in such

MR. WANAMAKER AT HIS DESK.

quantities as bring the freight rates to the lowest point, he hauls them from the railroad station in his own wagon, and he sells them by the piece at less than their wholesale price in New York. The small merchant goes to a jobber and orders a dozen sets or more of what he finds in stock. He not only has not the choice that he would have if he went to the manufacturer, but he pays the profits of the jobber, the wholesaler and the manufacturer's agent—three profits which must be added to the retail price of his goods."

"But is not the great merchant who goes direct to the manufacturer driving the three middlemen out of business?" I asked.

"Don't you think your sympathy is misplaced? You did not come to Philadelphia in a wagon. You came by the Pennsylvania railroad. But if men traveled by wagon, think how it would help the livery business and the horse trade. Something is due to the comfort and convenience of the man who travels, and we justify the railroad further by saying that if it drives out the stagecoach it gives employment to an army of men who are building cars and locomotives, keeping tracks in repair and running trains."

"But the man who drove the stagecoach was independent—he was working for himself. Don't you think he was better off than the man who runs a train or the man who works here for you and is merely a salaried employee?"

"No. The young man of today is better educated and has better opportunities than the young man of 50 years ago. There, for example, we have excellent schools for our young men, where they are taught a great deal that is valuable about bookkeeping and other things."

"But could one of these young men, after he had saved, say, $1,000, go out and establish himself in business in opposition to you with any hope of success?"

"That depends on what he tried to do and how capable he was. Of course he could not establish a store like this except by many years of hard labor and accumulated capital, but there is no reason why he should not be successful in a small store if he went about it in the right way. He would have to have the right principles, though, if he expected to make his business profitable. He would have to avoid the temptation to which so many storekeepers yield, to varnish his goods, to put them in a certain light so as to make them seem different from what they are; to hypnotize the public. He would have to sell on a reasonable margin of profit, and he would have to make the public understand that he was serving it. That is one of the secrets of success in storekeeping—to make the people who deal with you understand that you are a public servant."

"But this young business man would have none of the advantages which great wealth, broad credit and a large trade give you."

"That is true. A manufacturer who gives 30 off to the trade may say to me, 'I'll give you 30 off and 10 and 10 if you will buy a certain amount of my goods.' Now 10 and 10 is as good a profit as we want. The small store must depend on other things than low prices for success. The convenience of the small store helps its trade. Then the small storekeeper can help his business by a personal acquaintance with his customers. People like to trade where they are known. A thousand customers will support a good store, and a man can know 1,000 people. In a big store, of course, that is impossible. We have had as many as 60,000 people in this store in one day. In the New York store we have had as many as 50,000.

"Another thing the small storekeeper must often do is to give credit. We do not give credit. We allow people, for convenience, to send in checks at the end of the month. If their checks do not come in by the 10th, we send them another statement. If they do not come in by the 15th, we put the bill in the hands of one of our collectors, because we do a cash business and sell goods on a cash basis."

"But with all these limitations, is not the small storekeeper under many disadvantages?"

"Yes, but he has advantages too. And there is one thing to which I want to direct your attention. While this business has been growing other great stores have grown up in this city, and the number of small stores has increased as well."

"Have the small stores increased in proportion to the increase in population?"

"Their increase has been greater proportionately, I think. The municipal tax lists will show that."

"Then you believe that you could go out of this store without a dollar and without the credit of John Wanamaker and succeed in business?"

"I am sure that I could."

"How will a man succeed most surely in storekeeping?"

"By being useful to people, by representing things as they are, by selling only what is reliable and by showing his willingness to correct a mistake. You and I don't want to take the time to study the quality of furs so that we shall know just what we are buying. We don't want to become experts in diamonds before buying a diamond ring. We want to know some one who is trustworthy who will select these things for us, tell us honestly what they are and sell them to us for no more than they are worth, for we don't want to pay some one more than the value of what we buy. If we have money to give away, we want to give it to some one we know who needs it. A man who keeps a store must build up a reputation for fair dealing and be satisfied with an honest profit on what he sells. If I wanted to close my eyes, I could make in three years what I would make ordinarily in ten, but at the end of that time I would have killed my business. We make mistakes like every one else, but we go to any length to correct an error, and we discharge a man or woman who lies about anything in this store.

"When I say the storekeeper must sell at a fair profit, I mean that he must handle all goods at a fair margin above cost and sell at the same price to every one. It is the practice of some stores to sell some goods at a fraction above cost or even a little below cost as a bait to bring people into the store. I had a letter from my manager in New York yesterday saying that a store there was advertising a popular book at 76 cents. It cost 78 cents. The next day the price was put up and a sales girl was threatened with discharge for taking an order at the advertised price. We make our price at a reasonable advance on the cost of every article, and the price is the same to all excepting clergymen, who get a discount of 10 per cent.

"We buy things as low as we can and we sell them at a reasonable profit. Our employees have instructions to be courteous to every one and to solicit no one to buy. We have no patent on our ideas. Any one can follow them."

In the course of my conversation with him, Mr. Wanamaker spoke of A. T. Stewart and Marshall Field as men whose business career was unique. "They were great merchants," he said. "There never was any one like them."

So is Mr. Wanamaker unique. His success has been so marvelous that it makes his figure as well one of the monuments of success in retail trade.

As he says, there are no patents on his business ideas.

I wonder if any merchant who reads this letter can adopt them and become a millionaire? Or is there needed, beyond and above these principles, some striking individuality which only the one man in a million possesses?

For my part, I don't believe precept will make a John Wanamaker. But there it is, for the free use of any one who disagrees with me.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

BISMARCK AND HIS DOGS.

In Germany, as on the continent generally, the dogs used for hunting large game, the bear included, are varieties of the German, or Ulmer, mastiff, or "dogge," and very noble animals they are, albeit of mixed parentage, and it is now over 50 years ago that her majesty the queen accepted from the Duke of Buccleugh a Saxon bear dog called Nelson and imported by Lord John Scott from Saxony by that name. And in a fine painting by Morley of a group of the queen's dogs Nelson appears as a rough coated, badly cropped mastiff of such proportions that a Scotch terrier in the same picture looks as if it were altogether no larger than Nelson's head.

This fine animal was the contemporary of young Bismarck's first hound, the terror of the peasantry around Kniephoff, where the parents lived. This dog accompanied his young master to the University of Gottingen, where, we are told, he speedily made his mark. Once, when Bismarck was summoned to appear before the rector for throwing a bottle out of his window, he took his enormous hound with him, to the great dismay of the reverend dignitary, who promptly found refuge behind a high backed chair, where he remained until the hound had been sent out of the room.

Bismarck was fined 5 thalers for bringing this "terrific beast" into the rector's sanctum, in addition to the punishment meted out for throwing the bottle.

And for the sixty odd years that have elapsed since then Bismarck has never been without one or more of these huge crossbred mastiffs as his companion or guard. As a law student and official at Berlin, during his travels in many lands, throughout his diplomatic career at Frankfort, St. Petersburg, Paris and elsewhere, as well as at Varzin and Friedrichsruh, Bismarck has always had the companionship of one or more of his favorite dogs. Probably the one to which he was most attached was Sultan, who died at Varzin in 1877. Tyras, the famous dog of the empire, which was of unusual size and of the slate color most popular in Germany, was then quite a young dog, and it was the constant companion of its illustrious owner till the time of its death, sharing his walks, his rides, his business and his meals and keeping guard in his bedroom at night.

The Moltke of Today.

Of the three great men who helped to rear the German empire only one is now alive. Wilhelm has eventually succeeded his grandfather. Who has succeeded Moltke? Few persons in this country, we believe, could answer the question, says London Black and White. Yet every German who studies his Brockhaus must know, and at the outbreak of the next German war the entire world would know, that it is the "Graf von Waldersee, General Oberst der Kavallere," the latter title being without an exact English equivalent, but it may be interpreted as general in chief of the cavalry. After a long and brilliant service dating back to 1850, Count von Waldersee was, on the accession of the present emperor, appointed to fill the place of the late renowned strategist.

The key to unlock his lips is the magic word "Moltke." Talk of him and you will draw from the count his admiration for the memory and illustrious talent of his chief and teacher of the art of war. Modest as he is of his own achievements, the count's face lights up with a proud smile as he tells you how Moltke appreciated his strategical ability and specially prepared him to succeed to his appointment. His acknowledgment of what he owes to the military skill of Prince Charles, to whom he was adjutant in 1866, is equally unstinted, while there is little doubt, though he would be the last to tell you, that the present excellence of the German cavalry is greatly due to his own efforts as commander of this particular branch of the service ever since the Franco-German war.

During the war, besides helping to mobilize the troops, he was appointed chief of the staff of the governor of Paris, and in this capacity he was deputed on the highly important and delicate mission of demanding the first installment of the war indemnity. His personal account of how this was accomplished is highly graphic. At his back Moltke was ready with his cannon to open fire at the least symptom of evasion or delay. And yet everything had to be arranged with politeness and sangfroid. When he finally emerged from the meeting with the French plenipotentiaries, with a check for 60,000,000 francs in his pocket, he describes how he felt a weight off his mind as he realized that no further blood need be shed and that the fatherland had won its earnest of the substantial fruits of a victory which had already cost it so many thousand brave lives.

Street Railway Ownership.

Municipal ownership of street railway properties is making such strides in Great Britain that it seems only a question of time when ownership by private corporations will be a thing of the past. In Blackpool, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Plymouth, Sheffield and Glasgow all the street car lines are operated by the city authorities. In 30 other cities, including Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and London, the municipalities own or operate a part of the lines within their limits. In Cardiff and Southampton the change to municipal ownership will probably be completed before the end of the present year. In various other cities the street railway tracks belong to the municipality and are leased for so much per mile, with a percentage on gross earnings. It is a cardinal feature of British street railway grants that no charters are ever extended beyond 21 years.

An Automatic Cafe.

In the exhibition grounds at Brussels there is a cafe which provides hot and cold lunches entirely by automatic method. By placing a franc in the slot a chop or steak, with potatoes, can be procured hot and well cooked. Another franc will produce a half bottle of wine, half a franc will supply a plate of cold meat, with salad and roll, and a nickel of 10 centimes will extract a piece of bread and butter and cheese or a "brioche." Besides all this a nickel will draw a glass of bock from one of the two large vessels in the center of the cafe.

SHIP HOSPITALS.

Scenes Along the Water Front of a Great City.

The water front of New York is a busy place. Day and night, winter and summer, great trucks drawn by stout horses clatter along the street; horse cars jangle by, with noisy bells and noisier cries from their drivers and conductors; stevedores lend their shouts to swell the tumult, which includes such minor factors as marketmen offering their wares and the creaking and straining of the craft which lie at the docks; noise, tumult and discord; apparently no rest for anybody or anything. Even such glimpses of the river itself as are caught through the screen of swaying masts and riggings reveal hundreds of hurrying boats darting hither and thither, puffing with their exertions and shrilly tooting away to call attention to their restless activity. Eye, ear and mind grow tired and the question arises, "How can the strain on man, beast and boat be kept up without a breakdown?"

The answer is simple enough. It is, "They don't." The men succumb and go to hospitals, horses, if they are good ones, do the same, and the great ships—they go, too, to hospitals, to "ship hospitals," that is, where they are cared for as faithfully and as well as the tired man or exhausted beast is.

To the unfortunate people who have no imagination these homes for sick ships are known as drydocks, and as that class of being is usually statistical he will inform you that on South street, from Gouverneur street to Eighth street, there are eight drydocks in operation and that they can handle any boat from little fellows of 800 tons to the giants who boast their 6,000 to 7,000 tons. But it is not those things that are worth one's while, and they are quite forgotten when a sick ship is being, so to speak, "put to bed." Take, for example, such boats as the Puritan, the Priscilla or the French merchantman the Labrador. If in the course of a trip any accident has happened to them that makes repairs to the hull necessary, a little tug draws along as fussy and as important almost as an ambulance surgeon is ashore. The big ship is given forthwith into its care and is slowly towed to the ward in the "ship hospital" destined for its use, for the larger drydocks have a capacity for more than one boat. Here the vessel is gently placed on the bed, or "keel block," as it is technically called, and steadied by "bilge blocks" placed along the sides; then the dock is pumped out, and the ship rises slowly until the whole of the keel is clear of the water. This task, great as it appears to the uninitiated, is accomplished by eight men in about one hour and a quarter. The case is then ready for diagnosis, and if it is found, for instance, that the seams have been strained straightway a small army of men is set to work, and off comes the copper sheathing which covers the wound as fast as skillful and willing hands can take it off. Stayings are meanwhile run up alongside the part to be repaired, fires are built under vats filled with pitch, and then hammers and mallets vie with each other in the effort to put the invalid in proper condition for the business of life.

Just how rapidly this is accomplished may be judged from the fact that if the repairs are not of a serious nature such boats as the Priscilla and Puritan could be placed in the drydock on the morning of one day and overhauled, repaired and put back in the water ready to make their regular trips on the following afternoon. Of course, the length of time necessary for the recovery of the patient is determined by the character of the injury to be treated, but even the entire reshealthing of a large ship occupies but the short space of two days. Some cases are more difficult than others, just as human beings differ one from another, and a stout old triple plated warrior who has turned to commerce, as the Labrador did, will find that his treble coat of armor has worn his strength away so that his convalescence is more tardy than that of the smooth built merchant boat, which was adapted to business from the start and has known no other calling.

This likening of a boat in need of repair to a creature in need of care and nursing is not strained, for it is almost proverbial that not only do the captains of ships form an affectionate attachment for them, but the crews also love them as though their crafts lived and appreciated the affectionate care that is lavished on them with unstinting hands, and while their boat is undergoing repairs there is scarcely an hour of the day that one or more of the men do not find time to take at least an hour or two to visit the dock and watch with almost proprietary interest the progress made and the manner in which the work is being done.

One of the largest "ship hospitals" is just above Pike street, and below it is the quaint little floating Seaman's chapel of the Episcopal church, and on bright Sundays after service a favorite spot of the worshipers for a quiet pipe and an almost solemn conclave is on the drydock, under the shadow of one of the big boats that tower above them into the air and toward the blue sky. On other days they crowd around the doorways of the smithy on the other side of the street, where they make a picturesque contrast with their sea dog "togs" to the sweating toilers whose faces and arms glisten in the light of the forge as bolt, plate and client are fashioned to supply some missing part.

It is probably asking too much of the average sailor, but if he knew the lines he would certainly quote—

Oh, happy ship,
To rise and dip,
With the blue crystal at thy lipl
Oh, happy crew,
My heart with you
Sails and sails and sings anew!

as he thinks of his pet ship restored to her element and once more free to move in it, with her own grace and beauty.

This anxiety, too, would undoubtedly be shared by her owners but for the different and unsentimental reason that for each ton of registered measurement their vessel has they are compelled to pay 10 cents a day as long as she is on the drydock in addition to the cost of the repairs, whatever they may chance to be. The former charge was 10 cents a day, but the spirit of trusts which is abroad pervaded the drydock owners, and by combining they have recently fixed and kept the rate at the figure named. In this connection it is interesting to know that by the pumping machinery now in use it only requires the labor of eight men to raise the large sized iron boats such as those that have been mentioned. All "ship hospitals," therefore, like most of their landlubber counterparts, are luxuries and may be indulged in only in case of necessity and when recovery means further usefulness and activity.

BABES IN CHILKAT PASS.

The first white babies to cross the famous Chilkat pass will be James and Ruth Hestwood, the twin son and daughter of Professor J. O. Hestwood, the noted Alaskan miner and explorer.

The children were a New Year's gift at the Hestwood home in Seattle in 1895. Four months later the father left them and did not see them again until they were 1½ years old. If there had been but one baby, Mrs. Hestwood would have returned with her husband on his last trip, but two young children would tax the slender accommodations too heavily, so there was another separation when Professor Hestwood went back to the Klondike for the third time.

"It has been a terrible deprivation to me to be separated from my wife and children," said the prosperous Klondiker, "but when I go again next February they will be old enough to endure the journey, and as my wife is exceedingly anxious to accompany me we will yet set our household gods in Klondike."

Upon his return this summer Professor Hestwood brought some magnificent white fur skins with him, and the babies have had their Klondike coats and hoods made of the beautiful white fur, not to mention the daintiest and warmest foot blankets that were ever wrapped around a baby's rosy toes.

How Do You Do?

"The salutation, 'How do you do?' is general throughout civilization, though Americans boil it down more than any other people in their one word, 'Howde?' The Frenchman, to express the same idea, has to use 'How do you carry yourself?' The German says—that is, he uses German words which mean, 'How does it go to you?' Likewise the Spanish 'Como esta usted?' which means 'How do you stand?' The Chinaman, when he wants to say, 'How do you do?' uses words which mean 'How do you run along today?' The Italian is almost in the same fix, while the Arab uses words which mean 'Do you stand or do well?' The Portuguese says, in his own words, of course, 'How's your good health now?' and the Indian goes a step further and says: 'You look well. Do you feel so?' The American's 'Howde?' is as expressive as any of the others, as well as the briefest."

Several friends of the late Rev. William S. Langford who have been associated with him in Christian work in New York have, as a token of respect to his memory, presented the sum of $50,000 to his widow.

The Antiquity of Gold.

Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the instinctive understanding of its intrinsic value. About it superstitions grew, religious and ceremonious rites, and strange crimes were committed for its possession in the days when it was believed that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved. Rock paintings and carvings of Egyptian tombs earlier than the days of Joseph indicate the operation of washing auriferous sand and a subsequent melting in furnaces by the aid of blowpipes. Less than 20 years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorus, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red sea, together with a line of ancient wells across the desert; the underground workings where ore veins had been followed with the pick, the rude capelling furnace for assaying, picks, oil lamps, stone mills, mortars and pestles, inclined warming tables of stone, crucibles and retorting furnaces of burned tile, by which the entire process could be traced.

Here slaves and hapless prisoners of war exchanged their lifeblood for glittering dust to fill the treasuries of their captors. In India and Asia Minor the powdered ore was washed down over smooth, sloping rocks and the gold caught in the fleeces of sheepskins sunk in the stream. It was literally a golden fleece that Jason brought back from the Caucasus. Farther north and following the eastern foothills of Mount Ararat to the southern slope of the Ural mountains in Russian Siberia, where last year millions were taken out of the old mines, the ancient Scythians broke up rock and gravel with copper implements, scraped out the glittering dust and nuggets with the fangs of wild boars and carried their gain away in bags of leather.

A TORNADO IN ACTION.

Mr. R. Croft of Oklahoma City, O. T., has succeeded in photographing a "twister." While most of the terrified inhabitants of the town were fleeing to cellars and cyclone caves he adjusted his camera on a flat roof outside a window of his photographic gallery and coolly focused the spiral terror. Mr. Cross is modest about his nerve, however, and admits that the tornado was going in the opposite direction and was at least four miles away. The roar that accompanied the storm could be plainly heard and sounded like the scream of a locomotive mingled with muttering thunder. In color the cloud was of a grayish white and constantly lighted up with continuous streams of lightning.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

It is now stated that the Old Testament is used in China by imperial decree as a textbook in the rigid examination of Chinese students. The statesmen of that country, her scholars and her students are said to be studying the Bible because it is the classic of Christian countries.

Professor E. J. Conklin, in claiming that evolution has been fully established, said, "It is no more atheistic to hold that species came originally according to the law of evolution than that individuals came into the world according to a law of development."

In speaking of the preaching of the famous Welsh preacher, John Evans, Rev. Edwin Thomas said: "To give a full description of his manner in preaching a Welsh sermon is as impossible as to print a thunderstorm or to photograph an emotion of the soul. The whole man preaches. Tongue, eyes, hands, heaving breast and glowing cheeks are all taxed and made to contribute toward the finished product.

Among the [illegible] recorded of Tennyson the following deserves special mention: "He was walking one day in his garden and was asked by a friend what he thought of Christ. He pointed to the fairest flower before them and reverently answered, 'What the sun is to that flower, Christ is to my soul.'"

Dr. H. N. Barnum, a veteran missionary of the American board, in a recent letter states that "the only change in his missionary career for three years has been a change of massacres."

It is stated that the Mormons have 1,400 missionaries and that they are pushing their work among the ignorant with great energy, and they are bound to gain political control of Utah.

"Bring me the book," said Sir Walter Scott to his son-in-law, Lockhart, as he lay feeble and near to death. "What book, Sir Walter?" "There is but one," said the dying man, and Lockhart brought him the Bible. The great author had gained fame and riches from his books, but his judgment was, as life was ebbing away, that the Bible was the one book.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 50	6 00	§7 07
*6 25	7 40	6 25	7 48
6 42	7 52	6 40	§7 36
§7 04	8 02	7 35	9 10
*§7 20	8 19	*8 30	§9 10
*§7 25	8 15	*9 00	§9 54
§7 33	8 50	9 10	§10 25
*7 45	8 57	10 17	11 35
*8 00	9 49	10 45	11 65
9 16	10 35	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 08
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 35
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 01
§12 16	1 05	*3 01	§3 38
1 40	2 60	3 47	5 04
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 37
*§3 52	4 35	*5 00	6 45
4 25	5 38	5 33	6 35
§5 24	6 15	5 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 30
*§6 32	7 05	*7 30	§8 05
*§7 45	8 20	*8 00	§8 36
		10 15	11 22
		11 20	12 25

Sunday Trains.

§7 20	8 10	2 15	§3 05
§7 28	8 15	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 51
§9 19	10 10	5 00	§5 50
§4 25	6 32	7 36	§8 1-
§6 05	7 00	8 00	§8 58
		9 00	10 06

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 05	7 30	8 33
7 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 38	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 08
12 03	1 37	2 15	3 10
12 45	1 56	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 52	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 25	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 37	7 46
6 15	7 26	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 00	‡11 15	‡12 01
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 03	1 26	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 16	6 00	6 25
6 35	6 55	7 00	8 22
7 35	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St station only.

‡Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEDS GIVEN AWAY WITH TEA.

We are giving with a pound of our high-grade 60-cent Tea a sled. Be sure and get one. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 68 Merrimack St.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The best 10c. box paper in the city. **Harris,** 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

PURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Rourke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Fifty dress suits to let. All this year's styles, at D. A. Cavanaugh's, cor. Middle and Central streets.

There is no fun or fiction about J. L. Chalifoux's' reduction sale. He is dead earnest about it. All winter goods must go, and go quickly. That's all there is about it. Read his advertisement.

JAMES McCARRON

Wishes The Sun to announce that those who were disappointed Saturday night in securing one of the nickel plated tea kettles which he gave to his customers as a New Year's gift will be supplied with one at the end of the week by giving in the order early in the week at either of his stores, opposite the postoffice or on Broadway.

WHIPPET RACES.

Everyone who attended the whippet races at Riverside Park Saturday afternoon, says the Fall River Globe, unanimously voted them the finest ever held in this section of Bristol county. About 250 fanciers were on the grounds when the first heat was called. There was some difficulty in finding a pistol firer and referee, but finally Sam Hunt and Denny Shay were selected for the positions. Four dogs were entered in the first heat, and all left the mark together. Meadow's "Daisy," soon drew away from the others, and Schercross' "Mermaid" of Providence followed. Toward the finish all the dogs drew up close, and Daisy won out only by 1½ feet over Mermaid. The heat was a dandy and everybody was pleased.

In the second heat four dogs were also entered and in that heat there was also fine running. The four sprinters got off the mark together and ran neck and neck for three-quarters of the distance. Coscadding's "Uncle Sam" spurted and defeated Thompson's "Fashion by 1½ yards. The same number of entries were recorded in the third heat, and this proved to be the best of all, even surpassing the final for excitement.

The dogs left the mark pretty well together in this trial, and Bonny Boy and Judy held first and second place throughout the race to the finish. Gregson's Snapper closed up the gap between herself and the leaders, and when within a short distance of the tape passed Judy. Closer and closer Snapper drew up to Bonnie Boy, and pretty soon was at his heels. With three yards to go, Snapper leaped over Bonie Boy's back and he got the tape by a nose. It was a clever trick and the little whippet was loudly applauded.

The winners of each heat then lined up for the final. Uncle Sam got a slight start and for a long distance held a trifling lead over Snapper. Daisy was close up to the former, but the start obtained by Uncle Sam was too much and he won out by 2½ yards. Snapper was second and Daisy third.

The handicap wsa under the management of Denny Shay and not the slightest hitch occurred. The handicaps were made only after careful study and everybody seemed satisfied with them.

Then again at the track, an equal chance was given each contestant, and altogether it was one of the finest managed handicaps ever pulled off in this section. The success of this event will probably encourage the management to try another.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 564 Middlesex street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

The Pill That Will

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills will prevent and cure biliousness.

"For years I have thoroughly tested AYER'S PILLS, both as a preventive and cure for biliousness. They are the best medicine for the purpose and do all that is claimed for them." J. E. KOLB, Shark, Ark.

Cure . . . Biliousness

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Tod Sloane is paid $150 a mount for a race that lasts less than two minutes.

Mike Conley has tired of being used as a punching bag by Bob Fitzsimmons and has thrown up his job of sparring partner.

It has virtually been decided that a Harvard cricket team shall make a tour of England and Scotland next summer. The trip is to cover six weeks.

"Mickey" Pech of Australia, regarded as the best of his country's featherweights, may come to this country to meet George Dixon. A San Francisco club has sent for him.

Forfeits have been posted for a collar-and-elbow wrestling match between R. E. Hendison of Wells River and Edward Deso of St. Albans, for the championship of Vermont, to take place at Montpelier on the 14th.

Charlie Mitchell, through his father-in-law, "Pony" Moore, has challenged "Kid" McCoy to fight him at the National Sporting club of London on February 21. Moore will allow McCoy $500 for training expenses.

A 20-round bout between Tommy Ryan and George Lavigne would be one of the most interesting matches that could be made. In the event of their meeting, Lavigne would probably weigh 138 or 139 pounds and Ryan 147 or 148.

Arthur Lumley distributes pugilistic titles as follows: Heavyweight championship, in dispute; middle-weight championship, rightfully claimed and won by Kid McCoy; welter-weight championship, Tommy Ryan, without a doubt; light-weight championship, Kid Lavigne to a certainty; feather-weight championship, Sally Smith, of course.

Basket ball on horseback, a la pony polo, is the latest wrinkle in New York. The game was recently introduced at Durland's riding academy. Two 20-minute halves were played. The usual nets, but suspended from hoops without backboards formed the goals. The points forbidden were for the players to "kick" to the captain, to touch the ball before the centre player, to kick or punch the ball, to carry the ball more than a quarter of the ring, to hold the ball too long in mounting, to tackle, hold, push, or strike players or horses or to let go of horse. To offend in any of these ways was a foul, and gave the opposing team a free toss.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.

INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN LAST NIGHT.

The pupils of St. Michael's parochial school gave a splendid entertainment last evening under the direction of their teachers, the Dominican nuns. The program was as follows:

1.—New Year's Greeting by little ones.
2.—A New Year's Exercise, participated in by the following:

1897 ....Edmund Gallagher
1898 ....Nellie McEvoy.
January ....Archie Callahan
February ....Jimmie Quinn
March ....John Salmon
April ....Winnie McKeon
May ....Annie Breen
June .... Katie McHale
July .... David Sorensen
August .... James Murphy
September .... Annie Gallagher
October .... Kittie McCluskey
November ....Thomas Riley
December ....Charles Slowey
Santa Claus .... Henry Thompson

3.—"LITTLE CARRIE'S QUARTER."

Play, Participants—Misses A. Joyce, M. Noyes, E. Keen, M. Furlong, J. White, Z. Pollard, K. Breen, J. Joyce, G. Mason, M. Cahill, G. Rogers, M. Meagher, M. Ryan, Sarah Butler, Hattie Angelo.

Scene 1. Intermission, Kentucky Coons, Songs by Boys. Scene II.

4.—Duo by little Misses Annie Bradley and Alice Slowey.

5—OPERETTA, "THE HOLY NIGHT."

Peggy, a child of the streets, Mary Danahy
Sister Irene, O. S. D., of the Village School .... Helen Cainin
Mamie Marigold .... Alice McEvoy
Trixy, a frolicsome colored waif, Alice Slowey
Mother Marty .... Mary Leary

Pupils of the School— Misses Meagher, Mason, White, Ryan, Gallagher, Angelo, Pollard, Cainin, Breen, Quigley, Murray, Leary, Ready, Joyce, Cahill, McEvoy, Gallagher, Butler, Rogres, Keen, McKeon, and Miss Fitzgerald.

Act I.

6.—"I am the Little New Year," Vera Fox.

Act II.

7.—"Ring Out the Old," song by school.

BRIEF SESSION

HELD BY THE COUNCIL LAST NIGHT.

The first regular meeting of the Common Council of 1898 was held last evening and was what may prove to be the shortest meeting of the year.

President Taylor called to order at 8.15 o'clock. He read the notice from the upper board of the election of Richard Bray in non-concurrence and presented to the City Council the report of the superintendent of streets for the past month.

Councilman Murkland moved that no action be taken on the matter of election of a superintendent of public buildings. The motion was ruled out of order on the ground that no motion to ballot had been made.

Councilman Dana moved to adjourn.

Councilman Garvey inquired if there was not a regular order of business that must be followed out.

The affair ruled that the body had not adopted special rules or an order of business yet. The republicans voted to adjourn, the democrats were against the motion and it passed.

CONSTABLE McMANUS' CASE DISCUSSED.

Constable McManus expects an early hearing on the objections to his reappointment as a constable, which was filed on Monday and referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Peirce, and Tuttle. The objectors are Bernard D. O'Connell, Thomas J. Grady, Frank Clark and Lawrence Ford. During the last five years Constable McManus has collected more than 1500 poll taxes and among the delinquents whom he has compelled to pay up are three of these objectors. He deems himself fortunate as a process server in having made so few fees, less than one in 500 of those whom he has arrested and locked up for neglecting to pay their poll taxes. With regard to the writing required to be done in his office, he is confident there will be no further cause of complaint on that score. —B. E.

BIG 12 OFFICIALS.

The Big 12 have chosen the following officers for 1898: Thomas A. Golden, president; James Breen, vice president; Anthony Robinson, financial secretary; Robert C. Gallagher, recording secretary; James Kinsella, treasurer; house committee, Messrs. Robinson, Barnard, Hoyle; collector, Aime Reault; finance committee, Messrs. Brady, Holloran, Monaghan; auditing committee, Messrs. Merritt, Connolly and Boyle.

JUBILATION

Many Lowell People Give Expressions to It and With Good Reason.

Mrs. Charles A. Coburn, 15 Marshall street, says "Both myself and daughter Florence have suffered from catarrh, my daughter's case being especially bad at times; all the passages of the head and throat would seem to be nearly filled up, while her senses of hearing and smelling she seemed to be losing. I sent her to Ellingwood & Co.'s for a bottle of California Catarrh Cure, and it has worked wonderfully. I cannot speak too highly in its praise; her head is very much clearer than it has been any winter for several years, whileall traces of deafness seem to have disappeared. Anyone suffering from catarrh will make no mistake in using California Catarrh Cure. "

We point with pride to the absolutely unequaled record of cures wrought in Lowell and vicinity. Every ward and every street in Lowell and her neighboring cities bears witness to the virtue and the value of C. C. C., the Great California Cure(in testimonials of remarkable cures.

Catarrh of the head is bad enough, but the results that surely follow its neglect are worse and more dangerous.

The poison spreads by getting into the throat and stomach.

Then comes agonizing indigestion, acute catarrh of the liver and kidneys, tuberculosis, consumption!

Pains all over, in the head, side, chest, and back.

Gases form in the stomach, the appetite is variable or fails altogether, the skin is unhealthy and the breath often exceeingly foul.

These are all symptoms, well known and unmistakable.

There is but one cure and that is California Catarrh Cure.

California Catarrh Cure is for you, too. In cases of colds it is invaluable, as it helps in breaking them up and entirely prevents a cold "hanging on," as well as the attacks of acute catarrh which so often follow a severe cold in the head.

Sold by all dealers. A bottle for 60 cents, three times as much for $1.

FREE!

A beautiful 6-sheet art calendar given away free to purchasers of FAIRY SOAP. This calendar is 10x12 inches in size, is designed by some of America's best artists, lithographed in 12 colors, and can be secured only through your grocer during the holiday season. Ask him for particulars. If he does not sell FAIRY SOAP—pure, white, floating—send us his name and we will tell you where you can get a

FAIRY CALENDAR

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

Honest Value for Your Money

WE HAVE THE BARGAINS IN SHOES.

Our stores are filled with shoes which we are selling at lower prices than any other store in Lowell.

Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
Ladies' House Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Serge Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's Russet, spring Heal, sizes 5 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid, no heel, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three differen styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.

It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.

WE GIVE TRADING COUPONS.

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, 49 TO 59 CENTRAL ST.

SECOND WEEK OF

The Great Unmatchable Reduction Sale

PRICES ALMOST HALVED—LOWEST PRICES ON RECORD.

COME AND EXAMINE CRITICALLY-LOOK IN OUR SHOW WINDOWS

A mutual benefit results from the purchasing of goods by bargain seekers at this great sale—You're the happy possessors of desirable and serviceable goods at prices away below what they're worth and we'll close out our stock of desirable goods.

READ THIS LIST!

See What We Are Doing.

Men's Suits

$3.00 worth $7.00
Men's all wool, dark invisible Plaid Cheviot Suits; made full shoulder facings.

$3.48 worth $7.00
Men's blue or black Cheviot Suits; heavy weight.

$3.98 worth $8.00
Heavy dark plaid all wool Cheviot men's double breasted Sack Suits; made with full shoulder facings.

$4.95 worth $8.00
Several styles of men's heavy all wool Cheviot, single breasted Sack Suits, in combination of brown and green mixtures.

$5.48
For gentlemen's fine Oxford grey tricot lawn all wool cassimere men's Sack Suits, a great bargain.

$5.98 worth $9.00
Dark brown and green mixed nigger head cheviot men's sack suits; very nobby.

$5.98 worth $8.00
All wool black clay worsted men's suits; a rare bargain.

$6.98 worth $10.00
Extra heavy fine all wool worsted black clay men's suits; very dressy.

$7.95 worth $13.00
Heavy wide wale blue fine all wool worsted Sack Suits, made with full shoulder facings.

$7.95 worth $12.00
Extra heavy brown clay worsted men's Sack Suits; very genteel and neat.

$7.95 worth $12.00
Heavy blue and red mixed plaid Scotch Cheviot men's suits; very nobby.

$9.95 worth $15.00
Fancy broken plaid worsted men's suits, full shoulder facings and satin piped.

$9.95 worth $15.00
Heavy (22 oz.) fine black all wool worsted men's suits, satin piped; a great bargain.

$11.95 worth $18.00
Dark brown plaid fine Scotch cheviot men's suits, full facings and satin piped.

Now, if ever, is your chance to buy

Mens's Overcoats

$3 49 worth $6.00
Men's blue or black beaver overcoats, well finished and good fitters.

$5.95 worth $10.00
Fine black kersey overcoats, latest cut, full shoulder facings.

$7.95 worth $12.00
Very fine wool black kersey overcoats, satin piped and full shoulder facings.

$9.95 worth $15.00
Genuine Middlesex mills fine black kersey overcoats, raw edge and excellently trimmed. The Middlesex Mills have recently advanced 40 per cent. the price of this kersey.

$9.95 down from $15.00
Fine brown kersey, raw edge box overcoats, satin shoulders full facings, and satin piped; an extremely nobby top coat.

$10.95 down from $15.00
Nobby patch pocket light brown Bedford cord overcoats. Latest of the season.

$14.95 down from $25.00
Gentlemen's extra fine olive brown kersey overcoats, medium length, raw edge, satin piped, Skinner's satin sleeve linings; a very dressy garment.

$14 95 worth $22.00
Gentlemen's' fine extra heavy covert cloth ribbed overcoats, satin shoulder linings. The dressiest garment of the season.

$14.95 down from $25 00
A superfine black kersey overcoat, correct length, satin piped, satin shoulder, nobby plaid lining, a very dressy garment.

$7.95 worth $13.00
overcoats, lap seams, satin sleeves and shouldler lining.

$5.95 down from $10.00
Men's fine drab kersey overcoats; handsomely finished.

We Are Naming Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Men's Pants

98c. worth $2
Men's heavy all wool gray Cassimere Pants, also dark brown Union Cassimere, and black Cheviot Cassimeres, the greatest bargain ever offered.

$1.49 worth $2.50
Men's heavy all wool cheviot Pants, in a dozen different shades and styles. Never have such values been offered for this price.

$1.95 worth $3.50
Men's fancy black worsted striped all wool worsted Pants, very dressy.

$1.98 worth $3.50
1500 pairs of Pantaloons in fancy worsted, fancy Scotch Cheviots, fancy brown plaid cassimeres. The greatest bargain ever offered. These goods will never again be sold at this price—owing to the great advance in the price of raw wool.

$2.49 worth $4.
Six styles of Men's Pants, in fancy Cassimeres and fancy worsted.

$2.98 worth $5.00
20 styles of Men's Pants, in fine heavy silk mixed Cassimeres, Scotch Cheviot plaid, black fancy all wool worsteds, etc.

Children's Knee Pants

16c. a Pair
For gray Satinet Pants, sizes 4 to 14 years.

23c. worth 45c.
For double seat and double knee gray Union Cassimere Pants, all sizes.

50c. worth 75c.
Boys' all wool Cheviot Knee Pants, in six different styles.

BARGAINS

CLOSING OUT ODDS AND ENDS IN

Winter Underwear

For Men, Women and Children.

Men's Medicated Scarlet Drawers worth $1 a pair, now **50c.**

Misses' Medicated Scarlet Pants and Vests, worth 50c. to 75c., now **25c.**

Ladies' Best Medicated All Wool Vests and Pants, worth $1.25 and $1.50, now **99c. each.**

Ladies' Grey Heavy Weight Pants, worth 75c., now **37c. pair.**

Children's Regular 15c. Black Wool Hose, assorted sizes, now **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

Ladies' Seamless Fleeced Hose, heavy and extra long, worth 15c., now **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

Men's Camel's Hair Half Hose **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

500 pairs Boys' and Girls' Woolen Mittens, navy, black and brown, with long wrists, only **5c. pair.**

Job lot regular $1.50 Hand Knit Shoulder Capes **99c. each.**

Extra Heavy Hand-Knit Hoods for Ladies, made to retail at $1 and $1.25. These are slightly soiled, only **50c. each.**

Boys' and Men's Heavy Woolen Gloves, only **25c. pair.**

Ladies' Double Mittens, fancy backs, only **25c. pair.**

Ladies' and Misses' Leggings, **25c. and 50c. pair.**

Lambrequins, Scarfs, Tidles, Table Covers and all Holiday Goods at half price or less if sold at once.

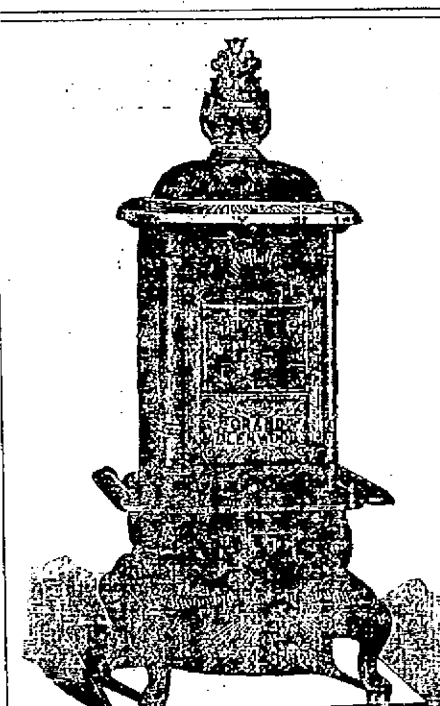
Regular $1.25 Large Sofa Pillows, only **71c. each or 2 for $1.25.**

Regular 50c. Head Rests **19c. each.**

150 dozen Best Lancaster Gingham Aprons, large, and have long strings. Never sold less than 25c., now **19c. or 3 for 50c.**

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET.



THIS

Parlor Stove

Its Name

Glenwood

Greatest in heating power, most beautiful in design, highest in grade.

As with the heaters so with the ranges, no terms are too profuse. Don't fail to examine the Glenwoods before you purchase a Range or Parlor Stove. For sale in Lowell only at

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

Headquarters for First Class House Furnishings of Every Description.

Grand Clearance Sale

Of Staple Dry and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Millinery and Yarns of all kinds and all colors at

J. DRAIN'S, 111 Gorham St.

Goods must be sold. We want the room, and as every customer that visits our store knows that we are overcrowded and must reduce our stock. So in order to do this we will mark everything at prices that will force people to buy.

THIS SALE WILL LAST JUST 15 DAYS

and the people that take advantage of this sale will long remember the bargains they will get at this time, and those who overlook it will miss the best thing in their life.

J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.

Open every evening so you can do your shopping evenings as well.

IN AN IDIOTIC DECISION

A Spanish American Arbitrator Shows His Ignorance or Prejudice.

He Ruled Against Two Americans—Takes no Cognizance of Legal Questions in Considering the Case—Order on Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The cause of arbitration in the settlement of claims between nations has received a severe check in the award by the arbitrator in the case of Oberlander and Messenger, who claimed $50,000 and $25,000, respectively, for ill-treatment by the Mexican authorities. The arbitrator was the Argentine minister at Madrid, Mr. Quesada, and his decision was in favor of the Mexican government and against the American claimants. The discouraging feature of the decision is that in making the decision the arbitrator apparently overlooked every point of law according to English standards, and decided the case with reference to his sympathies. It is said that a more extraordinary opinion than this from a legal point of view was never seen at the state department.

Oberlander was a deputy sheriff in California and was kidnapped and taken across the border by Mexican officers. Mrs. Messenger, in whose house he had taken refuge, was ill-treated. When it came to rendering the opinion the arbitrator, it is said, ignored the facts and reasoned that because the United States government had not recognized the rights of the Chinese government to indemnity for the killing of Chinese in Wyoming, while insisting upon indemnity for losses sustained by American missionaries in China, we could not expect to have an indemnity awarded our citizens in such cases as this.

This peculiar lack of legal perception is said at the department to be almost without a parallel in the history of arbitrations, and has undoubtedly done much to prevent the submission of other claims to arbitration unless it can first be shown that the arbitrator is familiar with the principles of common law according to the English standards.

ORDER ON PENSIONS.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Pension Commissioner Evans has in preparation a circular letter to members of congress asking their co-operation in the order recently issued prohibiting the further consideration of pension claims until one year has elapsed from the date of last action. This step was necessary because of the frequent calls of congressmen for a statement showing status of claims, which congested the work of the bureau to such an extent as seriously to interfere with routine business. There are few instances where additional evidence of further disability occurs within a year, and, according to the new rule, the case may be taken up after that time, and if it contains additional evidence of such a character as to warrant a reopening of the case such action will be taken.

The commissioner has issued the following circular letter to special examiners: "You are hereby directed while in the performance of your regular duties to keep a close watch for any circular, circular letter, advertising circular, advertising card or advertisement used for the solicitation of business or claims before this bureau, published by an attorney, agent or sub-agent in any newspaper, periodical or in pamphlet form, where such attorney, agent or sub-agent is practising before or preparing cases for filing in this bureau. In the investigation of claims, careful inquiry should be made of claimants and witnesses as to any printed or written matter in circular, letter or card form, received by them from attorneys, agents or sub-agents doing business before or in connection with this bureau."

SCRUPULOUS PENSIONERS.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Since the agitation concerning the publication of the list of pensioners has commenced, Commissioner Evans has received several letters from pensioners requesting a cancellation of their pensions. One pensioner in Michigan enclosed his certificate and stated his desire to have the same cancelled, as he was not entitled to the government's bounty. He added he would endeavor to return all the money drawn since 1895 when the pension was granted.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The belief is general that the president has not yet decided whom he will appoint as interstate commissioner. It was supposed for a time that Judge Paxson of Pennsylvania had been definitely determined upon, but the indications now are that the president will appoint a western man, probably a man from Illinois, if those interested can reach an agreement.

It is understood that Assistant Secretary Howell has practically decided that frozen herring caught by American fishermen off the Newfoundland coast and brought into American ports should be admitted free of duty. Instructions to this effect probably will be sent out very soon.

Aside from the civil service matter, no question of general importance was discussed at the cabinet meeting. The senatorial situation in Ohio was alluded to, and the president expressed not only his deep concern in the result, but also his belief that Mr. Hanna would succeed himself.

FOUND ANOTHER NOTE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—Another counterfeit certificate, making in all six of these worthless notes which have been found in this city during the past four weeks, was found Tuesday. The latest discovery has created quite a sensation among banking officials, and there has been an industrious search in financial circles to bring to light all of the real and spurious notes. Chief Hazen of the United States secret service bureau is in the city in conference with Superintendent McManus of the Philadelphia bureau. Neither would consent to be interviewed concerning the counterfeiting.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 5.—What promises to prove a serious split among the Republicans in the Maryland legislature developed yesterday, when an attempt was made to caucus for officers of the general assembly. Twelve of the 13 members from Baltimore refused to take part in the caucus, and the other Republicans met without them.

The recalcitrants are known as "malster" men, because they are adherents of that faction which recently dethroned Senator Wellington from the leadership of the party in the state and elected their candidate for mayor of Baltimore in spite of the regular organization's efforts to defeat him.

The action is looked upon as a protest against the proposed election of Judge McComas to the seat in the senate now occupied by A. P. Gorman, and it is asserted that the malsterites will combine with the Democrats and organize the lower house unless their demands are complied with.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Andrew Groom, a Boston plumber, was killed by gas while repairing a leak in a pipe.

About 10 Catholic bishops from various parts of Canada have arrived in Montreal to consider the pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school question.

The Storrs lecturer in the Yale law school course this year will be ex-Postmaster General Wilson, president of the Washington and Lee university of Virginia.

The crusade in Chicago against gambling has resulted in a tragedy. Henry Maehl, a saloon-keeper, died as the result of injuries received while resisting constables who were making a raid on his slot machines.

Barge Coal King, with five men aboard, broke away from her tug on Sunday night while bound from Boston to Newport News, Va. As there were few provisions on the vessel, the crew, if still alive, must be suffering from hunger.

A fire totally destroyed the stable and sheds of David E. Finch, an East Norwalk, Conn., truckman and contractor. Twelve horses were roasted to death and all of the contractor's trucks and apparatus were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance, $5000.

Representatives of a Canadian and American company who visited Labrador for the purpose of erecting sawmills report that that country contains deposits of gold of great richness, and is destined to become a great mining country. There exists strong evidence that gold is to be obtained in quantities equalled only by the deposits of the Klondike.

J. H. Hyde of the Harvard senior class has given to the French Literary and Dramatic society, of which he is president, a fund amounting to $30,000 for the establishment of an annual lectureship on subjects connected with French literature. The lectures will be given in the French language by some prominent man of letters who will be invited to come to this country each year.

FITZ WASN'T PRESENT.

Oskosh, Wis., Jan. 5.—"The statement to the effect that I was mixed up in a bar-room fight in Sheboygan Sunday night in which Attorney Hughes was injured by a blow from Edward B. Dancis, a comedian with my troupe, is a lie," said Robert Fitzsimmons. "I was not present when the trouble occurred. The trouble did not occur in the bar-room, but in the billiard hall of the hotel. I think it is a rank shame to connect my name with the affair, to make me out a bar-room loafer."

JOHN L. ENTERTAINED.

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 5.—John L. Sullivan and his theatrical company gave a free performance at the state hospital for the insane Tuesday. Sullivan gave a short sparring exhibition, and the inmates of the hospital exhibited the wildcat enthusiasm, shouting and cheering, until the end of the exhibition. They called for a speech, and Sullivan said he was very glad to make them so happy, and hoped they would all soon be well and able to leave the institution.

SCORES OF POLO GAMES.

In Bath—Lewistons, 5; Baths, 3.

In Hartford—Hartfords, 6; Wallingfords, 3.

In New Haven—New Havens, 9; New Britains, 4.

In Portland—Portlands, 5; Gardiners, 6.

In New Bedford—Fall Rivers, 12; New Bedfords, 4.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

GENERAL COURT

Convened in Its Annual Session Today.

CAUCUSES OF THE PARTIES TO BE HELD.

Choice of Officers for Leading Positions.

Boston, Jan. 6.—The Massachusetts legislature, officially known as the great and general court, convened at the state house today, the two branches meeting in their respective chambers, where, after the members were sworn in by Governor Wolcott, the officers for the ensuing year were chosen. The ceremonies attending the organization of both branches differed little from those of previous years, and the day passed off in the quiet and orderly manner which has become noteworthy of this state.

Perhaps the chief event of the day was the meeting of the senate in its permanent chamber in the rejuvenated Bulfinch front, this marking the practical completion of the state house. George E. Smith of Everett was elected president of the senate, and John L. Bates of Boston the speaker of the house for the third successive year. The other officers of both bodies were also elected without opposition.

As the senate caucus, the only one necessary for the filling of a vacancy, was held last evening, the members had nothing to attract them to the summit of Beacon hill until just before the time set for the opening exercises; yet before 9 o'clock a number appeared in the long and spacious corridors of the annex, and strolled through the new rooms of the Bulfinch front. Not a few welcomed Governor Wolcott when he arrived shortly before 10 o'clock at the executive department. By this time fully two-thirds of the members of both branches had arrived and whiled away the remaining hour, chatting in the smoking rooms, renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones.

The jingle of the call bells at 11 o'clock caused a general stampede to the two chambers, where the galleries had already become well filled with interested spectators. As the 40 senators ranged themselves about the shining mahogany desks, which form a horse-shoe in the center of the old hall of representatives, which henceforth becomes the senate chamber, there were many new faces to be seen and as many old ones to be missed. Clerk Coolidge called the senators to order at 11:10 a. m. and requested Josiah C. Bennett of Somerville, the senior senator, to take the chair. After the customary invocation had been made, a committee was appointed to wait upon the governor and inform him that the senate was ready to take the oath. Governor Wolcott soon after appeared, accompanied by his council, and the senators took the oath in a body.

The governor then retired and the senate at once proceeded to organize for the coming year. The election of the president resulted in the choice of Mr. Smith.

Henry Coolidge of Concord was reelected clerk for his twelfth year and Rev. Edmund Dowse of Sherborn and Captain J. G. Adams of Lynn were also elected chaplain and sergeant-at-arms respectively. The message was then sent to the house that organization had been effected, and giving the list of the newly elected officers. A similar notification was received from that body. Last year's rules were ordered to stand until others might be adopted, and after a session of about two hours the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

The house was called to order by Clerk Kimball about the same time as the upper branch, and Francis F. Harlow of Whitman, the oldest representative, took the chair. As in the senate a committee was appointed to notify the governor that the members of the house were ready to comply with the law in taking the oath of office, and the same form was gone through with as in the senate. After the governor had retired the house proceeded to ballot for speaker, and John L. Bates received the unanimous vote of the body.

Further organization was made by the choice of James F. Kimball as clerk, Rev. Daniel W. Waldron of Boston as chaplain and Captain J. G. B. Adams of Lynn as sergeant-at-arms. After transacting minor business, the house adjourned until tomorrow.

INDIANAPOLIS MEET.

New York, Jan. 5.—The executive committee of the L. A. W. has decided to accept the invitation of the Indiana state division and various clubs in that state to hold the annual meet in Indianapolis in August.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS.

Albany, Jan. 5.—An anti-trust law framed to meet the objections that have been raised to previous legislation of this kind will be introduced early in the coming session of the legislature by Assemblyman Green of New York. He says that he has given the subject very careful study ever since it has been before the legislature, and believes that he has framed a bill that will stand all tests. Senator Cantor has bills of a similar nature which he will introduce in the senate.

it is what a cough may lead to that makes it so dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a medicine that has long been tested in private practice. Sold by druggists generally.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

(Copyrighted and Patented, 1897, by Hoffman & Prochazka.)

PYTHIAN MONUMENT AND FOUNDER RATHBONE.

The Rathbone monument to be erected by the Knights of Pythias in Utica, N. Y., in honor of Justus Henry Rathbone, founder of the order, will be fifty feet high.

THAT DISASTER

At London, Ont. and the Injured.

MANY HEAVY SUITS FOR DAMAGES ENTERED.

An Engineer Explains Cause of Accident.

London, Ont., Jan. 5.—The coroner's inquest on the city hall disaster began yesterday afternoon, but the proceedings were purely formal. One of the bodies was viewed by the jury, and then an adjournment was taken. The whole point of the inquest will turn on the liability of the city to the relatives and friends of the deceased. A number of architects will testify that the building was unsafe and should have been condemned. This will be the basis of the claims that will be made against the city.

Mayor-elect Wilson is much more seriously hurt than he permitted his friends to observe when he worked until nearly 1 o'clock among the wounded. He visited both hospitals, and with the other doctors did all in his power to relieve the sufferers, although he was suffering greatly from the wounds he received when on the floor. His left side was badly bruised and cut, and so, too, were his arms, legs and back. He is now confined to his bed.

Alderman-elect Cooper is reported to be in a serious condition, being injured internally.

A meeting of the council was held last evening, when measures were taken to relieve any financial distress caused by the accident, and to see that all funeral arrangements were carried out in a proper manner, the city guaranteeing all expenses.

Benjamin J. Nash, whose body was taken from the ruins badly mangled, was one of the most prominent citizens of London, being at the time of his death president of the Conservative association, and of St. George's society. John Turner, another of those killed, was also prominent in civic affairs, having served as alderman for a number of years.

The list of the dead numbers 25, but it is much to be feared that it is not yet complete. Many of the injured are not expected to recover, and many others will be confined to their beds days, weeks, and some for months. The list of injured can never be made entirely complete, in so far as the minor sufferers are concerned, as many are able to be about, though suffering from bruises as a result of their terrible fall. As one looks at the ruins today, the wonder is that there were so many escapes among the 300 persons who made the fearful drop. It was nothing short of miraculous that so many are alive. A fear prevails that the gallery of the hall, which is just above that portion of the wall which gave way, may also fall, but there is no one in the building, and ropes have been stretched along the street to prevent the passing of pedestrians.

City Engineer Graydon states that the cause of the accident was the breaking of the heavy beam which ran beneath the floor almost at the center of the space which gave way. This beam was composed of 12 3 by 4 timbers, securely joined together. The joists ran east and west from the beam, resting on the front and rear walls of the engineer's office. There was a space of 18 feet. The beam broke in the center, rolling all the people standing in this space into one mass. The engineer states that the supports of this floor were not taken away in making recent alterations. The wall where this joist ran was taken out in 1888. The engineer did not consider the hall dangerous, and says that the tremendous dead weight simply caused the beam to snap.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

REMARKABLE POWER OF MUSIC.

Music hath power to charm the savage breast, but not any more potent is it over the feelings than Cleveland's Lung Healer is over diseases of the throat and lungs. It has proven to be a sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street for a trial bottle free. Large size, 25 cents.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD. AVOID SUBSTITUTES

TRAIN ROBBERS

Make a Big Haul at Kansas.

THE OFFICIALS OFFERED NO RESISTANCE.

The Robbers Were Young Smooth Faced Men.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 5.—The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad's Port Arthur express, which left here at 6:40 last night, was robbed before it had passed beyond the city limits. Two men climbed into the express car as the train left the depot, overpowered the messenger, bound and gagged him, and rifled the car before the train came to a stop. When the train slowed up at Air Line Junction the men climbed out of the car and disappeared. Nothing was known of the robbery until a train porter entered the car and found the helpless express messenger.

After the train had been stopped and others of the crew had released the messenger it was found that the robbers had rifled the local safe, taking from it everything of value. They had made no effort to disturb the through safe, which is protected by a time lock. At the express company's office here the manager stated that there was not much of value in the safe, and that $200 or $300 would probably cover the company's loss. In police circles, however, the impression is that the robbers secured several thousand dollars in money and jewelry. The messenger offered no resistance, though he was well armed, and after the robbers had bound him, one of the two stood guard over him while the other rifled the safe. The robbers are described as smooth faced young men, and the fact that both were extremely nervous while in the car is taken as evidence that they are new recruits to Kansas City's force of bandits.

Last night's robbery is the sixth perpetrated in Kansas City within 15 months. There have been several arrests of alleged robbers during this period, but there has not been a single conviction.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a cents a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost, when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and fine eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first your druggist. Great deal! Large 2lb. can $1.00, Sixteen Cans (40 lbs.) $5. Sent to any Post Office Paid, Express not Free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 43 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

HAVE YOU HEARD OF

Sam Smith

He is the Boot and Shoe Dealer at

111 MARKET ST.

His stock is the best, and the prices are the lowest in this city. Lace Calf Shoes at four $2.50 to $3, and for repairing he is the champion low price shoe man. Men's shoes tapped and heeled, 60c; hand sewed $1. Ladies' Shoes tapped and heeled, 40c; Children's 35c. The very best of stock used in repairs of all kinds. Rubber Boots repaired in first-class manner. Remember the place, SAM SMITH, opposite Carpet mill, 111 Market Street.

Lowell Textile School. Popular Course of Free Lectures.

Fifth Lecture

On Thursday Evening, Jan. 6, '96

AT 8 O'CLOCK BY

W. P. ATWOOD, B. S.,

of the Hamilton Mfg. Co. Subject:

'Dyeing of Textiles'

In the Lecture Hall of the School

Parker Block, Lowell, Mass.

COTTOLENE

is a combination of two pure natural products—choice beef suet and refined cotton-seed oil, as pure and golden as the southern sunshine which produces it—making a shortening and frying fat unequaled in healthfulness, cleanliness, flavor and digestible qualities. Endorsed by eminent physicians, recommended by cooking experts, used by thousands of discriminating housewives in preference to lard and other cooking fats. Once tried, always used.

The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks, "Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 247 CENTRAL STREET.

15 Per Cent. Cut Down on Prices

8c. Roast Beef for 5c.

J. P. Squire's Sugar Cured Hams, regular price 10c., now 8c.

Fine Dairy Butter, regular price 23c., now 20c., and all kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish, Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables.

You can save from 10 to 20 per cent. on your Provisions this week by calling at the

IMMENSE MARKET AND BUTTER HOUSE

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market.

Tel. 49-8.

Skates Hollow Ground 15c.

Our special machine for hollow grinding gives the Skate a sharp and lasting edge. Just try us.

RING'S, 225 Dutton Street.

It Is Like This

In building and repairing Carriages to carry out successfully the wishes and needs of our customers.

It requires one with experience, the wherewithal to do work with, individual supervision of all details, together with well trained and skilled help to accomplish what every one is entitled to—the very best for his money.

With the many years of experience for your guidance and the superior facilities at our command we solicit your orders for new work or repairing in all its branches.

The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY

WORTHEN STREET.

A Happy New Year

Thanking our patrons for favors the past year, we intend to be alive and try to keep prices down next year.

Best Hazall Superlative $6 bbl.
Best Hazall Superlative 70c. bag.
Best St. Louis $5.25 and $5.50 bbl.
Best St. Louis 70c. a bag.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
615 MIDDLESEX STREET.

38 THORNDIKE STREET
Wamesit Bank Block.

Tel 144-4

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER

120 LAWRENCE STREET.

☞All order promptly attended to.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

129 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket. 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give me a trial, at Lemair's, 129 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

238 SUFFOLK STREET,

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $42 Suits for $15, his $35 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

Incandescent Gas Lamp

95c.

The same lamp I have been selling for $2.00. The best mantle on the market. Cut this out and bring it in and get a '98 calendar for it.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

SOLE AGENT,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 507-3.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, 161 CENTRAL ST. opposite the Washington House

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

Lowell High Grade

FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price,

Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

- A HALF HOUR VIEW OF THE FUNNY SIDE OF CREATION. -

A SONG AND TWO OF ITS SINGERS.

'Tis hard to give the hand where the heart can never be.

BADLY BIASED.

She—You're a poor judge of human nature.
He—Why do you think so?
She—You have such a good opinion of yourself.

"Your business seems to be booming. Is it caused by an anticipated cold winter?" remarked Pete Amstercam to his coal dealer.

"No, it's not that. There has been a growing demand for more coal ever since these new patent fuel-saving stoves were put on the market," replied the coal dealer with a grin.—New York World.

Mrs. Everby—"But what's all this talk about woman's rights?" The Professor—"It's an effort to place woman and man on an equality." Mrs. Everby—"But what's woman done that she should be brought down after that fashion? No, sir; I don't want nothing to do with your woman's rights."—Boston Transcript.

GIFT OF ARGUMENT.

"Give me a ride on your back, daddy." "No, dear, not here."
"Why not, daddy?" "Oh, there are too many people about."
"But if you took me on your back there would be all the more room for

A POINTER ABOUT MONEY.

"I can't get my money to go—"
"Good heavens! You don't say so!"
"One second—for enough, I was about to add."
"Oh! That's a different matter."

A CUT BENEATH HER.

Lady of the House—Oh, yes, Jane, I asked Mrs. Johnson to let her little boy and his nurse call to go walking with you and the children.
Nurse—Well, ma'am, I hope as you don't expect me to go walking with that young person? I don't think you can be aware as she is only a nurse-'ousemaid!

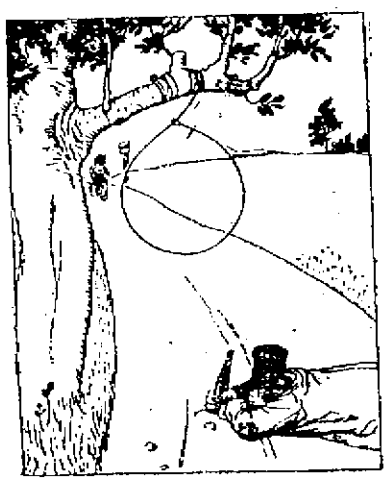
IN THE HOUR OF TROUBLE.

"Please, Mr. Gregory, may we let off our fireworks in your garden, 'cause Auntie's dying?"

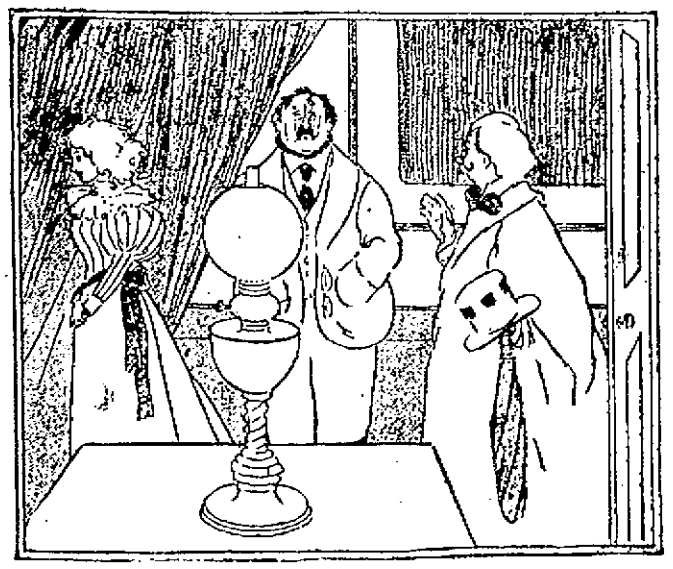
SHE KNEW WHAT THAT MEANT.

Mildred—Another glass of wine, Captain Clatter?
The Captain (cheerily)—I'm afraid if I have another I shall begin to talk.

THE SUBTLE HIGHWAYMAN AND HIS EASY VICTIM.



FINGER NAIL MARKS SHOWED HER "REACH."



Old Moneybags (who has been having a slight altercation with his young wife, to eminent musician, who has dropped in unexpectedly)—I trust you will excuse——
Eminent Musician (rapturously viewing the marks on his friend's face)—Beautiful! Beautiful! Who would haf thought so leetle a hand could haf scratched so sweet?

THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Have I the proper accomplishments to win a husband?

Yes, I believe so.

A little coquetry to begin with.

A small foot; an indifferent air.

Tears to shed at will.

Romantic and sensitive.

And best of all, a box of liars.

WHAT MY LADY MUST WEAR TO BE IN THE LATEST FASHION.

House and Home

The majority of the out-door gowns this winter are trimmed with fur, many of the bodices being composed entirely of this rich material. A swell gown is a combination of purple velvet and Persian lamb. The corsage is made of the fur cut in points at the lower edge and laid over gold embroidered cloth. Sleeves are of velvet, while the vest is made of the gold embroidered cloth.

A dainty hat to wear with this costume is a round black-velvet turban, having a full fluted velvet crown and trimmed on the left side with ostrich feathers and aigrettes.

Another stylish bodice for outdoor wear is to be worn with skirt and waistcoat of material to match. The zouave is dged round with narrow fur trimming, and is ornamented with brandenburghs across the front. The coat sleeves are trimmed with fur at the wrists, while the flaring collar is ornamented with tabs of fur in front.

MONDAY.
Breakfast.
Fruit.
Hominy, with Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Chops.
Griddle Cakes, with Maple Syrup.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Tomato Omelet.
Potato Chips. Baked Apples.
Cake. Tea.

Dinner.
Vermicelli Soup.
Roast Veal. Mushroom Sauce.
Potatoes. Parsnips.
Crackers. Cheese.
Tapioca Pudding.
Coffee.

When in doubt, don't talk.

Nearly every woman knows a man who is the slowest mortal on earth.

A man is hopelessly dull when he doesn't know when he is being made fun of.

More people should rejoice that they don't get what they deserve instead of complaining.

Pineapple Jelly.

For jelly choose a very ripe, tender pineapple, and cut in small diamond-shaped bits; line the bottom of a mold with wine, orange or lemon jelly; put on the ice, and when set put in a layer of pineapple; cover with unset jelly, return to the ice until set, and continue in this way until the mold is full. Care must be taken not to make the jelly too stiff; it must positively be in the "shake when he walks" stage. Powdered sugar sprinkled through the pineapple brings out the flavor and makes it tender, but as the jelly should be properly sweetened very little should be used.

Girls Pleated Coat.

A dainty coat for a girl of ten is of navy blue velvet, trimmed with soft white fur, and lined throughout with silk. This coat is pleated from the neck and is belted at the waist with soft white kid fastened with a silver buckle. A rounded collar, down the front and the turned-up cuffs on the slightly fulled sleeves are all trimmed with the fur. A pretty hat to go with this costume is of blue velvet, trimmed with white feathers and ribbon. There is no end to the variety in children's coats. At one of our large establishments were seen two very neat styles, suitable for small children. One, of fine reseda cloth, had a Watteau back and double-breasted front, fastening on the left side with large pearl buttons.

The other, made in the style of a redingote for a child from eight to ten years, was in grey cloth, tight-fitting at the back, the material falling in pleats below the waist. The loose fronts were made double-breasted, ornament-

ed with two rows of velvet buttons. At the top the left front fastened at the shoulder, the right front having velvet revers. Band and collar of the material, the latter faced with velvet. The sleeves were cut with a slight fullness at the shoulders, and at the wrists they were trimmed with velvet. This coat had a pocket on each side.

STYLES FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.

About Cyclers.

Cyclists who want to be up to date must keep posted on the latest cycle expressions and similes. Here are a few gathered by Sporting Life, at the late National meet:

An awkward person is a "wabbler."

A gossip travels with a "loose sprocket wheel."

If your clothes are not in style you are a "'95 model."

Any rider abraiding the spin by a fall merely "scrapes off some of his enamel."

A stupid individual, if there be any such on bicycles, has "sand in his bearings."

A proud person, or one unduly haughty, "rides with his handle-bars raised too high."

One who is disposed to be imaginative to the extent of romancing, "is geared up to 100."

The individual who shouts at night when others desire to sleep, is the victim of "loose spokes."

The unfortunate condition of being broke is described as a "compound puncture of the pocket-book."

Rich, heavy embroideries, and brilliant passementeries in braid, velvet and lace, all play a prominent part in the modes of to-day, and will do so all the days of the winter.

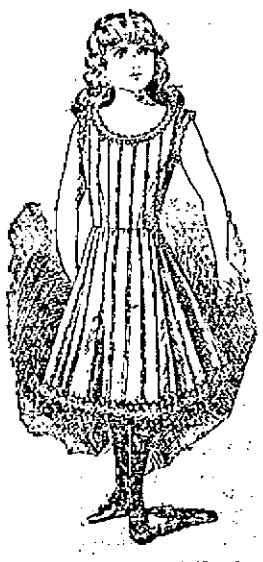
Fur vests will be very fashionable, and for early winter it is not a bad plan to have a skirt and a little belted jacket open at the front to display a vest, which vest can be of fur mounted on

a flannel lining under bodice, with sleeves for outdoor wear, and changed to a dainty silk and lace confection for use in the house. The change can be further emphasized, if fur revers are on the vest, and turned back thence over the jacket fronts. An old fur cape whose shape is no longer fashionable, could well be turned to account for such a purpose.

At a fashionable dressmaking establishment was exhibited recently a decidedly swell visiting costume. The skirt is the newest circular shape made of black cloth. The bodice, of black velvet, has the bolero and rolling collar outlined artistically with corded velvet. Ceinture of folded velvet. The dainty vest of accordeon-pleated white silk stood out gracefully. Hat of black velvet, with full crown, trimmed with ostrich tips.

Petticoat for Little Girl.

Petticoats made on a bodice are by far the neatest and healthiest for children's wear. One for a little girl is of striped flannel. The skirt consists of two breadths unlined, stitched at the edge and trimmed with a band of embroidered flannel. The bodice is cut in five pieces—fastening at the back—a front in one piece, a side piece on each



side, and two backs. It is lined with nun's veiling, cut on the same pattern. The skirt is frilled to the bodice edge, neatly finished on the wrong side with tape. Embroidery trims the neck and armholes. Quantity of flannel necessary, 2 yards.

TUESDAY.
Breakfast.
Cerealine, Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Sausage.
Bread Omelet. Muffins.
Coffee.

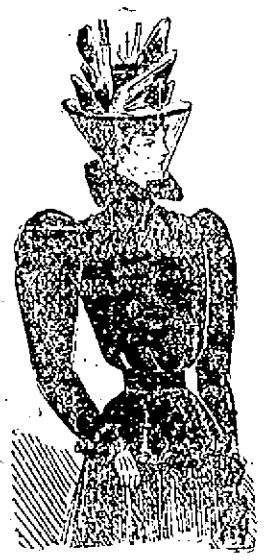
Luncheon.
Meat Croquettes. Salad.
Hot Gingerbread. Fruit.
Cocoa.

Dinner.
Consommé.
Roast Beef. Mashed Potatoes.
Turnips. Sweet Potatoes.
Crackers. Celery.
Chocolate Cake.
Coffee.

Accordeon-pleats, ceintures and corselets, boleros and jackets blousants, will apparently hold their own during the winter season, and the favor accorded narrow black velvet as a trimming is by no means exhausted.

A smart Russian blouse seen recently was in black velvet, fastening at the left. The cuffs, the pointed revers and the large falling collar were faced with Persian lamb, the edge of the jacket being trimmed with the same fur. This garment was very slightly pouched in front and girdled by a belt of velvet. The sleeves were slightly fulled at the top.

A fashionable tailor-made gown was in coffee-colored cloth. The skirt, of



good cut, was edged with a key pattern design in black military braid. The pouched bodice opened at the throat to show an under vest or collar and tie, and was fashioned with double revers, the upper of cloth edged with braid, those beneath of velvet of the same tone. The deep falling collar, with cuffs to match, was made in corresponding style, and the costume was finished with handsome cut steel buttons.

A remarkably pleasing rough tartan serge was made with a Russian blouse bodice, fastened down one side beneath a band of broad black braid, finished at the top and bottom with large paddized silver buttons; the skirt was trimmed at the side seams with upright bands of braid to correspond, also finished at the top with buttons.

White Soup.

To make white soup, take 1 quart of white stock, 1 pint of milk, 3 ozs. of tapioca, a half head of celery, a small onion, pepper, salt, 2 ozs. of ham, and croutons.

Method.—Heat up the stock, add the ham, vegetables, and white peppercorns, which may be loosely tied in muslin; boil until it has reduced a fourth, add the tapioca; when this has become transparent, pour in the milk, season, remove the ham, etc. Serve with fried croutons and some grated cheese.

WEDNESDAY.
Breakfast.
Shredded Wheat, with Fruit.
Bacon and Eggs. Fried Potatoes.
Rolls. Coffee.
Luncheon.
Lamb Stew. Roast Potatoes.
Cake. Preserves. Tea.

Dinner.
Tomato Soup.
Baked Ham. Boiled Potatoes.
Lima Beans. Fried Egg Plant.
Wafers. Pickles.
Charlotte Russe.
Coffee.

Tall, straight feathers are not made to stand up as high as usual this season. Moreover, they nearly all curve a little at the tips, and many of them slant decidedly from the base. The effect is more graceful, and the style gives promise of staying.

A Smart Blouse.

Now when the holidays are upon us and so many changes are necessary in one's dress, is the time to refurbish up last season's old gowns. A soiled silk bodice, black, white or colored, can always be renovated into a smart blouse. The blouse illustrated shows a cream silk under bodice completely veiled with pleats or tucks of white chiffon, decorated with frills of white lace. If the neck of the bodice is low and the sleeves short some cheap silk to match must be bought. The color need not match exactly under the pleated transparent material, and such silk can be had very reasonably. A collar and a belt to match of velvet gives a pretty finish.

A simple way to renovate a low-necked short-sleeved ball gown is to

have the skirt, which is probably soiled to some inches above the feet, veiled with accordeon-pleated tulle, the upper edge cut in scallops and held down on the skirt with a band of jewel and sequin embroidery. The low neck is filled in with pleated tulle, cut in points and fixed to the bodice with embroidery. The short sleeves serve as they were; but the arm is covered with tucked sleeves of tulle.

Javelle water is a convenient article to keep in the house, high on a shelf and out of reach of inquisitive children. This is simply a solution of chloride of potash, and if purchased under this name, it will frequently cost less than bought as Javelle water. It has the power of bleaching stains out of white linen or cotton cloth. Pour a little of the solution over the stain and almost instantly immerse it in lukewarm water and rub it well. If the spot does not come out let it soak a moment longer in the Javelle water and wash it out again in lukewarm water.

THURSDAY.
Breakfast.
Oatmeal, Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Steak.
Fried Potatoes. Buckwheat Cakes.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Thin Slices of Cold Meat. Sardines.
Preserved Ginger Cake.
Chocolate.

Dinner.
Cream of Celery Soup.
Sirloin Steak. Mashed Potatoes.
Succotash. Browned Parsnips.
Crackers. Celery Salad.
Brown Betty Pudding.
Coffee.

For an elderly lady a stylish cape may be made in handsome broche cloth, edged with sable tails, while a few longer tails fall from the collar at the neck. The high-shaped collar is lined with silk, and edged with a ruching of the same. The cape is ornamented with

rosettes of silk, just a little way below the shoulders in the front. This cape is quite long, reaching below the waist.

Another cape is of velvet, trimmed with fur. This garment is made with a square yoke which is outlined with braid, the same braid also edging the cape. The roll collar is lined with fur. Bonnet of chenille velvet with trimming of black satin and aigrette.

A very handsome outdoor dress is made of velvet. The skirt is circular in shape, trimmed on the left side with a quilting of velvet. Each little puff is stitched and lined with wadding to make the velvet set up. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with fur. Blouse corsage made over lining of taffeta, trimmed with quilted velvet to match skirt. The full front has revers of gold embroidered silk and are edged with fur.

Child's Pinafore.

A very serviceable apron for a child of five is of striped cotton pelisse, cut in two breadths—one in front and half a breadth for each back. It is hemmed at the edge and gathered into a lined band of cotton, forming a square yoke effect, with a hemmed frill. This little pinafore can be made with or without

sleeves, although for morning wear it is well to have them with high neck and long sleeves, so as to completely cover and protect the dress. This pattern would be very dainty made up in some soft white material with a frill of embroidery outlining the yoke.

Can You Answer These Questions?

It is understood that Superintendent Stryker, in order to grade up the teachers, has prepared an entirely new set of questions for examination. Among them are these:

"You can frequently see a white horse; why do you never see a white colt?"

"Why does a horse eat grass backward and a cow forward?"

"Why does a hop vine wind one way and a bean vine another? Explain fully.

"Why does a horse tethered with a rope always unravel it, while a cow twists it into knots?"

"What is the length of a flour barrel?"

"What animals have no upper teeth, and why?"

"Why did Abdul Hamid delay acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Powers?"

"After the Omaha platform, what is the greatest American document written since the Declaration of Independence?"

"Give an historical fact of the following great men: William Stryker, G. Washington, William Shakespeare, Jerry Simpson, Napoleon."—Abilene, Kan., Reflector.

NATTY THINGS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Some very fetching mantles are shown this winter for opera wear, in all sorts of handsome materials and styles. A decidedly chic short jacket for the opera is of beige cloth, made quite loose and lined with blue brocaded satin. This garment had the box effect, richly trimmed with sable.

In long cloaks an admirable model is of all wool Amazon cloth in a light shade of sage green, trimmed with a

shaded beaded passementerie, and with accordeon-pleated shot silk, and lined throughout with the same silk. Very full sleeves with fussy frills.

Another dressy cloak of pale yellow brocade has large white flowers upon its surface. It hangs in long straight lines, with square sleeves, and is lined throughout and hemmed with ermine. This worn over a gown of Empire satin looks extremely well.

Canned Tomatoes.

Tomatoes canned in this way have only to be warmed and butter added to be ready for the table; they are also nice for soup. The recipe is as follows: One-half bushel of potatoes, eight small onions (chopped); one-half small cup sugar, one-half small cup salt; cayenne pepper to taste. Be very careful about the pepper; a little goes a great way. Boil one hour. Of course, every housekeeper knows the formula to go through with for preparing them to can. I cook them in agate ware; in fact, I use agate ware in which to cook all fruits. There is nothing equal to it, not even the old-fashioned porcelain-lined utensils we used to have. To make soup from them without stock take one pint of tomatoes, one pint boiling water and boil ten minutes, then strain; add one pint of new milk, with scant half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk. Season to taste with butter, salt and pepper. One large cracker rolled fine is to be added last.

FRIDAY.
Breakfast.
Fruit.
Wheatena, with Milk.
Boiled Eggs. Baked Potatoes.
Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Fish Cakes. Rice Croquettes.
Brown Bread. Pickles.
Cake. Apple Sauce.
Cocoa.

Dinner.
Puree of Potatoes.
Fillet of Halibut. Potatoes.
Sweet Potatoes. Stewed Tomatoes.
Wafers. Cheese. Olives.
Pumpkin Pie.
Coffee.

Evening Gown In Black and Green.

A decidedly striking evening gown seen recently was of green silk, trimmed with black lace. The blouse, which was cut low, had a simulated bolero of black lace, forming a high collar at the back and epaulettes over the sleeves. The latter were slightly puffed at the top, embroidered

in black, with a fall of black lace over the hand.

The skirt, the latest circular pattern, had a flounce extending from about the knees, of deep black lace, the silk being fluted at the top and trimmed with jeweled passementerie.

Queer Cradles.

There is a tribe in the palm region of the Amazon that cradles the young in palm leaves. A single leaf turned up around the edges by some native process makes an excellent cradle, and now and then it is made to do service as a bath. Strong cords are formed from the sinews of another species of palm, and by these this natural cradle is swung alongside a tree, and the wind rocks the little tot to sleep. Long ago the Amazonian mothers discovered that it was not wise to leave baby and cradle under a cocoa-palm, for the mischievous monkey delighted to drop nuts downward with unerring precision. An older child is stationed near by to watch the baby during his siesta, and the chatter of monkeys overhead is enough to cause a speedy migration. Patagonian babies are kept in cradles made of flat pieces of board. Two pieces of guanaco skin are so arranged across the cradle that the child is firmly fastened inside, and can be carried thus suspended from a saddle-bow without danger. In the rude huts of this people these cradles are hung hammockwise to the rafters, and, amid the smoke that darkens everything, including his very nature, it seems the Patagonian infant passes the first stages of babyhood. When the village migrates, the cradle is swung from the saddle, and in swimming a stream it floats like a canoe on the surface, while the horse is almost entirely submerged.

An exquisite cape for the theatre is of cream satin lined throughout with rose silk, and trimmed profusely with cream chiffon. This cape falls from the neck in graceful godet folds and reaches to about the elbow. A garniture of black jet also ornaments this dainty cape.

A new and stylish gown for outdoor wear has an open-front Muscovite

blouse with battlement-shaped basque and epaulettes, which are sewn on the blouse after everything else is complete.

The sleeves are of quite a new shape; the tight-fitting part is in two pieces, and the puff drapery at the shoulder is arranged by folding up the straightness of the material into evenly arranged folds or pleats. The front rever and straight back collar are all in one, and sewn onto the blouse bodice. The front drapery of the blouse hooks on to each side of the vest, finishing in a point at the waist-line.

Baby's Coat.

A charming pelisse or long coat for a baby is of white corded silk, lined with white flannel. It buttons invisibly in front on an under strap holding button holes, sewn beneath the edge of the right front. The coat has a back and

two fronts, gathered into a small yoke in three pieces. The lower edge is hemmed invisibly on the lining. A fluting of lined silk covers the yoke back and front, held by buttons. In front the fluting buttons across on the left. Epaulettes of lace. The full sleeves have a tight lining. Bonnet of white cloth, trimmed with silk pleatings and ribbon.

SATURDAY.
Breakfast.
Baked Apples.
Wheatena. Liver and Bacon.
Johnny Cake. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Boston Baked Beans.
Waffles, with Maple Syrup.
Rice Pudding. Tea.

Dinner.
Consommé.
Beef a la Mode. Mashed Potatoes.
Green Peas. Spinach.
Crackers. Pickles.
Jelly Layer Cake.
Coffee.

For ages the English and French controlled the manufacture of hair pins, and it is only within the last twenty years that the goods have been produced in other countries to any extent. The machinery used is of a delicate and intricate character, as the price at which the pins are sold necessitates the cheapest and most rapid process, which can only be secured by automatic machines. The wire is made expressly for the purpose and put up in large coils, which are placed in a clamp and so carried to the machine while being straightened. This machine cuts, bends, and by a delicate instantaneous process sharpens the point. Running at full speed it will turn out 120 hair pins every minute. To economize it is necessary to keep the engine going day and night. The difficult part of the work is in the enameling, which is done by dipping the pins in a preparation and baking in an oven. It is here that the most constant and careful attention is required, as the pins must be absolutely smooth and the enamel have a perfect polish. The slightest particle of dust causes imperfections and roughness.—Pearson's Weekly.

WOMAN'S REALM

A fetching bodice for opera or evening wear is of embroidered velvet cut very low, and elaborately trimmed with cream chiffon, forming a girdle for the waist and falling to the end of the skirt.

Another evening blouse, suitable for evening wear at home is of soft silk, trimmed with silk passementerie and chiffon. The bodice is made to fasten down the left side of the front, where it is trimmed with a band of silk passe-

menterie. Both back and front the silk is gathered on to a small square yoke of gauzed chiffon, outlined with bands of passementerie. At the neck at back of bodice is a full stand-up collar of chiffon. The waistband is of ribbon made into a bow in front. The ruched sleeves are ornamented at top with small puffs of material; below the puffs the sleeves are each trimmed down the inner seam with a band of silk passementerie, finished at the wrist with a full frill of chiffon. Skirt of plain black satin.

First Aid to the Injured.

Miss Susan W. Randall, daughter of the late Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, proved a while ago the true meaning of first aid to the injured. She was driving along a street in Utica, where she was visiting, when George D. Frazier, a veteran soldier, was run over by the electric cars, which severed his legs below the knees. There were several attendants and inmates upon the veranda of the Whitesboro Sanitarium, in front of which the accident occurred, but they seemed too horrified to offer any assistance to the injured man. Miss Randall sprang from the carriage and, examining Frazier's wounds, called for help from the Sanitarium. Receiving no attention, she rushed into the yard, and, cutting down the clothesline, she bound up the limbs, stopping the flow of blood. She afterwards assisted at the amputation, and the physicians declare that the man owes his life to her prompt action.—New York Tribune.

SUNDAY.
Dinner.
Bouillon.
Roast Chicken. Mashed Potatoes.
Cauliflower. Stewed Carrots.
Browned Sweet Potatoes. Corn.
Crackers. Cheese. Olives.
Ice Cream.
Fruit. Coffee. Nuts.

Evening Dress For Girl.

An evening frock for a little girl is made of chiffon, embroidered in knots of silk. The ruffles on the bottom of the skirt are made of satin. Yoke of silk muslin, tucked and trimmed with accordeon pleated ruffles of soft satin. The double ruffles over the arm are substitutes for sleeves. The waist is girdled by a ceinture of cream satin.

The dresses for young girls all or nearly all have the waist with the blouse effect, and very pretty and becoming they are. A dainty one of old rose drap d'ete for a girl of twelve was made on a round yoke of black velvet, the blouse having a pouched effect in front and belted with black velvet fastening on the left under a large bow.

Johnny (gazing at an Egyptian Princess)—Pa, why don't they make mummies any more?

Mr. Henpeck—You can't get a woman to dry up, sonny.—New York Journal.

Thomas W. Burton, a Wisconsin farmer, who was a Federal scout in the Civil War, once lay within twenty feet of General Robert E. Lee, and tried for five minutes to make up his mind to shoot the great soldier. The deed seemed too much like murder, however, and the General's life was spared. Burton now treasures a letter, in which Lee thanks him.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

THE BON MARCHE

DRY GOODS COMPANY.

EVERYTHING AS REPRESENTED

Now for the most gigantic, the grandest money saving sale ever attempted. The long looked for, long waited for event is here for our thousands of wide-awake, economical buyers in Lowell and vicinage. One hundred thousand dollars worth of desirable Merchandise will be

Sold at an Actual Loss

To Moir Bros., the Globe Dry Goods Co., or ourselves. A big bargain picnic awaits you in all kinds of seasonable Merchandise, secured through the untiring efforts of our wide awake staff of buyers.

3--THREE STOCKS THREE--3

At your disposal. Bought at a mere fraction of real price. We mean that this Great Sale shall OUTDO, OUTCLASS anything ever attempted here or elsewhere. Nearly every item mentioned in this advertisement is actually worth DOUBLE and TRIBLE the price asked for it. WAIT. One more day. The Great, Grand Gigantic Bargain Procession will move tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock sharp. WAIT.

READ! READ! READ! READ! READ! READ! READ! READ!

Linens. Linens.

A a loss to ourselves, your gain. Crash, full bleach, about 1½c. a yard. Put up in packages and sold by weight, 19c. a bundle.

Linen Crash, "Barnsley" 3c. a yard, worth 6c.

Linen Crash, "Stevens" 3¾c. a yard, worth 7c.

Linen Crash, 20 inch, 6¼c. a yard, worth 10c.

18 inch Cotton Diaper, 25c. a piece (10 yards.)

18-inch Linen Diaper, 69c. a piece (10 yards).

Bleached Table Napkins, (⅝), 49c. a dozen, worth 75c.

Bleached Table Napkins (¾), 69c. a dozen, worth $1.00.

Bleached Table Napkins, all Pure Linen, full size, worth $2 to $3 for $1.19 a dozen.

Honeycomb Towels, 2 for 5 cents, worth 5c. each.

Linen, Huck, and many other kinds of fine Towels, worth 10c. each for 4¾c. each.

Linen Huck Hemmed Towels, 9c. each.

Linen Damask 20c. Towels, for 12½c. each.

A gigantic lot of Towels, all pure Linen, worth 25c. for 16 2-3c. each.

50c. Damask Towels, Huck Towels, Bath Towels, etc., for fire prices 24½c. each (1½ yards long).

Turkey Red Table Covers, 8-4 size, 39c. each.

Turkey Red Table Covers, 10-4 size, 54c. each.

Turkey Red Table Covers, 12-4 size, 67c. each.

Sun Bleached Table Cloths (fine Damask), 8--10 size, 89c. each, worth $1.25.

Table Sets in Plain, White and Colored borders, at any old price to close.

Bleached Damask Table Covers, 8-10 98c. each, worth $1.69.

Turkey Red Doylies, 3c. each.

Union Doylies, Colored Borders, 19c. a dozen.

Linen Doylies, Colored Borders, 39c a dozen.

Renfrew Turkey Red Tabling, 19c. a yard.

Turkey Red Tabling (H.B.C.) 15c. a yard.

Bates' Turkey Red Damask (Shorts) 27½c. a yard.

Half-Bleached Table Damask, 12½c. a yard.

Full Bleached Damask, 61 inc. es wide, 29c. a yard.

Silver Bleached Damask, 68 inches wide, 27½c. a yard.

Full Bleached Damask, 50c. and 60c. goods, 38c. a yard.

Full Bleached and Half-Bleached Damask, 75c. and 87½c. quality, now 47c. a yard.

All our $1.00 and $1.25 Damasks for 69c. a yard.

Bed Spreads and Bedding.

White and Colored Bedspreads for 39c.

White Bedspreads for 59c. each, worth $1.00.

White Bedspreads for 79c. each, worth $1.25.

White Marseilles Quilts for $1.69, worth $3.00.

White Scotch Crochet and Marseilles Pattern Bedspreads for 98c. each.

$4.00 Marseilles Quilts, for $1.98 each.

Bed Pillows for 59c. each.

Mattresses, soft top, for $1.79 each.

Mattresses, full Cotton, for $3.98 each, worth $8.00.

Pillow Cases, 42 inch by 36, for 5c. each.

Pillow Cases, 45 inches by 38, for 7c. each.

Pillow Cases, 42 inches by 38, for 9c. each.

Sheets, unbleached, for 25c. each, worth 40c.

Sheets, full bleached, 81x99, for 33c. each.

Sheets, full bleached, H. S. and Hemmed, for 39c. each.

Blankets and Comfortables.

50c. Comforters for 25c. each.

50c. Blankets for 17½c. each.

75c. and $1.00 Comforters for 49c. each.

$1.00 Comforters for 59c. each.

$1.25 and $1.50 Comforters for 69c. each.

$1.75 and $2.00 Puffs, hand made, for $1.39 each.

Our best Puffs, $2.00 to $4.00, now $1.79.

Blankets for 79c., worth $1.00.

Blankets for $1.19, worth $2.00.

All Wool Blankets ($4.00), now $2.69 a pair.

$5.00 Blankets, all Wool (shrunk), $3.29 a pair.

All Wool Grey Blankets for $2.29, worth $4.00.

Pictures and Rattan Chairs

One lot of Pictures for 24c. each.

One lot 75c. Pictures for 47c. each.

One lot worth $2.00 for $1.25 each.

Better grades at the lowest prices in the recollection of our oldest inhabitant.

Chairs, with rockers or otherwise, only one or two of a kind. Get here early.

$1.00 Chairs, $2.29.

$1.00 Chairs, $2.49.

$1.50 Chairs, $2.79.

$5.00 Chairs, $2.98.

$5.00 Chairs, $3.79.

$5.50 Chairs, $3.98.

About a dozen others at ridiculous prices for high grade furniture.

Prints, Ginghams and Cotton Cloths.

At less than the price to manufacture. (An actual loss of one-half.)

Lonsdale Cambric (Shorts) 6¼c. a yard, just half price.

Pride of the West 15c cotton for 5¾c. a yard.

Fruit of the Loom, yard wide Cotton, for 5c. a yard (Remnants).

Full Bleached Cotton, yard wide, 2½c. a yard.

Full Bleached yard wide Cotton, 6c. grade, fire price, 3¾c. a yard.

Full Bleached yard wide 8 and 10c. Cotton, fire price, 5½c. a yard.

Bleached Sheeting, the best makes, in 9-4 and 10-4 size, worth 25c. a yard, a little smoky, for 15¾c. a yard.

One lot of 9-4 Sheeting, full bleached, 12½c. a yard.

Continental C. Cotton, yard wide, 4¾c. a yard.

Continental D. Cotton, 40 inches wide, 5¾c. a yard.

Eastfield Cotton (Brown) 36 inches wide, 4½c. a yard.

Remnants Cheviot Shirting, 2c. a yard.

Cocheco Red Prints, 3c. a yard, worth 6c.

Cocheco Brown Prints, 2¼c. a yard worth 5c.

Shirting Prints (light), 2½c. a yard, worth 7c.

Indigo Blue Print, 2¾c., a yard, worth

Ginghams, 4¾c. a yard.

Remnants Cretonne, 3½c. a yard.

Apron Ginghams, 5c. a yard.

12½c. Plaid Dress Stuffs, 5c. a yard.

Yard Wide Percales, 4c. a yard.

20c. Zephyr Ginghams, 7c. a yard.

Gilt Check Ginghams, 6c. a yard.

Cheese Cloth, 1½c. a yard (sold in bulk).

Skirt Patterns (25c. kind), 10c. each.

Outing Flannels (Shorts) for 3½c. a yard, worth 10c.

Amoskeag Outings, Dark an Light, 4½c. a yard, worth 10c.

Shaker Flannel Remnants, 3½c. a yard, worth 5c.

Shaker Flannel, the 10c. kind, 6¼c. a yard.

Shaker Flannel, Twilled, worth 17c. for 9c. a yard.

Red Flannel, all wool, for 12½c. a yard.

Blue Flannel, all wool, for 21c., worth 50c.

Red and Blue Shaker Flannells, worth 37½c. for 19c. a yard.

Red, White and Blue, Wool Eiderdown (56 inch) for 23½c. a yard.

Linings.

At prices that will make competition wonder. (Incredible but true.)

Remnant Cambric, 2c. a yard, Black only.

Cambric, all colors, including black, 3c. a yard.

25c. Percaline, yard wide (Roman Stripe), 7c. a yard.

The finest Percalines for 9c. a yard.

Remnants 25c. Gilbert's Silesia, for 9c. a yard.

Linen Canvas, Black and Slate, 25c. grade, for 10c a yard

Silcot or new Silk Roman Stripe Lining, worth 33c. a yard, for 19c. a yard.

Moir's Silesia (burned). We will give it away to our customers.

Hair Cloth, 16 inch (French), for 25c. a yard.

18 inch Hair Cloth (French) for 29c. a yard.

20 inch Hair Cloth (French), for 33c. a yard.

24 inch Hair Cloth (French), for 39c. a yard.

Herring Bone Hair Cloth, 22 inch (English), for 29c. a yard.

Fancy Surahs, all colors (33c. etc.). for 18c. a yard.

Imitation Hair Cloth for 3½c. a yard.

Cotton Underwear

The most stupendous lines of muslin Underwear ever shown by us—that means also by any concern in the country.

15c. Corset Covers for 9c.

20c. Corset Covers for 12½c.

20c. Drawers for 12½c.

25c. and 37½c. Corset Covers, for 19c.

50c. Drawers, lace trimmed for 25c.

50c. Drawers, Corset Covers, and Skirts, for 29c.

39c. Drawers, Corset Covers and Skirts for 26c.

75c. Night Robes, lace trimmed, 39c.

$1.00 Robes, Drawers, Skirts, etc., 44c.

$1.15, $1.19 and $1.25 Robes, Skirts, etc., 59c.

See the enormous, gigantic, stupendous assortment of Skirts, Robes, etc. for 69c., only soiled a little, worth as high as $2.00.

Oh, My! What pretty Underwear, just a little wet and some a little soiled, and so cheap. Come quick, ladies, for these extraordinary bargains in Cotton Underwear.

Men's Furnishings

25c. Suspenders, 9c. a pair, soiled.

29c. Suspenders, 12½c. a pair, not soiled.

Men's and Boys' Colored Shirts, for 17c. each, worth 40c.

39c. Unlaundered White Shirts, 19c. each.

50c. Unlaudered White Shirts, 33c. each.

75c and 98c. Unlaundered White Shirts, 59c. each.

$1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 Wool Shirts, for 79c. each.

Hand-Knit Worsted Goods.

50c. and 69c. Fascinators (slight damage), 29c. each.

75c. Fascinators (slight damage) 19c. each.

$1.00 Fascinators (slight damage), 24c. each.

Infants' 25c. Hand Knit Jackets, for 15c.

$1.00 Flannelette Night Gowns, for 49c.

50c. Flannelette Night Gowns, for 24c.

Hosiery.

Thousands of pairs of Fine Stockings at less than the lowest prices ever quoted. Think of buying an all-wool stocking (children's) for two cents!

Children's 25c. Wool Hose and Cotton Hose for 9c.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose for 5c. a pair, worth 12½c.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, fleece lined, for 11c. a pair, worth 25c.

Ladies' Black All-wool Stockings, seamless, for 17c., worth 30c.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, fleeced, seamless, for 17c., worth 30c.

A gigantic line of 37½c. Hose in plain and ribbed, for this sale (no damage), 19c. a pair.

Lisle, Cashmere, and Fine Wool Stockings, sold as high as 50c., now 19c. a pair.

Men's Merino and Natural Wool Half Hose for 9c.

Men's Merino and Natural Wool Half Hose, soiled, for 5c.

Don't miss the avalanche of Hosiery Bargains. They are sliding your way.

Men's Cashmere and Natural Fine Wool Half Hose, 19c., worth 50c.

Corsets.

Moir is kicking himself for selling the Corsets so cheap. The boxes being so black with smoke, he was deceived, thinking the interior was just as black, but they are as clean as a whistle (most of them) and they are yours—

The soiled ones, $1.00 Corsets, for 9c. a pair.

Partially Soiled $1.00 Corsets, for 29c. a pair.

Partially Soiled $1.25 Corsets, for 39c. a pair.

Clean, fresh as a daisy, $1.00 and $1.25 Corsets, 46c. a pair.

From Michigan $2.00 Corsets, for 69c. a pair.

From Cambridge $2.25 Corsets, for 79c. a pair.

Children's Corset Waists, 25c. kind, for 15c. each.

Skirts. (Petticoats.)

One lot short Inside Petticoats, all made, for 29c.

One lot long Inside Petticoats, all made, for 39c., worth 50c.

One lot long Inside Petticoats, knit wool, for 49c., worth $1.00.

One lot Satine and Woolen Skirts, $1.00, now 59c.

One lot Satine-lined Skirts, $1.25, now 79c.

One lot Satine-lined, umbrella flounce, $1.50, now 97c.

One lot Satine-lined, umbrella flounce, $1.75, now $1.19.

One lot Wool Moreen and Lasting Skirts, $3.00, etc., for $1.79.

Silk and Italian Cloth Skirts, no damage, but the prices demoralized, at $2.49.

Jewelry and Leather Goods

Hair Pins, 10c., now 4c. a dozen.

Hair Pins, 15c., now 8c. a dozen.

Side Combs, 10c., now 5c. a pair.

Side Combs, 15c., now 9c. a pair.

Gilt and Silver Hat Pins, 15c., now 4c.

Sterling Silver Thimbles, 25c., now 10c.

Handsome Stone and Plain Rings, 25c., now 9c.

One lot Sterling Novelties, 25c., now 12½c.

Manicure Sets in sterling silver, 69c., now 37½c.

Stick Pins, 5c., now 1c.

Stick Pins, 10c., now 2c.

Stick Pins, 15c., now 9c.

Combination Pocketbooks, 75c. and 98c., now 49c.

Combination Pocketbooks, 69c., now 39c.

Combination Pocketbooks, 25c., now 19c.

Boston Bags, several hundred to select from in our line.

One lot at 39c., worth 50c.

One lot at 49c., worth 75c.

One lot at 75c., worth $1.25.

Music Rolls, 25c., were 49c.

One lot Lace Curtains for 49c. a pair, worth 75c.

Small Wares and Dressmakers' Goods

12½c. Dress Shields for 7c. a pair.

10c. Dress Shields, for 4c. a pair.

Velveteen Facing, now 2c. a yard, was 5c.

5 yard pieces Velveteen Binding, for 5c., was 10c.

4-yard pieces Braid Binding, for 6c., was 10c.

Dress Stays, 5c., was 9c.

Dress Stays, 15c. ones, for 10c.

Pins, one dozen papers for 15c.

Spool Cotton, 1c. a Spool (limited).

Buttons, all kinds, 2c a card.

Spool Silk, 2 Spools for 5c. (100 yds.).

Linen Thread, 4c. a spool.

Silk Elastics, 9c. a pair.

Dress Goods and Silks.

Some a little wet, others a trifle soiled on the edges, but the bulk of the stock is in perfect condition. The prices are the only small things in this department.

Colored Dress Goods.

(Skirts made free.)

One lot of 25c. Dress Goods for 9½c. a yard.

One lot 40-inch Jacquard Novelty Dress Stuffs, for 19c. a yard, worth 25c. to 37½c.

One lot of Silk and Wool Novelties, 50c. at least elsewhere, for 29c. a yard.

One lot Fine Dress Goods, Silk and Wool, etc., worth double our price, 39c.

One gigantic lot of Novelty and Plain Cloths in 75c. and $1.00 qualities, for 46c. a yard.

59c. will buy $1.25 Dress Goods—yes, $1.50 Dress Goods—the latest novelties and plain cloths. This is, without exception, the grandest and the best prepared bargain in dress goods ever offered. Dress Skirts made free. Nevertheless, the awful, awful, destructive reductions.

Silks Silks

25c. China Silks, 9c. a yard. Enough said!

50c. Wash Silks, 19c. a yard. Enough said!

50c. Lining Silks 36-inch, 29c. a yard.

China Silks in every shade, 50c., now 25c.

Fancy Waist and Trimming Silks for 29c. a yard.

$1.00 Fancy Waist and Trimming Silks, for 49c. a yard.

The best Changeable Taffetas, sold for $1.00 some times and 75c. other times, this time 59½c. a yard.

This is Joe Atwood's wholesale price today.

The best Fancy Silks in our store for 79c. a yard. Some of these cost us $2.00 a yard.

36-inch Black China Silk, 39c. a yard, worth 75c.

27-inch Black Duchesse, $1.00, now 69c.

24-inch Surah (Black only), 49c. a yard.

Black Silk Poplin, 29c., worth 50c.

Black Gros Grain Silk, $1.00 grade, for 64c. a yard.

Silk Skirts made free.

Peau de Soie, the popular silk, at $1.00, now 69c.

Silk Waists made to order for 50c. making.

Velvets

Any old price. They are just the thing for waists.

Velveteens, 50c., now 39c.

Silk Velvets, 75c., now 39c.

Silk Velvets, $1.00, now 59c.

Silk Velvets, $1.25, now 79c.

Velvet Waists made to order, 50c. making.

Ribbons

We demolished everything almost in the shape of price in the ribbon department.

Silk Ribbons for 1c. a yard. Come quick.

10c. Silk Ribbons for 6c.

15c. and 20c. Silk Ribbons for 9c.

25c. Silk Ribbons all kinds (the best, 12½c.

29c. and 39c. Silk Ribbons, wide widths, etc., 15c.

50c. Fancy Millinery and Dress Trimming Ribbons, 19c. Some of this lot are 5 and 6 inches wide.

Fancy Silk Ribbons, satin edge, 15c. for 10 yards.

One lot Silk Ribbons, No. 1½, for 7c. a piece.

Baby Ribbon, 1c. a yard.

This is a monster offering in ribbons.

Gloves and Mittens

The boxes were burned but the goods miraculously escaped. Now's your chance. Lay in a stock.

15c. Wool Mittens, 7c. a pair.

19c. Wool Mittens, 9c. a pair, soiled.

25c. Wool Mittens, 12½c. a pair, no damage.

29c. Wool Mittens, 17c. a pair, a little damage.

Fancy 50-cent Double Mittens, 25c., no damage.

75c. Double Mittens, 46c. a pair, slight damage.

19c. Wool Gloves, 9c. a pair, damaged.

25c. Wool Gloves, 15c., no damage.

50c. Wool Cashmere Gloves, 29c., no damage.

One lot Cashmere Gloves, 21c., worth 39c.

Fine 75c. Cashmere Gloves, 39c.

Toilet Goods Dept.

1 Lot of Stationery, 19c. goods for 8 1-3c. a Box.

Talcum Powder, 8 1-3c., worth 20c.

Mennen' Powder 17c., 3 for 49c. worth 25c. each.

Witch Hazel, 1 pint, worth 15c., for 8 1-3c. a bottle.

Sponges, for 1c. each.

Sponges for 3c. (Farrell says they are cheap).

Soap, 2c. a cake, 3 for 5c.

Woodbury's Facial Soap (slightly burned), 10c each.

Olive Soap, 5c. a cake.

Powder Boxes for 10c., worth 25c.

Bargains in the Basement

Silverware and Cutlery.

Your choice of the following articles for 25c. Half dozen Nickel Tea Spoons, Half a dozen Nickle Dessert Spoons, "1847" Dessert Spoons, Holmes & Edwards Table Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Salad Forks, Mustard Spoons, Set of Nut Picks, child's set in plush box, Carving Knife and Fork, with imitation Stag handles.

For 98c.

Triple Plated Cake Baskets, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Creamers, Tea Pots, Butter Dishes, Pickle Jars, Card Receivers, Pudding Dishes, "1847" Salad Forks and "184" Cold Meat Forks, Berry Spoons.

For 49c.

Cream Ladles, Gravy Ladles, Butter Knife and Sugar Shell Set, Berry Spoons, Spoon Holders, "1847" Orange Spoons, "1847" Salad Forks.

Silver Service, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl, spoon holder and creamer, regular price, $3.98, now $4.98.

Large Fancy Water Tankard, for $3.49.

Lamps at less than cost at the factory. Read this for a leader. We have fifty large fancy lamps with center draft burners that we have sold at $4.98. During the sale the price is $2.98.

Our 9c. counter is a corker. It contains articles that have sold as high as 69c., including hand-painted Opal ware, tin ware, steel enamel ware, 1-qt. bottles Blue, Frying Pans, Milk Pitchers, Sauce Pans, Mixing Bowls, Roasting Pans, Mirrors, etc.

Our 5c., 10c., 19c., and 25c. counters are loaded with all kinds of bargains in the way of steel enamel ware, tin ware, plain and fancy China, Mixing Bowls and woodenware.

Our Dinner and Toilet Sets are marked lower than the lowest and our sale price for a 112-piece fancy English decorated dinner set is $5.98.

Fancy decorated 10-piece Toilet Sets, $1.98.

A Few Leaders

Dover Egg Beaters, regular price, 10c., now 5c.

Round Splint Clothes Baskets, 21c.

Cat Baskets, 1c.

Bristle Brushes, 9c.

Steel Enamel Dust Pans, 10c.

2-qt. bottle Ammonia, 10c.

Pint bottle Ammonia, 5c.

Painted Tin Candle Sticks, 5c.

Large Size Water Pails, 8c.

Best House Brooms, 20c.

50-feet Clothes Lines (cotton), 10c.

Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, per set, 55c.

Our Toys and Games and Dolls are marked way below cost.

Shoe Department

Prices like this won't come again. All rubber goods at your own price.

Misses' Rubbers, all sizes, 29c., were 50c.

Children's Rubbers, 29c., regular price, 50c.

Children's No-Heel Shoes, sizes 3 to 6, 23c., were 49c.

Children's Fine Vici Shoes, sizes 2 to 6, 39c., were 75c.

Children's Scolma Kid spring-heel Shoe, sizes, 4 to 8, 47c., were 85c.

Children's Vici Kid, spring heel Shoes, sizes 5 to 10½, 69c., were $1.25.

Children's Bengola Kid spring-heel lace or button Shoes, 89c., were $1.50.

Misses' extra fine kid, button or lace, sizes 11 to 2, 89c., were $1.25.

Misses' fine kid, button or lace Boots, $1.17, were $1.50.

Misses' high grade button or lace boots, $1.38, were $1.75.

Misses' warm-lined Felt Slipper, 47c., were 95c.

Ladies' fine kid button or lace Boots, 97c., were $1.50.

Ladies' Vici kid button or lace Boots, $1.19, were $1.75.

Ladies' Dongola kid, button or lace Boots, $1.39, were $2.00.

Ladies' Box Calf button or lace Boots $1.87, were $3.00.

Ladies' fine hand-sewed button or lace Boots, $1.89, were $3.50.

Ladies' sample Boots, button or lace, $2.47, were $4.00.

Ladies' Beaver Slippers, warm-lined, 47c., were $1.00.

Ladies' fur-trimmed Slippers, 87c., were $1.25.

Ladies' high grade Box Calf, $2.89, were $5.00.

Ladies' Oxfords, hand sewed, 89c., were $1.50.

Ladies' fine Overshoes, 10-button, $1.89, were $3.00.

Ladies' fine Rubbers, all sizes, 29c., were 50c.

Yarns.

Wet a little, soiled some, not much, but the price—

15c. Germantown for 5c. a skein.

19c. Scotch Mixed, for 9c. a skein.

Ball Yarn for 6c. a ball.

Best Germantown, 12½c. a skein, all perfect.

Window Shades

One lot 29c. Window Shades for 19c.

One lot 35c. Window Shades for 21c.

One lot 39c. Window Shades for 25c.

One lot 50c and 69c. Window Shades for 39c.

Wall Pockets for 19c. each.

Curtain Sash Rods, 1c. a foot.

Pole Trimmings for 21c. a set.

Cloak Department

Such a bargain Harvest of Cloaks, Suits, Furs, Waists, Skirts and Wrappers has never before been offered in New England.

Everything marked down regardless of cost or value and the prices will surely clear out every lot. We mean it. No exaggeration. Everything exactly as advertised.

Every Garment a Bona-Fide Bargain

150 Ladies Jackets made of Boucle, Cheviot and Beaver Cloths, Black and Colors, all new Jackets and latest style, $2.98.

Actual cost to us $4 and 5, worth $6 and $7.

185 Ladies' Jackets in Kerseys, Boucle and English Cheviot Cloths—some silk lined, some satin lined, in Tan, Navy, Brown, Green and Black. All this season's goods and latest style. To close up the lot at less than half price, $4.98.

250 of the Finest Ladies' Jackets ever shown, made of the finest cloths in the market, lined with expensive fancy Silks and Satins, some trimmed with Persian Lamb, Martin and Astrachan. Actual value, $20.00 and $15.00. Clearance price, $7.50.

The Globe Dry Goods Co.'s entire stock of Separate Dress Skirts at 50c. on the dollar. We have divided the lot into three prices, 98c., $2.98, and $4.98.

These Skirts are made of all wool materials, lined, interlined and bound with velveteen. You will snap them up quick.

200 Fur Collarettes, 16 inches long, good quality Electric Seal, silk lined, worth $2.98, sale price $1.49.

Our entire stock of Furs and Fur-lined garments to be closed out at a tremendous sacrifice. Every garment will be sold at an actual loss.

Plush, Kersey, and Boucle, silk lined, Embroidered, Fur trimmed, marked from $12.50, $10.00, and $7.50 to clear at $4.98.

350 Children's and Misses' Dresses in fancy plaids and mixtures, cashmere yokes and prettily trimmed. Actual value $4 and $5, but as we have too large a stock on hand, will close them out at 98c. and $1.49.

150 Children's and Misses' Reefers in a variety of styles made of all wool mixtures, Boucles, etc., plain and cape effects, trimmed with braid. Sure to be cleared up at $1.98.

100 Misses' Mackintoshes, made of all wool mixtures, Black and Blue, full cape, good style. Actual value, $3.00; fire, smoke and water price to clear at 98c.

Waists! Waists!! Waists!!! Such a bewildering array of Waists in Wool, Cotton, Flannel, Silk, Satin, etc., and at prices that will make every lady happy at the opportunity.

Silk Waists at $1.49, worth $3.00 and $4.00.

Silk Waists at $2.98, Blacks and Colors, latest styles, worth $6.00 and $7.50—The price, $2.98.

All Wool Plaids, the best, at 98c. and 49c.

Beauties at half the cost of manufacture.

A Regular Panic on Mackintoshes.

150 Mackintoshes at 29c.—Don't think of it but be quick, they're worth $3, $4, and $5.

100 Ladies' Double Texture Mackintoshes, fine plaid linings, made with full skirt, velvet collar, Black, Blue, and Grey, worth $7.50. Clearance price, $2.98.

125 Ladies' All Wool Shawls, extra large size, Blacks and colors, plain and Plaid effects, worth $1.00. A money saver, $1.79.

The Boys! The Boys!!

100 Boys' Suits, sizes 4 to 12 years, a fine all wool reefer suit in Brown and Gray mixtures, worth $5.00. Price $1.88.

Kid Gloves

A gigantic stock of Kid Gloves, Moir's line, the Cambridge line, and our enormous stock. We can't afford to shelve them, so they have to go.

Kid Gloves worth 75c., for 29c. a pair.

Kid Gloves worth 75c. and $1.00, for 59c. a pair.

Kid Gloves worth $1.00 and $1.25, for 49c. a pair.

The extra special lot of $1.25 Kid Gloves, for 79c. a pair.

Now is your opportunity. Grasp it!

Umbrellas

Children's Umbrellas, 89c., worth 50c.

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas, $1.00 ones, 59c.

$1.25 kinds, fine Umbrellas, 89c. each.

$1.50 to $2.00 fine Umbrellas, 98c. each.

Don't buy Umbrellas until you see the above. They are Hot Tamales.

50c. Silk Neckties for 29c. each.

50c. special lot, for 19c. each.

Bring your dimes and save your dollars.

Children's Cloaks.

1 Lot Children's Eiderdown Cloaks, were $1.97, this sale for 24c.

1 Lot Children's Eiderdown and Boucle Cloaks, for 40c., were $2.25.

1 Lot Eiderdown Cloaks, were $2.49, now 98c.

1 Lot Cloaks, all kinds, were $3.50, now $1.49.

1 Lot Cloaks, all kinds, were $4.00, now $1.98.

Drapery Dept (Up one flight.)

One Lot Lace Curtains for 59c. a pair, worth $1.00.

One Lot Lace Curtains for 79c. a pair, worth $1.50.

One Lot Lace Curtains for 98c. a pair, worth $2.00.

One Lot Lace Curtains for $1.49 a pair, worth $2.25.

One Lot Lace Curtain for $1.79 a pair, worth $2.75.

One lot Chenille Portieres, $3.00 kind, for $1.89 a pair.

One lot Chenille Portieres, $4.00 kind, for $2.49 a pair.

One lot Chenille Portieres, $5.00 kind, for $2.98 a pair.

One lot of Smyrna Rugs, large size, $1.89, worth $3.00.

One lot of Smyrna Rugs, large size, $2.89, worth $5.00.

A heap of Sofa Pillows, hundreds of them. All kinds and prices. Pick them out at any price almost, starting at 25c. each and up. Head Rests for almost every head in Lowell. 10c. will buy one. Come and see it.

Crepe Cloth, 10c., worth 15c.

Drapery Silks, 21c., etc.

Cut work in Scarfs, Tray Cloths, etc., at your price.

Knit Underwear

Our stock was large enough. Now we are loaded. Well, it's the right kinds at the right prices.

Ladies' Undervests, 4c.

One lot 20c. Vests for 9c.

25c. Vests, fleeced, for 12½c.

A big thing in Ladies' Vests for 17c.

One extra special lot Vests for 18c.

At 29c. we can give you 50c. Vests.

A big lot of Vests and Pants, worth 59c., now 29c.

One lot Vests and Pants, 69c., now 39c.

One lot Vests and Pants, 75c. and 98c., now 46c.

$1.00 Vests and Pants for 59c.

Children's Vests and Pants, 25c. now 9c.

Children's Vests and Pants, 29c., now 17c.

Boys' Shirts and Drawers, 35c., now 19c.

Boys' and Misses' Vests and Pants, 50c., now 23c.

Misses' and Children's fine goods, 59c., now 29c.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, 25c., now 19c.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, 49c., now 33c.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, 75c., now 46c.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, $1.00, now 59c.

The greatest values in Underwear, ever offered in this community. If you don't want bargains, don't come.

Handkerchiefs

Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, for 1c. each.

Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs for 2c. each.

Colored Bordered and White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, for 4c. each.

White Embroidered Scalloped-border Handkerchiefs, 5c., worth 10c.

Special lot White Hemstitched all linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., worth 10c.

White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, 8c., worth 15c.

White Scalloped-border all linen Handkerchiefs, 8c., worth 12½c.

One special in White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with initial, 4c.

A fine lot of Handkerchiefs for 10c. See them. Don't pay 25c. for the same thing.

25c. Handkerchiefs for 12½c. See this lot also.

Men's White and Colored-border Handkerchiefs for 10c., worth 20c.

One lot Net Veiling, black, white, navy and brown, 10c. a yard.

One lot Colored Chiffon Neck Squares, worth 98c. for 25c.

One lot Japonette Handkerchiefs (Men's) silk initial, worth 25c., now 19c.

One lot Brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs, black, white and colors, 38c., now 25c.

One lot Men's Mufflers, 25c., now 15c.

One lot Ladies' Ties, 25c., now 5c.

One lot Hamburg Embroidered Remnants, 1c each.

One lot Lace Edge, 5c., worth 15c.

One lot Lace Edge, 9c., worth 15c.

Stamped Linens

19c. Tea Trays for 10c.

Job Lot Doylies, Tidies, etc. Grab 'em, 5c. each.

Job Lot Doylies, Tidies, etc. Grab 'em, 10c each.

Bureau Covers, Scarfs, etc., soiled a little, not much, any price to close them out.

Dress Trimmings

Space would not allow us to enumerate on Dress Trimmings. Suffice to say if you find no bargains in that department we will pay your fare home.

Tomorow, (Thursday, at 9 o'clock) is the day. We can't get ready today. We are practically closed but we will let you in to look us over and the

Gigantic Bargains

Wait until tomorrow. Don't spend a cent for anything until Thursday, then come to the grandest, best prepared, most anxiously looked-for event in all the history of Dry Goods, or Merchandising in Middlesex or other any county.

THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO., "HUSTLERS."

THEY ALL ADMIT IT.
THE NEWS AGENTS, THE NEWSBOYS, THE MERCHANTS, AND THE READING PUBLIC ADMIT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

WARSHIPS.
GERMANY'S LATEST GROUP OF SEA MONSTERS DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED—HOW THE SWISS MAKE CHEESE—AND OTHER SPECIALS TOMORROW.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer weather, with winds shifting to the southwest.

Almanac, Thursday, Jan. 6.
Sun rises—7:11; sets, 4:28.
Moon sets—6:21 p. m.
High water—19 a. m.; 10:45 p. m.

E.L.WHITE SPEAKS

Says No Notice of Cut Down Was Given.

SAYS WHITE BROS. PAY THE HIGHEST WAGES.

Quotes Wages Paid in Other Places.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. E. L. White of the firm of White Brothers made the following statement concerning the strike now in progress at his works:

"It appears that the shavers had been informed, unofficially, that a reduction was contemplated and some of the agitators, men who are always earning a small salary and ever ready to make trouble, elaborated upon the unjustness of the anticipated acts of the firm and prevailed upon the men to ascertain the truth or falsity of the rumors.

"We had given no notice of a reduction, yet it is true that we were considering the advisability of making a slight reduction in a certain grade, or a certain part of their work. This reduction would amount to a cut-down of about 24 or 25 cents a week.

"At present we are paying an average of $17.60 a week, according to the first 25 names on the pay roll—that is; the pay roll of the men in this department. In other places the average pay is $15 per week, but most of them are paid at the rate of $2.50 per day.

"We are the only firm in the country that does hand shaving and we pay higher wages than any other firm.

"In Woburn, Lynn, Salem and through the West no shavers receive over $2.50 per day."

THE BEAMERS WILL STRIKE.

The strike at White Bros.' tannery promises to assume greater proportions today and it would not be improbable if the entire plant had to close down before the present difficulty is over.

It was reported last evening that 60 or move beamers will go out today.

Their grievance, like that of the shavers, is a reduction, which, it is claimed averages a loss of 21 cents a day to each employe when working full time. The reduction is from ½ to 1½ cents per skin, the skins varying in grade.

Notices of the reduction were posted yesterday afternoon. Immediately the employes to be affected began to talk strike, with the result, it was reported, that if the old rates were not restored, today they will also go out.

The average wages drawn by the beamers is $13 a week when working on full time, but they seldom work on full time now.

BEAMERS STILL AT WORK.

It was reported from the office this noon that the beamers are still at work.

ADVERTISED FOR SHAVERS.

White Bros. are advertising in the Boston Globe for first class leather shavers to take the place of the strikers. Undoubtedly, many, not knowing the cause of the "ad.," will probably answer. It is quite probable that it will be very hard to find shavers who will work there while there is a strike on.

L'ASSOCIATION CATHOLIQUE.

The regular weekly meeting of l'Association Catholique was held at their quarters on Merrimack street last evening at which the new officers were installed. The prizes were to have been awarded to the winners of the recent membership contest at this meeting, but owing to the fact that the prizes are not yet ready, the ceremony was postponed.

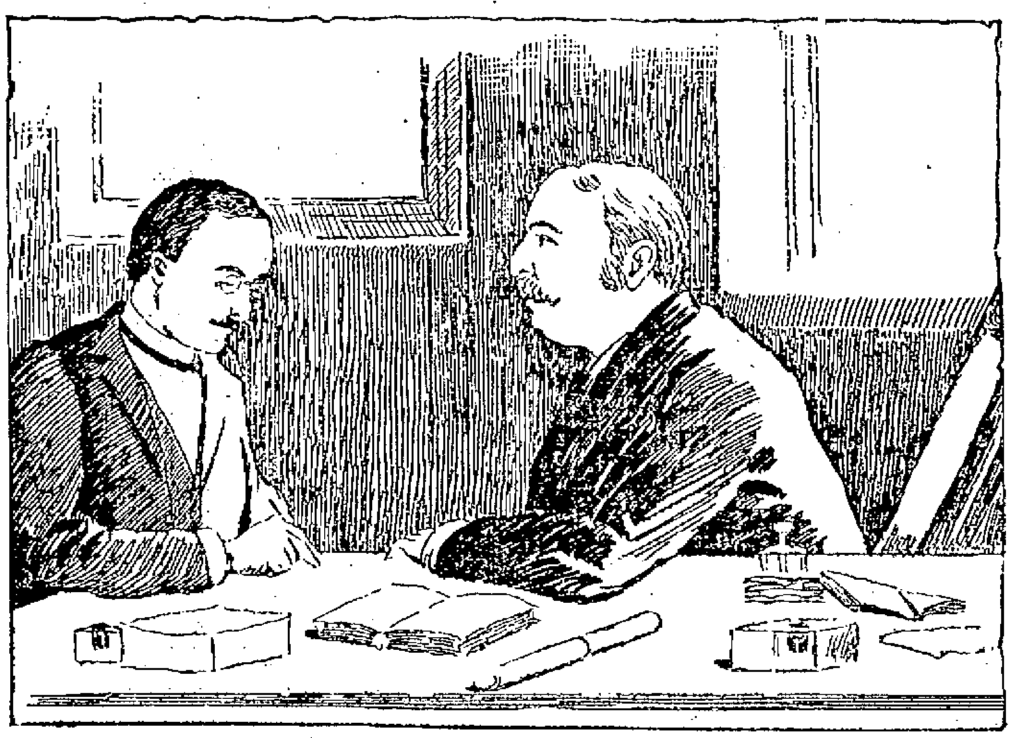
James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

SLEIGHS—1 FINE NEW SLEIGH, 1 GOOD second-hand sleigh, 1 good Pung for sale very cheap. 59 Rob nstreet.

LOST—A ROLL OF BILLS ENCIRCLED BY an elastic band. Probably lost in the vicinity Chapel, Charles, Gorham and Summer streets. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to the owner. Call at the Sun office for information.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices
Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

Boys' and Girls' Sleds.—A nice sled for Boys and Girls with one pound of our 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street, telephone 69-3.



MAYOR BENNETT AT HIS OFFICE IN CITY HALL.

BENNETT'S DAY

How He Spent the First Day in Office.

HE HAD QUITE A NUMBER OF CALLERS.

City Solicitor Qua Expresses His Thanks.

Mayor Bennett's first day in office was pleasing to himself and satisfactory to his friends.

He took hold like an old-timer.

The Colonel has the reputation, particularly among those who do not know him, of being a gruff, offensive old man. These people are mistaken.

It is natural for him to be gruff and blunt, but he neither intends to, nor does he give the slightest offence to one who seeks and obtains a friendly interview.

He arrived at City Hall at 9.15, coming to the building in his fine private turn-out. Five minutes after his arrival, every office holder knew that the Mayor was ready for business.

First, he sent for Purchasing Agent Barnard and told him to bring blank copies of requisitions with him. Mr. Barnard spent fifteen or twenty minutes with His Honor explaining some things about the requisitions.

An old lady sought an interview and was pleasantly received.

"What is it, my good woman?" asked Mayor Bennett.

She told a story of want and said she would like some help from the city. The Mayor called Secretary Hall and directed him to accompany her to the office of Secretary Courtney of the pauper department.

City Messenger Going was next given instructions. "When I ring that bell once," said the Mayor, "I will want to see you. When I ring twice, show in the next party who is waiting to see me."

Then Colonel Bennet tried the code of signals on a few reporters. Harry Timmins, the Mayor's confidential man, came around about 10 o'clock, and after satisfying himself that things were all right, he departed.

There were several more callers, including Superintendent Bray, who was called in to make some minor repairs on the locks on the doors leading from the Mayor's private office. By the way, Mayor Bennett has had large and very unattractive bolts placed on every door in his office and people are beginning to wonder why.

His Honor remained at City Hall till 12.30 when he came from the building, entered his carriage, and was driven home to lunch. He returned to City Hall for a while during the afternoon, and then left for home, where he saw several of his political friends and talked over matters pertaining to the administration.

When the Aldermen meet next Tuesday, it is likely that Mayor Bennett will notify them of the appointment of Private Secretary Hall, though he is not obliged to do so. He may also recommend that the secretary act as clerk of committees also.

City Solicitor Qua expresses the greatest gratitude and thanks to the democrats for their assistance in his fight on Monday. "I am deeply grateful to the democrats," says Mr. Qua, "Nothing touched me more deeply than their loyalty to me, their earnest work in my behalf. I witnessed some of the grand work done for me. Men whom I thought would stick a knife deep in me and turn it around if they got the chance, worked for me and did much in accomplishing my victory. I never saw anything like it before."

Councilman McChisky says: "There have been reports that I voted for Wm. T. True. It is not so. I voted for Richard Bray on every ballot."

Harry Murray is not sore over his defeat for city clerk, nor does he think it means his removal from the political game. He was around City Hall last night during the session of the council and said: "If a ballot was taken for city clerk before 12 o'clock Monday night, I would have won. The influence was brought to bear on some of my supporters during the noon hour. The screws were put on then and they pressed tight. That is why I lost."

It is reported that the republican councilmen had agreed to stand by Supt. Fowler in the conference held on Inauguration Day. How well they did it is seen by the vote that elected Mr. Cheney.

MR. LANDRY FIRED.

Mayor Bennett today discharged Janitor Landry of Huntington Hall, telling him that with the hall burned down, there was no further need of his services. Mr. Landry had previously allowed the help there to go.

FUNERALS.

SMITH—The funeral services of Miss Elizabeth Smith were held at her late residence on Woodward avenue on Tuesday afternoon, with a good attendance of her frriends. Rev. Mr. Kenngott officiated. Interment was in the Lowell cemetery, the bearers being M. Wright and C. G. Perham.

LESLIE—The funeral of Mr. William Leslie took place from his late residence, 466 Fletcher street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. George Kenngott officiated and there was singing by Messrs. Hope, Ames, Hamblett and Butler. Among the floral tributes to the deceased were an anchor inscribed "Father"; pillow, "At Rest"; and a large spray of flowers from Mr. Daniel Harvey. Interment will be at Champlain, N. Y.

GREEN—The funeral of Mrs. Isadora L. Green took place yesterday at 2 o'clock from her late residence, No. 378 Rogers street. Rev. Geo. W. Bicknell of Cambridge conducted the services and Hon. Charles D. Palmer had charge of the funeral arrangements. The bearers were relatives of the deceased.

MOLLOY.—The funeral of Mrs. Ann Molloy occurred this morning from her late home on High street and was very well attended. At the Immaculate Conception church a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Joyce, O.M.I., assisted by Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., deacon, and Rev. Fr. Reynolds, O.M.I., sub-deacon. Rev. Fr. Leonard also officiated at the grave.

As the funeral cortege entered the church a quartette consisting of Messrs. Murphy, Boulger, Haggerty and Martin sang "Nearer My God, to Thee." heT choir sang Schmidt's requiem mass. At the offertory Miss Louise McLaughlin sang the "Pie Jesu." A new rendition of the "Pie Jesu," arranged by Prof. P. P. Haggerty, was sung by James E. Donnelly. The solos of the Libera were sustained by Prof. Haggerty. "O Paradise," was rendered by a quartette consiting of Misses Louise J. McLaughlin and Nano Gallagher and Messrs. Donnelly and Martin. James E. Donnelly sang "I Love to Hear My Savior's Voice." Miss Margaret McCaffrey sang "Rest, Spirit, Rest," as the body was being borne from the church.

Among the floral tributes were: sheaf of wheat, Phelan family; sheaf of wheat, Miss Blackburn; palms and lilies, Mr. Roark; wreath, Costello family; cross of ivy, Charles Gallagher.

The bearers were John Connors, James Kelley, Timothy McCann, Police Officer James Riley, David McHugh and Mr. Kelley. William Molloy had general charge.

MATRIMONIAL.

The marriage of Mr. John P. Gorman and Miss Annie Forsyth occurred at St. Peter's parochial residence last evening, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Fr. McKenna. Mr. Jeremiah Tompkins was best man and Miss Nellie Tompkins was bridesmaid. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 402 Central street.

BOYLE-MEALEY.

William Boyle, a popular member of the Mathew Temperance Institute and Miss Mamie Mealey, were married last evening by Rev. Michael Ronan. Miss Nora Curry was bridesmaid and John J. Lynch was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride on Church street. The Mathews sent a divan and a set of books as presents.

CARTER-BELL.

Martin G. Carter of Concord and Miss Myra Smith Bell were married yesterday at the residence of J. R. Smith, 57 Butterfield street. Rev. E. T. Curnick performed the ceremony. After a wedding tour in Vermont, Mr. and Mrs. Carter will reside in Concord.

DEATHS.

CUMMINGS—Dennis Cummings, a prominent and highly respected citizen, father of Lawrence Cummings, the well known newspaperman, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 163 Adams street after a long illness, having attained the age of 73 years. Mr. Cummings was born in Ireland and came to this country 51 years ago, settling in the old Fort Hill district in Boston where nearly all of the pioneer Irishmen of Boston first settled. Until 1870 he resided in Boson, since that time having been a resident of this city. Mr. Cummings was a laborer in his younger days, but seven years ago retired from active work and enjoyed in his declining days the comfort afforded him by his industrious and dutiful children. Since last August he has been confined to his room and his passing away was not unexpected. When able to be about he was always a faithful and active member of St. Patrick's parish and will be greatly missed by the older members of the parish.

He is survived by his widow, one son, Lawrence, three daughters and seven grandchildren, residing in this city, and a daughter and a brother residing in Woburn. The funeral will take place from St. Patrick's church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

McCORT—Mrs. Sarah McCort, aged 84 years, died this morning at her home, 8 Linden street. She had resided in this city over 50 years and she leaves one son, Michael, and three daughters, Miss Sarah A. McCort, Mrs. Mary McDonald and Mrs. Margaret Bannigan. Funeral Friday morning from St. Peter's church. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

PLEASANTLY SURPRISED.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Beaudette of 172 Branch street were pleasantly surprised by a number of their friends Monday evening. Mr. Beaudette was presented with a large portrait of himself and Mrs. Beaudette with a beautiful rocking chair. Vocal and instrumental music was indulged in, and a pleasant evening was passed.

CITY COMMITTEE.

Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1898.

Members of the Democratic City committee are requested to meet Friday January 7, at 7.30 p. m., in A.O.H. hall. Howe building, corner East Merrimack and Prescott streets. Every member should strive to be present. Per order of Executive Committee.

—T. H. Muldoon, Secretary.

January Reduction Sale.

Merrimack High Grade

CLOTHING

For four years we have established for ourselves the practise of offering the remnants of our season's selling in January.

The high character of the grade we carry naturally gives in crest to the low prices we name at this period—$10, $12, $15—gives you an opportunity to pick from the cream of A. Shuman & Co.'s fine suitings. $6.75 and $7.50 gives you the selection from our $10 and $12 lines, or to be a little more direct, gives you clothing at half the present actual value.

MERRIMACK Fashion Corner
Opp. City Hall **CLOTHING CO.**

STRIKE AT NEW BEDFORD

Is Now Imminent and May be Voted by Unions To-Night.

Despatch Received Here Calling Executive Meeting of National Union to Grant Permission—Vigorous Battle Against the Cut Down in the Mills.

The New Bedford mill operatives are determined to strike and have asked permission of the National Mule Spinners' union to resist by a strike the cut-down of wages already announced:

The following despatch is self-explanatory:

"Mr. Michael Duggan, President National Spinners' Union, Lowell.

New Bedford, Jan. 6., 1959.

The unions of New Bedford want a meeting of the Executive Council for Sunday, at Boston, in order that they may obtain permission to strike against the cut down of wages in the cotton mills. Wire arrangements and notify members at once, Yours,

Samuel Ross,
Secretary Mule Spinners' Nat'l Union."

It is now probable that a strike will be declared in New Bedford and supported as far as possible by the other mill cities, in which the cut-down has been announced.

There is less reason for the cut-down in Fall River than there is in any of the other cities because some of the mills there are earning dividends of from 10 to 12 per cent.

It is probable that a meeting of the executive council will be called in Boston Sunday, as suggested in the despatch.

ACTION OF UNIONS.

New Bedford, Jan. 5.—Arrangements were made yesterday forenoon for a mass meeting of the spinners, to be held in City Hall this evening when action will be taken in the 10 per cent. cut-down of wages in the mills, which is to go into effect on Monday, January 17.

The officers of the local union declare that the vote will be to strike unless the cotton manufacturers recede from their vote of December 31.

The Carders' union will hold its regular meeting in Spinners' hall at the same time, when the situation will be discussed. It is stated on good authority that the carders will later on hold a general meeting and formally vote to strike.

SUN EXTRA
5 O'CLOCK.

TWO HOMICIDES

Occurred in This State Last Night.

LABORER STABBED TO DEATH AT SHIRLEY.

Jealous Negro Kills His Wife and Himself.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Shirley, Mass., Jan. 5.—Matti Saldent, a Finlander, was stabbed by an unknow man at Slab City, a settlement in the western part of the town about midnight last night just after a drunken carousal. Five men have been placed under arrest on suspicion, but as yet there is no direct clue. Saldent is almost a giant and very strong.

MURDER AT CAMBRIDGE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 5.—Early this morning, Henry Barrington, colored, cut the throat of his wife, also colored, and then cut his own throat. Both will die. Jealousy was the cause. Both attended a colored people's ball last night and he objected to her dancing with other men.

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 5.—The jury in the case of Dominique Krathofski, charged with the murder of his 16-year-old step daughter, Victoria Pinkos, one year ago, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree this morning. The defense admitted the shooting, but contended that it was not premeditated.

NEW FRESH WATER HARBOR

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—A special to the Record from Tacoma, Wash., says that a company is being organized there for the purpose of donating to the United States government a fresh water naval harbor at Gig harbor. The navy department has outlined the expenditure of $3,000,000 for the purpose but the donation of the harbor will save the government that amount.

FIVE HORSES BURNED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Five horses were burned to death in a fire at the stable of Contractor Thomas O'Brien, situated at Roxbury Crossing. One of the animals was a high-priced driving horse.

CONGRESS RECONVENES.

AFTER THE HOLIDAY RECESS—OHIO MEN ABSENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The House of Representatives were convened today after the holiday recess. The galleries were crowded. The Ohio delegation was absent. The House immediately went into executive session to consider the appropriation bills.

SPEAKER O'GRADY

Was Re-Elected by New York Assembly Today.

GOV. BLACK SPEAKS ON THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Advocates That Fair Wages be Paid.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The legislature of the state met and organized today. The senate is republican by 20 and the house is republican by a majority. The speaker of the assembly is J. M. E. O'Grady, who presided last year. Governor Black presented his inaugural address. In part he said the business conditions and greatly improved; under the excise law the revenues were quadrupled; cases of drunkenness fell off to a remarkable degree. In connection with the labor problem he made three suggestions, that immigration be checked, that fair wages be paid to laborers, and that in opposing strikes of armed men, some method should be adopted to prevent fatal results like that at Lattimer. He believed the people would favor biennial elections.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

GEORGE SMITH, DISCOVERER OF ALASKAN MINES KILLS HIMSELF.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5.—George J. Smith, discoverer of the famous Treadwell mine in Alaska, committed suicide this morning in his workshop by shooting himself through the head. He went to Alaska with Treadwell and located a gold mine, which they afterwards sold to an English syndicate for $700,000.

DR. ZACCHARIN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Moscow, Jan. 5.—Dr. Zaccharin, the famous physician to Czar Alexander III, is dead. He was an eccentric personage who just before the Czar's death in 1894 was accused of making a false diagnosis of the case. He and Professor Leyden quarreled violently. When the death of the Czar became known, the people of Moscow attacked Zaccharin's house.

Rheumatism
Is permanently cured
By Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which neutralizes the
Lactic acid in the blood.
Thousands write
That they have felt
No symptoms of
Rheumatism since taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THREE THOUSAND PAIRS

Of Winter Trousers in our Special Sale as follows: New patterns provided for this purpose.

ALL WOOL Cheviot Trousers, in new and very attractive patterns, 95c., $1.25, $1.45 up to $2.50.

WINTER WEIGHT Black Cheviot Trousers, 95c., $1.50.

HAIR LINE Cassimeres, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

HEAVY WEIGHT, Smooth faced Cassimeres $1.00, $1.45, $2.00 to $3.50.

FANCY WORSTED Trousers, $2.50, $3.00 up to $5.00.

PUTNAM & SON.
No 166 Central Street.

LATEST

LOOKS BRIGHTER

The Situation in the East is Improving.

BRITISH VESSELS ANCHORED OFF PORT ARTHUR.

England's Voice Shall be Heard.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

London, Jan. 5.—There is a general feeling in England that the situation in the far East is improving. It is believed that the proposed Chinese loan will be guaranteed by the British government. The Pall Mall Gazette says that Great Britain's vessels are anchored off Port Arthur, quietly implying that England will have a voice in the future arrangements. The latest telegrams further indicate that she has plenty of funds.

LICENSE REVOKED.

THE WAY OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE IN LAWRENCE IS HARD.

The license of the Franklin House at Lawrence was revoked by the Commissioners of that city. It appears two men got several drinks there a few Sundays ago and after getting them became involved in a dispute with the bartenders, who threw them out bodily. They complained to the commissioners and the license was revoked.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The President today nominated Francis C. Lowell to be United States District Judge of Massachusetts; John H. Grout, Jr. consul to Malta; George L. Minott postmaster at Gardner, Mass.; Albert Clement at Antrim, N. H.

NINETY CENTS
Buys the best mantle gas burner in the city at J. H. Barry's, 494 Market street.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

Interest will commence February 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday, February 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of...... **4 per cent.** Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. ; Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. ; 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue,
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

"I Would Go Tonight
If I Only Had a Dress Suit."

How many times have you said that? You want to make a good appearance this winter. Well we are right up to date and can set you right. If you need a Dress Suit or anything in the tailoring line, come to us.

Louis Alexander,
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York
Importer and Tailor,
NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET.
LOWELL.

HANNA'S GREAT BATTLE

For the Senatorship From Ohio Still Fiercely Raging.

He is Two Votes Short of the Necessary Number—But Thinks He May be Able to Secure Those—Money Will Probably be Used.

Columbus, O., Jan. 5.—While there are said to be only nine dissenters among the 80 Republican members, one in the senate and eight in the house, yet the really doubtful list is limited to two or three. Some of the dissenting Republicans are not likely ever to be reconciled to Hanna. They have burned their bridges behind them and openly admit it.

Representatives Griffith of Union and Joyce of Guernsey, who voted with the "combine" on the organization of the house, state that they will vote for Hanna. This gives Hanna 64 in the house and 17 in the senate, a total of 71, or two short of the necessary majority. Droste of Hamilton, who votes for Boxwell for speaker, announced at the time he would vote for Gerrard, a silver Republican, for senator, so that the net gain for Hanna to date over the vote on the organization is only one.

The Hanna men say they expect to get the votes of Scott of Fulton and Sutan of Carroll, who are instructed for Hanna, but voted with the combine on the organization. On the other hand, the combination managers say that Scott and Rutan will remain with them to a finish, and that they expect to get Snider of Greene and Redkay of Highland, who voted for Boxwell for speaker. The doubtful members are being offered their choice of chairmanships and given opportunity to make other selections they want. The power of the organization of the house is certainly being used to the greatest possible advantage, and its influence is not to be underestimated in connection with the support of the state administration. While Mr. Kurtz and his assistants will make no statements, yet they are holding back the appointments on the committees and other patronage in anticipation of gaining several votes on the senatorial ballot.

In holding its men in line, "the combine" is having trouble with some of the 65 Democratic members. It is believed that Mayor McKisson will give way to Kurtz for the short term for senator, while Governor Bushnell has all along been regarded as the candidate for the long term. Representatives Wiley of Wayne, Powell of Morrow, Niles of Lucas and other radical free silver Democrats are not satisfied with Kurtz and Bushnell, and if they are to vote for Republicans, they want them with pronounced silver records like that of Gerrard and others that are named. Some of the Democratic members insist that the breach is so wide and so deep now between the Republicans that John R. McLean or some other free silver Democrat can be elected over Hanna.

The announcement by the Republicans that they would have no joint senatorial caucus tonight or at any time previous to the balloting for senator will compel all to continue in this guerilla warfare for another week, but with the result depending on the action of two or three doubtful members, neither side could show its hands without exposing the recruits or the deserters to a terrific fire for at least a week.

The senate and the house will ballot separately next Tuesday for senator. The senate will stand 19 to 17 against Hanna by Senator Burke voting with the Democrats. The house on Monday stood 56 to 55. It is now 55 to 54 against Hanna. This will settle the contest if "the combine" in both houses can concentrate on any one candidate against Hanna, and when the two houses meet on the following day, Jan. 12, to canvass in joint assembly, the vote of the previous day as cast by each branch separately there would be nothing to do except to announce the total result of 74 to 71 against Hanna; but if Hanna has not a majority a week hence it is doubtful whether any opponent will have it, and the general prediction is for a deadlock. In the event that the balloting next Tuesday does not show a majority for anyone, the general assembly will proceed on the next day to ballot in joint assembly and continue to do so until there is an election. The balloting may not do any more than to compel the contestants to show their names on rollcall, and after that the same fight may be continued for an indefinite period.

"The combine" is charging that Hanna is in such straits as to be forced "to swap horses" while crossing the stream, owing to Republicans deciding to hold no caucus. They also charge that he has been an ex-senator since the legislature met Monday. As Senator Hanna was appointed when Secretary Sherman went into the cabinet, article 2, section 2, of the statutes is being quoted as follows: "If vacancies in the senate happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

While this talk about Ohio now having only one senator proceeds, the Hanna men explain that they want the same action now as was accorded Senator Foraker two years ago. Foraker had been endorsed at the Zanesville state convention in 1891 for senator and was elected without any caucus of any Republican opposition in the legislature. The Hanna men say they ask that the same "courtesy and loyalty" now prevail. The plank in the Republican state platform adopted at Toledo last June is being freely cited. It is as follows: "The thanks of the people of this state are due to Senators Foraker and Hanna for their splendid efforts during the present session of congress, and we congratulate the people of the state and nation. We endorse the candidacy of Marcus A. Hanna for United States senator to succeed himself, and pledge the support of the party in the next general assembly to his election to both the short and the long terms."

In the house all sorts of bills have been introduced against corporations. These measures were regarded as thrusts at Senator Hanna, whose business interests are varied. An amendment to the Nichols law, which taxes the earnings of express, telegraph, telephone and other companies, was introduced so as to include street railways, electric light and power equipment, artificial and natural gas, sleeping car and all other corporations. There is also a bill to repeal the law for a new state house. This is regarded as returning the compliment to the Columbus people who have expressed their disapprobation of the course of Governor Bushnell. While these measures were being presented, a delegation of 350 from Springfield, the home of Governor Bushnell, marched into the state house wearing Hanna badges and with banners bearing several inscriptions, and called on Governor Bushnell. In response to their protests the governor made a speech in which he said that he reserved the right to his individual opinions and preferences. He expressed the belief that the members of the house and senate should settle the question of a senator, and that all others should remain out of the fight.

TWO RECRUITS DESERT.

Columbus, O., Jan. 5.—Late last night the Hanna managers lost the two doubtful members that they had gained in the day, so that there is now no material change from that of Monday, when the house stood 56 to 53 against Hanna. This would give the senator only 70 votes on joint ballot, or three less than enough to elect.

In connection with the change of Representative Griffith back to the anti-Hanna camp, sensational reports are in circulation. Last night he made a statement, in which he said: "While I at various times during the campaign and since declared my intention to vote for Mr. Hanna and even promised a dozen or more of my constituents in Mr. Hanna's headquarters on Monday of this week that I would do so, I have, however, since learning the particulars of the indignities heaped upon my wife Monday morning reached the conviction that I would be untrue to my manhood should I cast my vote for a man who either uses or employs such methods, and shall resent the indignities and insults heaped upon myself and friends, and also do a service for my state and country by voting for a Republican other than Mr. Hanna for United States senator."

A FRENCH CLAIM.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Liberty asserts that Clipperton island, over which the Mexican flag is reported to have been hoisted by a party of marines after the stars and stripes had been hauled down, really belongs to France, and adds: "Naturally the Americans have asked for the protection of their government, but it is France's duty to re-establish order in that island, adjudicate between the Americans and Mexicans, and demonstrate our own rights, which have never been contested."

BASE BALL.

Manager Selee was last heard from at San Bernardino, Cal., where he passed a few days at the close of the trip of the Baltimores and All-Americans, thence proceeding to Los Angeles. Manager Tebeau and family will remain at Los Angeles for some time. Doyle of the Washingtons is visiting relatives at Keene, Cal. The Boston manager writes: "Tebeau captained the All-Americans, Jennings the Baltimores and two more enthusiastic players could not be found for the positions. Our trip started at Frostburg, Md., on October 13, and ended December 13. Who said the number 13 was unlucky? We got a good start at Frostburg, our receipts being $1300. We had good weather until we reached Emporia, Kansas, where we had a cold wind storm and next morning we found it snowing hard. At Manitou, Col., we arose early and part of the company on horseback and part in carriages visited Manitou Springs, the Garden of the Gods, and Pike's Peak. At Aspen many went down into the Molly Gibson mine. At Salt Lake the Tabernacle and other points of interest were visited. At Fresno I met "Cal" McVey, who was one of the crack catchers and outfielders in the early days of the old Boston club. "Cal" looked finely, and asked after many of his old Boston friends. In all 37 games were played between the two teams on the trip, and of them the All-Americans won 19."

According to all accounts the officials of the Boston club are worrying a great deal about Pitcher Nichols' arm. After April the officials of other clubs will be doing the worrying. Nichols knows how to take care of his salary arm.—Sporting News.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY

Inflammations are quickly drawn to the surface and cured by the absorption of the powerful and highly efficient medications which

Benson's Porous Plasters

contain. They have found their way into every civilized country on the globe, and have proved themselves indispensable for the quick relief of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Kidney Affections, etc. Have them in the house ready for emergency, as delay in treatment is dangerous. Be sure to get a BENSON'S. Refuse substitutes. Price 25 cents.
Seabury & Johnson, M'f'g Chemists, New York.

VIEW OF PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, China's greatest naval port, which has been occupied by a fleet of Russian warships, is coveted by all the powers, and particularly by Russia, because of its nearness to Russia's great trans-Siberian railroad now nearing completion.

STRIKERS IN NEW YORK

Lecture on Mobs and Militia by Gen. Wingate.

Receipts on Customs—A Remarkable Will—Site of First Blood of the Revolution to be Marked by Tablet.

New York, Jan. 5.—General George Wingate, president of the National Guard association of the United States, delivered an address last night on "Mobs and Militia" before the Social Reform club. Among other things he spoke of the riots in Pittsburg and Homestead, and he declared that on those occasions, as well as in the case of most riots in which strikers are involved, the chief disturbance was caused by thugs, who took advantage of the condition to commit overt acts.

Of the militia he said: "The duty of the militiaman is always a hard and thankless one; yet as a rule he does his duty manly, proudly, never shirking, and every good citizen owes him at least kindly recognition."

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

New York, Jan. 5.—United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman says: "I predict that the receipts from customs for this month will exceed the receipts of January, 1897, by $4,000,000; doubtless more." In the latter part of November Mr. Wakeman predicted a large increase in customs revenue for December, and the customs house report for that month more than justified the prediction.

REMARKABLE WILL.

New York, Jan. 5.—One of the most remarkable wills ever entered in the office of the surrogate is that of Henry Morehouse Taber. In spite of the fact that Mr. Taber was president and treasurer of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church, in the opening clauses of his will he denounces all religion as sham and as having its origin in superstition. He requests that no religious services be held over his body, and that it be cremated. Mr. Taber died Christmas eve at the age of 75 years. Two children survive the testator, and to them the entire estate, estimated at over $1,000,000, is given absolutely.

FIRST BLOOD OF REVOLUTION.

New York, Jan. 5.—The Daughters of the American Revolution say that they have discovered that the site of the general postoffice in this city marks the spot where the first blood of the American revolution was shed. The members of the Martha Washington Colonial chapter propose to erect a tablet there to commemorate their discovery. Mrs. John C. Hazen, the chairman of the chapter's tablet committee, conferred with Postmaster Van Cott for the purpose of getting the necessary permission.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

New York, Jan. 5.—Henry O. Goldsmith, formerly a broker, for whom the police have been looking for some time, was held in $3000 bail Tuesday on the charge of swindling Oscar E. Telsener, a Brooklyn bedstead manufacturer, out of $3000 by a fraudulent Wall street transaction. Goldsmith is alleged to have conducted a bucket-shop business under various names.

CROOK GOES FOR TRIAL.

New York, Jan. 5.—Richard O. Davis, a notorious crook, arrested here Dec. 28 on the charge of stealing checks from letter boxes in Toledo, waived examination before United States Commissioner Shields and consented to go to Toledo for trial. The checks taken from the boxes, after being falsely endorsed, were cashed by Davis' confederates.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 5.—At the weavers' headquarters Tuesday, two small strikes were reported as the result of the posting of the new list of prices in the Shove and King Philip mills. At the Shove, about 60 weavers left their looms, affirming that under the list as posted their wages would be reduced from $7.50 to $5.50. At the King Philip, the contention is made that on some kinds of goods the reduction is about 18 percent.

The mass meeting of weavers in Music hall was slimly attended. There were not many textile workers from other departments present either, and the proceedings were chiefly addresses and the adoption of a resolution pledging aid to the New Bedford operatives should they strike. The meeting was presided over by President John P. Downey of the Fall River union. Secretary James Whitehead of the local union, Secretary Matthew Hart of New Bedford and others spoke regarding the mill situation. The extent of the support to be given is undetermined. The meeting adjourned until the 12th, when another meeting will be held. It was explained that the slim attendance was due to a lack of notice to the weavers.

The strikers of the Shove stayed out long enough to appoint a committee to interview the mill officials, and then returned to their looms. The union will investigate the complaints.

NEW LONDON COURSE.

New Haven, Jan. 5.—An interview with Professor Huffcut of Cornell, a member of the athletic advisory board of that college, inviting Yale to row at Lake Cayuga, near Ithica, and promising the Yales that their expenses would be paid if they would row there, occasioned some comment here. Bob Cook, Yale's coach, said: "By the terms of the five years' Yale-Harvard agreement the two colleges are to row at New London this year. That is settled, and Lake Cayuga is out of the question. I want to make one statement, however, relative to a remark sent out from Cornell in an interview. This declares that the first half mile of the course at New London is unfair, that the water is shallow and that the blades catch in the eel grass. The water is somewhat shallow; I grant that, but there is no eel grass whatever there, and there is none whatever on the new course we have surveyed at New London. The water is not shallow enough to bother the crews any there."

A Great Ulster At a Great Bargain.

Seal Plush lined throughout. Plush cuffs, roll collar, a few of them left.

$15.98.

Intrinsically worth $33 00.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

"If a woman reads
Pearline 'ads,' and acts upon them, she'll have plenty of time to read everything else in the paper." That is what a woman writes to us, and she's a woman who ought to know. How large a part of your time is spent in getting things clean? Haven't you something better that you'd like to do if you had the time for it? Time is one of the things that Pearline saves. To hurry up housework and make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy, use Pearline. 541

Millions NOW USE Pearline

BOWLING NEWS.

The four teams tied for championship in the Vesper duck pin tournament are now in a contest by themselves. Team One took a game from Team Four Monday night by default and last night Team Five outbowled Team Three by over twelve pins. The score by totals:

Team Three—Hill, 206; Trull, 229; Spalding, 221; Butterfield, 235, Maher, Banks, 195. Totals, 1313.

Team Five—Homer, 226; Murkland, 203; Ahlberg, 226; Sherman, 260; Carney, 210; Sturtevant, 210. Totals, 1325.

The Belmonts defeated the Ippos on the Miserables alleys last night by a good margin. The score:

Belmonts—Runels, 438; Adams, 514; Wing, 414; Stevens, 413; Wilson, 458. Totals, 2237.

Ippos—Shepard, 483; B. Crosby, 451; Hodgman, 446; H. Crosby, 437; Harriman, 508. Totals, 2284.

Teams Three and One in the Bankers' tournament rolled last night, the latter winning by nearly a hundred pins. The score by totals:

Team One—Perley, 437; Syar, 410; Hurd, 366; King, 524. Total, 1737.

Team Three—Swift, 480; Johnson, 312; Allen, 365; Knapp, 522. Totals, 1690.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES

FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

A new law requires that hereafter all persons desiring marriage licenses shall give to the city clerk, the city or town address of himself and his intended bride.

During the year 1897 there were issued 972 licenses distributed among the various months as follows

January 81; February 85; March, 37; April, 81; May, 63; June, 116; July, 79; August, 77; September, 76; October, 95; November 90; December, 76. It will be seen that June is still the favorite month.

ONE OF THE FINEST

Crocery Stores

In this city can be had at a very low figur of the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on ones. All main streets. Call at

DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,

Room 1, Swan Building, 36 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Every Mother should have it in the house for colds, coughs, colic, croup, cholera morbus. For bites, burns, bruises, sprains or strains it is the sovereign cure. All who use it are amazed at its power and praise it ever after. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every muscular soreness everywhere, whether internal or external, and in nine cases in ten speedily relieves and cures. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned Family Physician, to cure all ailments accompanied with irritation and inflammation.

The Real Danger from every known ailment of mankind is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you have conquered the disease in each case. Inflammation is manifested outwardly by redness, swelling and heat; inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels, growth of unsound tissue, fever, pain and disease. The vital organs form one complete plan mutually dependent; therefore inflammation anywhere is felt more or less everywhere, and impairs the general good health of any person.

INFLAMMATION

External inflammation accompanies bruises, bites, stings, burns, scalds, chaps, cracks, strains, sprains, fractures, etc., and is the chief danger therefrom. Internal inflammation frequently causes outward swellings; as instances familiar to all we mention pimples, toothache, stiff joints and rheumatism. Yet the great majority of internal inflammations make no outside show, for which reason they are often more dangerous; as for example: pneumonia, peritonitis, appendicitis, etc. For full information about all inflammatory diseases, send for our book INFLAMMATION and Care of Sick Room, sent free by mail. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6

Our Entire Immense Stock of

FineClothing

WILL BE PLACED ON SALE FOR

WAY BELOW THE ACTUAL COST OF THE GOODS ALONE.

We must make room for the spring stock which is soon to arrive, not one article in this massive comprehensive stock of the finest Clothing in the world shall escape the slaughter.

ROOM. ROOM. ROOM.

That is the cry. We must, shall and will make room.

Men's Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Pants, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings

shall go for prices that will create a positive sensation in this section.

OUR MAMMOTH STORE

Is crowded with goods and it must be cleared. That is the very object in view and we stand prepared to stand whatever loss may accrue from thus attaining the end.

The Great Sale Commences

THURSDAY AT 8 A. M.

Manufacturers' RELIEF COMPANY.

LOWELL OUTLET, OLD BOSTON AND MAINE DEPOT.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED),
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND
PETER H. DoNOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels, and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

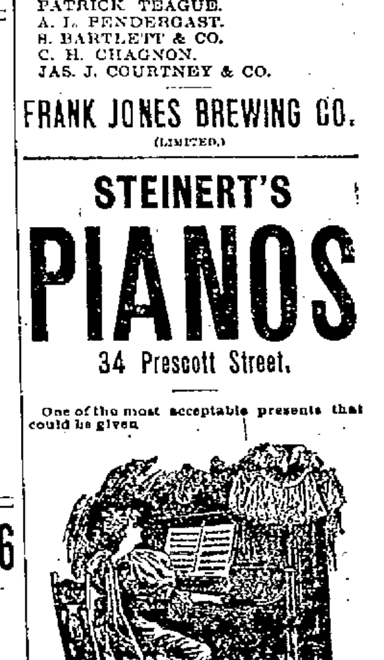
It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)

STEINERT'S PIANOS
34 Prescott Street.

One of the most acceptable presents that could be given



YOUR WIFE
is a Piano selected from our elegant stock comprising in part Steinway, Hardman, Gabler, Braumuller and Pease Pianos. Low prices. Easy terms.

STEINERT'S PIANOS
34 Prescott Street.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 Worthen Street.

Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.

TODAY MATINEE AT 2.30 EVENING AT 8.00

THE TORNADO.

Lincoln J. Carter's Mammoth ... production. The awful Tornado, the ... scene, six ... thrilling ... illusion of two ... mighty open ... mountain ... college, ... scenic wonders

Saturday, January 8, ...

Engagement Extraordinary ...

John A. Ste...

In His Famous ...

"UNKNOW...

Presented by a Powerful ...

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement. Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years' experience, will give you the most careful attention, for which he will not charge you more than $5.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell, Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

Basement Dept.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF

Tinware, Agateware, Kitchen Furnishings

Bought by us at 33c on the dollar to be offered in this sale. Special counters arranged for the sale of goods at 3c, 5c, 7c, 9c and 11c; and all these goods are actually worth three times the price. Other BASEMENT BARGAINS follow:

Sad Irons, Nickeled, 4 cents per pound.
Clothes Pins, 1 cent per dozen.
Knife Boxes, 7 cents each.
10-quart Bread Raisers, 23 cents each.
Special Double Turkey Roasters, 23 cents each.
Good Parlor Brooms, 9 cents each.
Children's Brooms, 7 cents each.
Wooden Barrel Sieve and Cover, 39 cents each.
Galvanized Barrel Sieve and Cover, 59 cents each.
Victor Flour Sieves, 7 cents each.
Japanned Coal Hods, 15 cents each.
Galvanized Coal Hods, 19 cents each.
Dover Egg Beaters, 7 cents each.
1-quart Milk Cans, 5 cents each.
2-quart Milk Cans, 7 cents each.
2-gallon Galvanized Oil Can, 29 cents each.
7-piece Spice Boxes, 9 cents each.
Special Clothes Boilers, 49 and 59 cents each.
Copper Clad Clothes Boilers, $1.29 each.
Nickel Tea Kettles, 59 cents each.
Heil's Fruit Presses, 29 cents each.
Silver's Fruit Presses, 23 cents each.
Oiled Wash Tubs, 39 and 49 cents each.
Cedar Wash Tubs, 59 and 69 cents each.
Cedar Pails, 19 cents each.
Wash Benches, heavy make, 59 cents each.
Bench Clothes Wringers, $2.98 each.
Mrs. Pott's Irons, including 3 irons, stand and handle, 69 cents per set.
Sleeve Irons, nickeled, 59 cents per set.

A GIGANTIC MARK-DOWN AND SWEEPING SALE OF

Dress Trimmings, Dressmakers Supplies

All former low prices annihilated.

Spool cotton 1 cent per spool.
Best spring and eye 3 cents per card.
Dress tape 1 cent per roll.
Boston silver dress stays 8 cents per dozen.
Stockinet dress shields 4 pairs for 25 cents.
Ivory buttons 2½ cents per dozen.
Fancy trimming braids, 15 cent quality, down to 8 cents per yard.
Black and colored mohair guimps and braids, 39 cent quality, down to 12½ cents.
Iridescent bead heading, 15 and 20 cent qualities, down to 9 cents per yard.
Fancy tubular and soutache braids, regular price 10 and 12 cents, down to 3 cents.
Odds and ends of braids and guimps, from 2 to 5 yards, down to 5 cents per yard.
Embroidered chiffon sold to date $2 to $5, down to 98 cents per yard.
Oriental and wash laces, usually sold at 25 and 39 cents, down to 10 cents per yard.
Black chantilly and white silk laces at 12½ cents, 15 cents, 17 cents, 19 cents and 25 cents per yard. The prices on this lot of laces are about half their regular value.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Coats, Capes, Fur Collarettes, Waists,

etc., marked down to prices less than the cost to manufacture. The newest, latest and most fashionable garment. Everyone a bona fide bargain.

About 60 heavy winter jackets in a broken assortment of sizes, divided into two lots, will be offered at 98 cents and $1.89 each.
All our coats and capes that have sold at $6 and $7 down to $2.98 each.
All our coats and capes that have sold all season at $8, $9, $10 and $11, down to $4.98 each.
All our coats and capes that have sold all season at $12.50 to $15, including swell 24 and 28 inch jackets made from all wool kerseys, lined throughout with heavy extra durable satin and taffeta silk, down to $7.50 each.
At $10 each, marked down from $20, $25 and $30, we offer high grade melton, kersey and boucle and covert cloths in black, blue, brown, tan and green, lined throughout, including sleeves, with fine changeable and Roman stripe silk and black satins. This lot is a great bargain.
7 electric seal coats, which is the balance of our vast stock, will be offered in this sale at exactly half prices.

Handkerchief Dep.

Several lots mussed and soiled during the Christmas trade will be offered in this clearance sale at a mere fraction of their worth.

Printed Border Handkerchiefs, 5 cent quality, down to 2 cents each.
Ladies' and Children's Plain and Fancy Border Handkerchiefs, 10 cent quality, down to 4 cents each.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½ cent quality, down to 5¼ cents each.
Ladies' Embroidered Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 19 cent quality, down to 10 cents each.
An Elegant Line of Elegantly Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, sold during the holidays at 25 cents, down to 15 cents each.

Enormous Reductions in Prices of

Blankets, Comforters, Bedding, Cottons

etc. Vast stocks and assortments to choose from.

69 pairs of Blankets, $3 quality, down to $1.49 a pair.
217 pairs of Blankets, $3.49 quality, down to $1.98 a pair.
60 pairs of Blankets, $5.49 quality, down to $2.98 a pair.
40 pairs of Blankets, $7.50 quality, down to $3.98 a pair.
6 bales of Comforters, 75 cent quality, down to 39 cents each.
5 bales of Comforters, 98 cent quality, down to 49 cents each.
4 bales of Comforters, $1.25 quality, down to 75 cents each.
3 bales of Comforters, $1.75 and $2 quality, down to 98 cents each.
2 cases of White Spreads, slightly soiled, regular $1 quality, down to 49 cents each.
50 pieces of A. C. A. Ticking, down to 10 cents per yard.
30 pieces of Cotton Flannel, 8 cent quality, down to 5 cents.
75 pieces of 4-4 bleached and unbleached Cotton, extra quality, at 4 cents per yard.
60 pieces of 42-inch bleached Cotton, 10 cent quality, at 6½ cents per yard.
20 pieces of 9-4 Sheeting, 17 cent quality, at 10 cents per yard.
30 pieces of Fruit of the Loom 4-4 Cotton, at 6 cents per yard.
50 pairs All Wool Horse Blankets, for street wear, $5 quality, down to $2.98 each.

Upholstery Dept.

Chenille Portieres, $4 quality, reduced to $2.98 a pair.
Chenille Portieres, $5 quality, reduced to $3.48 a pair.
Tapestry Portieres, $2.25 quality, reduced to $1.49 a pair.
Tapestry Portieres, $2.75 quality, reduced to $1.75 a pair.
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, $1.25 quality, reduced to 89 cents a pair.
Ruffled Fish Net Curtains, $1.25 quality, reduced to 89 cents a pair.
Silkoline, yard wide, 10 and 12½ cent quality, reduced to 7 cents a yard.
Silkoline, yard wide, 15 cent quality, reduced to 9 cents a yard.
Japanese Crepe, 12½ cent quality, reduced to 7 cents a yard.
Scotch Muslins, yard wide, 15 cent quality, reduced to 11 cents a yard.
Fish Nets, 48 inches wide, 20 cent quality, reduced to 19 cents a yard.
Oak or Cherry Poles, with trimming, 25 cent quality, down to 18 cents each.
Genuine Scotch Holland Shades, 75 cent quality, down to 56 cents each.
Holland and Opaque Window Shades, 25 and 30 cent quality, down to 18 cents each.
Extension Brass Rods, assorted colors, 10 and 15 cent quality, down to 5 and 10 cents each.

EMPRESS TEAS.

It may seem impossible that we can sell 3 lbs. of finest 80 cent tea for $1.
Impossible to sell lbs of best 60 cent tea for $1.
But we are doing it every day and have proved to every one who has tried ourr teas that they can get better quality here than anywhere else in the city.

EMPRESS COFEEE

5 lbs. of good 35 cent Mocha and Java coffee for $1.
Or 1 lb. of good 35 cent Mocha and Java coffee for 24 cents.
1 lb. best 38 cent Mocha and Java coffee for 33 cents

LEATHER GOODS.

All our Boston bags, 10, 11 and 12 inch, sold regularly at $1.25, down to 79 cents each.
All our leather-lined Boston bags and all wool cloth, big assortment of colors, down to 98 cents each.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS'

WORTH OF NEW, DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE WILL THIS MONTH BE

SOLD AT AN ACTUAL LOSS!

Either to Manufacturer, Jobber or Ourselves.

Sale Begins Today

And a genuine harvest of BARGAINS awaits you. Owing to the mild and unseasonable winter, manufacturers, jobbers and importers being heavily overstocked, gladly disposed of their surplus at an incredible sacrifice and we bought, and in addition to our own overstocks, marked down without reference to cost or value for an immediate and thorough CLEARANCE SALE.

Every Article Actually Worth Double or Thrice the Price We Ask For It!

FURNITURE DEPT.

$20,000 worth of new, up-to-date furniture to be thrown to our patrons this month at 40 per cent less than its real value. Overstocked, and money needed, causes this gigantic sacrifice.
Quartered oak chamber suites, 3 pieces sold to date for $15, reduced to $29.50
Antique oak finished suites, sold to date for $27.50, reduced to $18.50.
17 parlor suites, upholstered in brocatelle, combination colors, extra good value at $17.00, reduced to $32.50.
15 silk damask parlor suites, made in our own workrooms, actually cost $115, reduced to $75 each.
6 parlor suites, extra quality damask, made by our own workmen and cost $185, reduced to $125 each.
3 brocatelle parlor suites made in our own workshop and cost $100, reduced to $67 each.
27 oak sideboards, made to retail for $13, will be closed in this sale at $7.87 each.
9 oak sideboards, 4 feet long, large French plate mirror, sold well all season at $25, reduced to $16.50 each.
17 oak dining tables, 8 feet long, the best value ever sold in Lowell at $12.00, reduced to $7.75 each.
Solid oak polished finish combination cases, sold to date at $27, down to $19.
1 lot of combination cases, sold to date, $20 down to $14.
Ladies' desks in solid mahogany, $8 value, down to $4.25 each.
11 flat top desks, sold to date for $12, down to $7.75 each.
Cotton mattresses, 2 parts, sold to date for $6.50, down to $3.87 each.
Wool top mattresses, sold to date for $3, down to $1.87 each.
Bed springs all iron, sold to date for $4.50, down to $2.50.
Extension springs reduced to $1.40 each.
Antique oak finished springs chiffoneres, mirror and five drawers, a $40 value at $25.87 each.

Men's Furnishing DEPARTMENT.

An aggregation of Bargains surpassing anything ever offered. Look and compare our prices.

1000 dozen of linen collars, a regular 15 cent quality, at 3 cents each.
100 dozen men's fancy ties, odds and ends, at 4 cents each.
Men's fancy arm elastics, 25 cent quality, down to 5 cents each.
50 dozen men's suspenders, 25 cent quality, down to 7 cents each.
Men's heavy cotton sweaters, a regular 50 cent quality, down to 19 cents each.
Men's heavy flannel night shirts, a regular $1 quality, down to 59 cents each.
Men's white unlaundered shirts, open and closed bosom, reinforced front and back, down to 39 cents each.
One lot of men's wool cardigan jackets, regular $1.50 quality, down to 98 cents each.
Men's heavy fleece-lined shirts and drawers, sold to date, 75 cents, down to 39 cents each.
Men's natural wool shirts and drawers, in a complete line of sizes, and worth 75 cents all the year round, to be closed at 49 cents each.
17 dozen men's all wool blue ribbed drawers in a good assortment of sizes; these goods sell regularly at $1 and $1.25. We will close this little lot at 49 cents a pair.
40 dozen men's dark flannel shirts, in all sizes, and worth 37 cents to 50 cents, marked down to 19 cents each.
15 dozen men's blue flannel outside shirts, made full and large; all sizes; sold to date, $1.50; down to 75 cents each.

Print Dept, Linings.

6 cases of Shirting Prints, 5 cent quality, down to 3 cents per yard.
5 cases of Staple Check Ginghams, down to 3 cents per yard.
3 cases of Best Indigo Blue Prints, down to 4 cents per yard.
3 cases of Light and Dark Outing Flannels, 8 cent quality, down to 4 cents per yard.
1 case of Twilled Dress Print, 8 cent quality, down to 4½ cents per yard.
1 case of Flannel De Laine, 10 cent quality, 6 cents per yard.
1 case of Tycoon Reps, 17 cent quality, down to 7 cents per yard.
1 case of Novelty Cotton Suitings, 17 cent quality, down to 10 cents per yard.
5 cases of Lining Cambric, reduced to 3 cents per yard.
3 cases of Silesia, 20 cent quality, reduced to 11 cents per yard.

Colored Dress Goods

Bargains that will out-do and out-class anything of the kind ever conceived here or elsewhere.

Lot 1—36-inch Cheviot Mixtures, Plain and Puffed Checks, in Black and White, Brown and White, Green and White, Blue and White, sold up to date at 29 cents, down to 15 cents per yard.

Lot 2—36-inch All Wool Plaids, Twills, two-toned Novelties, Silk Wool and Mohair Fancies, Jacquard Mixtures, and a special lot of odds and ends, all of which sold at 39 cents to 50 cents, down to 24 cents per yard.

Lot 3—40-inch all wool Vigeraux, 38 inch Mohair fancies, 40 inch figured novelties, chevron mixtures, Scotch effects, and two toned dress lengths would be cheap at 49c., down to 28c. per yard.

Lot 4—40-inch Pencil Stripes in a Beautiful Line of Colorings, 40-inch All Wool Barred Effects, in Blue and Black, Brown and Black, Crepon Weaves, Fancy Checks, and a few pieces of 50-inch Suitings, sold everywhere today at 59 cents, down to 37 cents per yard.

Lot 5—44 Diagonals, 40-inch Pompadour Fancies, Jacquard Fancies, in Heliotrope and Black, Blue and Black, Red and Black, 42-inch Colored Checks, would be cheap at 75 cents, down to 48 cents per yard.

Plaids, Plaids.

A few lengths of 29 cent Plaids, down to 18 cents. Silk and Wool Bengaline that sold at 50 cents, down to 37 cents. Our 75 cent Plaids are down to 48 cents and our $1 Plaids, which comprise some of the Prettiest and Choicest Colorings ever shown in Lowell, are marked down to 75 cents.

Two Exceptional Bargains in

LADIES' WAISTS.

Lot 1, 37 high grade, Roman stripe silk waists, made to sell at $7.50, down to $3.98 each.
27 corduroy and plain velvet waists, regular $5 kind, down to $2.89 each.

KID GLOVES.

Ladies' kid gloves, 4 button or hook, all sizes and shades, $1 quality down to 69 cents a pair.
Ladies' kid lined gloves sold to date at $1.25, down to 89 cents a pair.
Ladies' mocha lined mittens, sold during holidays at 89 cents, down to 39 cents a pair.
Infants' mittens, 15 cent quality, down to 10 cents a pair.

JEWELRY DEPT.

100 dozen stick pins to close at 2½ cents each.
Children's neck chains, 50 cent quality, down to 10 cents each.
Ladies' brooch pins, 25 cent kind, down to 9 cents each.
Ladies' fancy hat pins down to 10 cents each.

ART DEPT.

Embroidered table covers, 32 by 32, 98 cent kind down to 49 cents each.
Double head rests, 75 cent quality, down to 39 cents each.
22 inch figured denim covered pillows, all shades, down to 98 cents each.
22 inch silk covered pillows, nice assortment of patterns in covering, $2.50 and $3 kind, down to $1.49 each.

Toilet Goods and Small Wares Department.

Ladies' Hose Supporters, 39 cent quality, down to 21 cents a pair.
Fancy Silk Elastic Web, 35 cent quality, down to 25 cents per yard.
Feather Stitch Braid, to close, down to 7 cents a piece.
Adamantine Pins, down to 2 cents a paper.
Hair Pins in Fancy Boxes, down to 4 cents a box.
Invisible Hair Pins, down to 3 cents a box.
Bone Hair Pins, 15 cent quality, down to 8 cents per dozen.
1000 packages of Borax, 15 cent quality, down to 9 cents per package.
Flesh and White Face Powders, all brands, reduced to 19 cents per box.
Martin's Tooth Powder, down to 12½ cents a bottle.
1000 cakes of Toilet Soap, 10 cent quality, down to 4 cents a cake.
Pure Castile Soap, 3 cakes for 5 cents.
Hair Brushes, 50 cent quality, down to 31 cents.
Tooth Brushes, 25 cent quality, down to 11 cents.
Ladies' Dressing Combs, down to 7 cents each.

Three Marvelous Bargains in Ribbons.

Court Plaster, 2 packages for 5 cents.
1 lot of Ribbons, Nos. 5, 7 and 9, usual price, 10 and 12½ cents, down to 5 cents per yard.
1 lot of Ribbons, Nos. 12 and 16, usual price, 19 cents, down to 10 cents per yard.
1 lot of Roman Striped Ribbon, All Silk, No. 40 width, regular 50 cent value, down to 25 cents per yard.

Floor Coverings

A COLLOSSAL PURCHASE OF

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Linoleums

Enables us to offer these goods 33 to 50 per cent. under value.

Moquette Carpets, $1.25 grade, down to 85 cents per yard.
Brussels, 6 frame, $1.25 grade, down to 89 cents per yard.
Best Axminster, $1.35 grade, down to 98 cents per yard.
Ten Wire Tapestry, 85 cent grade, down to 57 cents per yard.
9-wire Tapestry, 75 cent grade, down to 57 cents per yard.
Good Tapestry, worth 65 to 75 cents per yard, down to 50 cents per yard.
Best All Wool 3-ply Carpets, 90 cent grade, down to 73 cents per yard.
Best All Wool 2-ply Carpets, 65 and 70 cent grade, down to 53 cents per yard.
Light Weight All Wool 2-ply Carpets, 55 cent grade, down to 37½ cents per yard.
Cotton Ingrain Carpet, 4-4 wide, 21 cents per yard.
Extra quality Floor Oil Cloth, 4-4 and 8-4, 25 cents per yard.
Best Cotton Warp Matting, 50 to 65 cent grade, 39 cents per yard.
Best Cotton Warp Matting, 40 to 50 cent grade, down to 29 cents per yard.
Best Cotton Warp Matting, 35 cent grade, down to 21 cents per yard.
Jointless China Matting, 30 cent grade, down to 15 cents per yard.
100 rolls of China Matting, 15 cent grade, down to 9 cents per yard.
200 Smyrna Rugs, 30x60, down to $1.49 each.
Wilton Rugs, reduced from $4.98 to $2.49 each.
2 bales of Japanese Manilla Rugs, 36x72, reduced to $1.49 each.
1 bale of sheepskin Carriage Rugs, reduced to $1.98 each.
1 bale of Axminster Rugs, reduced to $2.39 each.
1 lot of combination Fur Rugs, reduced to $3.75.
Best Quality Hassocks, reduced to 39 and 49 cents each.
1 lot of Carpet Sweepers, reduced from $1.50 to 98 cents each.
Several bales of Carpet Remnants, including Moquettes, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, at ½ regular prices.

A Perfect Harvest for Housekeepers in

Linens and Household Goods

Don't take our word for it. Come and see.

Half Bleached Table Linen, 59 cent quality, down to 25 cents.
Silver Bleached Table Linen, 75 cent quality, down to 49 cents.
Full Bleached Table Linen, 75 cent quality, down to 49 cents.
Turkey Red Damask, 39 cent quality, down to 19 cents.
Turkey Red Damask Covers, $1.25 quality, down to 76 cents each.
Silver Bleached and Damask Table Sets, $5 quality, down to $2.39 each.
Pure Linen Hemstitched Tray Cloths, 50 cent quality, down to 25 cents each.
Brown and Twilled Crashes, 1½ cents per yard.
Barnsley's Pure Linen Crashes, 5 cents per yard.
Bleached and Brown Turkish Towels, 9 cents each.
All Linen Huck or Book Towels, 10 cents each.
Fine Cotton Diaper, regular 45 cent quality, down to 29 cents a piece.
Fine Linen Bleached Hemstitched and Fringed Towels, 50 cent quality, 25 cents each.

$5,000 Worth of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's

Muslin Underwear

Embracing Night Robes, Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises at prices barely covering the cost of material. Every piece made within the past six weeks by one of the foremost manufacturers of America.

WOMEN'S NIGHT DRESSES.

50 dozen women's night dresses, extra good cotton, made in various styles, trimmed with embroidery, made to sell for 65 cents, at this sale 49 cents each.
20 dozen night robes, sailor collars, with revers, high and V neck, trimmed with embroidery, made to sell for 87 cents, at this sale 49 cents each.
100 dozen night robes, empire neck, high or V neck, trimmed with wide embroidery, made to sell for $1.25, for this sale 87 cents each.

WOMEN'S DRAWERS.

80 dozen women's drawers, made to retail for 35 cents, for this sale 21 cents a pair.
50 dozen women's drawers in several different styles and embroideries, made to retail for 69 cents, for this sale 39 cents a pair.

WOMEN'S SKIRTS.

A special purchase of 50 dozen skirts, manufacturers' samples and several odds and ends, bought as a job, and really worth from $1.75 to $2.50, will be offered in two lots at 98 cents and $1.29 each.

LADIES'

Winter Underwear.

A Few Extraordinary Bargain Lots.

50 dozen vests and pants, Richelieu ribbed, satin ribbon neck, pearl buttons, a great value at 25 cents each.
30 dozen Jersey and scarlet pants, $1 quality, together with a quantity of ladies flat wool vests with short sleeves, only 50 cents each.

A SPECIAL SACRIFICE ON

Gaiters and Leggins

Children's beaver leggings, 11 button, all sizes, 98 cent quality, down to 49 cents a pair.
The balance of our stock of $1.50 leggings will be closed in this sale at 98 cents a pair.
17 dozen ladies' over gaiters in Jersey and broadcloth in 7 and 10 button lengths, will be closed in this sale at exactly half price.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND VELVETS.

Some Marvelous Reductions.

10 pieces of Black English Serge, 43 inches wide, never sold less than 87½ cents, down to 59 cents per yard.
12 pieces of Black Henrietta, 46 inches wide, 75 cent quality, down to 49 cents per yard.
17 pieces of All Wool Black Novelties, 46 inches wide, usually sold at 75 to 89 cents, down to 59 cents per yard.
1 lot of Black Brocades, sold to date at $1.25, down to 89 cents per yard.
7 pieces of Black Crepon, elegant quality, sold at $1.50 to $1.75, down to $1.19 per yard.
Our entire stock of Colored Velvets, including all the New Shades, regular $1 and $1.25 quality, down to 69 cents per yard.
30 pieces of Brocade Silks and Satins, Very Choice Patterns, regular $1.25 quality, down to 79 cents per yard.
27 pieces of Colored Taffeta Silks, usually sold at 87 cents and $1, down to 69 cents per yard.
15 pieces of Moria Velour, a regular $1.25 quality, down to 79 cents per yard.

A Special Cash Purchase of Men's Ladies' and Children's

Hosiery

Made during the past week enables us to offer unprecedented values in this sale.

Ladies' fast black cotton hose, seamless too, two-thread heel and toe; a great bargain at 8 cents a pair.
Ladies' fast black, all wool hose, seamless foot, double sole. Price for this sale, 12½ cents a pair.
Ladies' fast black all wool hose in what is known to the trade as seconds. They are regular 35 cent quality and will wear as well as firsts. Price for this sale, 17 cents a pair.
Boys' and girls' fast black cotton hose, with double knee and seamless foot, at 8 cents a pair.
Boys' heavy fleeced hose, fast black, with double heel and toe, at 12½ cents a pair.
Men's camel hair and natural colored hose, extra heavy, worth to retail today, 20 cents; for this sale 12½ cents a pair.
40 dozen men's half hose in a dark gray color, regular 29 cent quality, down to 17 cents a pair.

Misses' and Children's Underwear.

50 dozen infants' vests, fleece lined, at 10 cents each.
40 dozen misses Harvard Jersey, fleeced vest and pants, white or Egyptian, 25 cents each.
2 cases of boys' natural random underwear, a 50 cent quality, for 25 cents each.

Ladies' Petticoats.

Extraordinary Bargains.

Quilted black sateen skirts, $1.50 kind, down to 98 cents each.
6 dozen ready made flannel petticoats sold to date at $1.50, down to 75 cents each.
5 dozen all wool skirt patterns, sold at $1.25 and $1.50, down to 98 cents each.
37 black alpaca skirts, extra size, sold all the season for $4.50, down to $2.98 each.

We Permit no Overstatements, nor Exaggeration of Values in Our Advertisements.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.,

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

A FUNNY MISTAKE

Local Clergyman Borrows a Wrong Horse.

WHILE THE OWNER INFORMED THE POLICE.

And the Affair Had a Laughable Ending.

There is a certain well known and popular clergyman in this city who, were it not for the fact that it's a joke on himself, might give the laugh to the police for the worriment he gave them Monday afternoon for he had them running about and telephoning to each other as if another Reed had been at and through an unsuspecting public.

But here's how it happened.

Early Monday afternoon this clergyman called on a friend of his who is in business in Prescott street and was invited by the business man to take the latter's horse and sleigh for the afternoon as he had told his friend that he was going to Billerica.

The clergyman gladly accepted his friend's invitation and proceeded out, the owner neglecting to tell him that the horse was in the shed. Some one made reference to the animal being at the door and the clergyman found a turnout standing at the door which he got into and proceeded to enjoy.

He had not gone long when a man named Clark who owned the turnout came along and was greatly shocked upon finding it gone. Without loss of a moment's time he rushed to the police station, informing Deputy Moffatt that his horse and sleigh had been stolen from Prescott street, leaving there a description of the animal and the rig.

Deputy Moffatt lost no time in telephoning to Lawrence, Nashua, and Boston, and other places where the supposed horse thief might be likely to "put up" his plunder.

When this was done, Mr. Clark waited about the police station for a couple of hours for developments.

Late in the afternoon, just as Mr. Clark was about to leave for home for the night, sad at heart for the loss of his faithful steed and comfortable sleigh, as he gazed with wistful eye through the window in Deputy McQuade's office, the wistful glace suddenly left him and was replaced by one of greatest astonishment for there before him driving calmly along was the clergyman in the missing sleigh.

"There's my horse! There he is!" exclaimed the excited gentleman, making for the door.

After him rushed a dozen stalwart officers, who had just come in from City Hall, some radiant in floral adornments others in their shirt sleeves with T.D.'s in their mouths, everyone chasing the flying Clark with cries of "Hold up, there! Stop!"

Mr. Clark made for the sleigh while the coppers made after him and to the surprised spectators on the street Mr. Clark appeared to be the fugitive.

Clark arrived first at the sleigh and he caught the horse by the bridle. The excited and frightened clergyman grabbed the whip and ordered Mr. Clark away from the horse's head.

After the owner and the clergyman told the police and each other just how they happened to be acting as they were and the friend of the clergyman coming out of the store, explained the mistake, the happy Clark took possession of his sleigh, the clergyman, although mortified, had to smile at his funny mistake and the officers in their shirt sleeeves made a break for the nearest radiator and they got an extra allowance of food for supper.

BOARD OF POLICE.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Police, Tuesday evening, James McKenna appeared to answer to the charge of over-charging two passengers in his coupe a week or two ago. After his statement, the board voted to dismiss the case.

Complaint was made that several job-wagon men lounged about the Northern depot, contrary to orders. The board desiring specific cases, the matter was deferred.

The following licenses were granted: Auctioneers—Albert E. O'Heir, 16 Merrimack street; William T. Kenneson, 90 Prescott street; Joseph H. Rutherford, 312 Westford street; Joseph M. Brice, 17 Merrimack street; Simon B. Harris, Central Block; James S. Hanson, 61 Rock street; George F. Stiles, Barristers' Hall.

Common Victuallers—Mrs. J. H. Pearse, 32 White street; Alice Hodgson 174 Lakeview avenue; Alphonse Hamlin, 14 Howard street; Joseph Seymour, 28 Cabot street Susan Blaisdell, 109 Merrimack street; Napoleon Leroux, 599 Broadway.

Billiards, etc.—Henry J. Hoyt, 22 Race street; Napoleon Leroux, 599 Broadway; Leonard S. Sargent, 115 Paige street.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Old and Reliable

Cures Colds Quick

For over forty years it has been used and proved to cure the most stubborn lung or bronchial colds. It soothes and heals quickly, preventing serious development. It does not upset the stomach.

MASTA'S

PULMONIC

BALSAM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THEODORE DURRANT, who has been sentenced to death four different times for the murder of Blanche Lamont, will hang in San Francisco on Friday next.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

TWO COUNCILS INSTALLED NEW OFFICERS LAST NIGHT.

The officers of Industry Council, No. 1722, were installed last evening at Knights of Columbus' hall, Associate building, by District Deputy John Hughes of North Billerica and suite.

Exercises were for members of the order only. Industry Council was instituted Nov. 23, 1896, and now has 63 members and 5 applications pending. John J. Hogan is the new regent. The names of the other officers have already appeared in The Sun.

After the business of the meeting was transacted, the members and a large number of visitors from Lowell and Highland councils were entertained by the officers in the banquet hall. Seasonable refreshments were provided. Returning to the hall a social session was held at which addresses were made by Past Regent Thompson of Lowell Council, Regent Parker of Highland council, Past Grand Regent David, Brothers Whitman, Chandler, Hurlbise and others, together with the officers of Industry council. It was near midnight before the exercises closed.

The officers of Centralville Council, No. 1721, were also installed last evening at Odd Fellow's hall, 361 Bridge street, by Deputy Grand Regent Chas. W. Whitman of Lowell and suite. Exercises were for members of the order only. Besides the installation of officers, there were initiations, supper, speeches, etc. This council, instituted Nov. 21, 1896, starts the year with 39 members and has 6 applications pending. Levi E. Dixby is the regent.

The Putnam Guards, Company G, M.V.M., are arranging for a prize drill and dance to be given at the armory, Friday evening, January 21. The music will be furnished by Hibbard's orchestra.

J. A. Paquette, the well known hair dresser, who has been employed at P. Lynch's for the past three years, has bought out a share in the barber shop in Runels' block. He will be pleased to see all of his friends at anytime. He will guarantee you nice work in every way. Call at Room 16, Runels' Block.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

WILL OCCUPY UPPER STORY OF IRVINE BLOCK.

Tuesday morning men in the employ of Frank Weaver began the work of putting a roof on the Irvine block recently damaged by fire. Pilgrim commandery, Knights Templar, have now hired the whole upper story for use as an armory. The place will be made safer and before long new equipments will go in and the roomy place will echo to the tread of marching knights.

BON MARCHE RECEPTION.

Mrs. Joshua Swallow, matron of the Bon Marche building, and her genial husband, entertained the employes of the Bon Marche in the big building last evening. A most delightful time was enjoyed.

PROF. IATROS' LECTURE.

Prof. Michael Iatros delivered the third in his series of three lectures a the home of Mrs. W. A. Dickinson on Branch street yesterday afternoon. Prof. Iatros spoke on "Dante's Inferno" and gave a highly interesting discourse.

LOWELL DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

The canvass for the new city directory has just commenced. Messrs. Sampson, Murdock & Co., are the publishers. The work will be pushed right along until completed. Nine men are already at work to be joined by two more this week, making eleven in all. They are all experienced in the business and promise to put their very best efforts into the work and make this issue accurate and complete in every department. Boarding and lodging house keepers, please have your list ready when the canvasser calls and save time for both parties. Officers of churches, lodges and other societies, please bear in mind and correct your respective organizations whenever the canvasser calls. Headquarters during the canvass at the American House, also with the local agents. Joshua Merrill & Son, 121 Central street.

Manchester Union—Mary Ellen Lease now proposes to run for Congress next year on the seventh Kansas district. The good crops do not seem to have relieved that commonwealth of her troubles, at any rate.

First class printing done at this office.

SPEAK OUT.

THE SEARCHLIGHT OF PUBLICITY IS PLEASING LOWELL PEOPLE.

Publicity is what the people want. Let the public speak on the subject. There has been too much claim—too little proof.

Claims made by strangers are not proof.

Claims endorsed by strangers are not proof.

There's only one kind of proof for a Lowell citizen.

The experience of people we know.

When friends and neighbors endorse, Make public statement of their case, There can be no question about such evidence.

This is the proof we have.

Which backs every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

No other kidney pills, no other kidney remedy

Can produce such proof.

Here is one of the many cases we have:

Veteran Frank Zeseweitz, of 150 Dummer street, says: "I served during the war in the New York Light Artillery, and ever since I have had attacks of kidney trouble growing worse as the years went by. Weakness and pain in the back, sleepless nights, and urinary trouble set in, and in spite of medicines, I grew worse instead of better.

"I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Ellingwood & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets, and had taken but a few when I felt much better. I was freed from the backache and the unnatural discharges from the kidneys ceased. I was not in any way inconvenienced and I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit. You may use my name and say without hesitation I recommend them to all who have any kidney disease."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

REFORM CLUB.

INSTALLS OFFICERS AND ARRANGES FOR A BAZAAR.

The newly-elected officers of the Reform club were formally installed at the meeting last evening. Retiring Vice-president P. J. Ryan officiated as installing officer. The lecture committee reported that it had secured Rev. George H. Johnson to deliver a temperance address next Sunday evening. The singing will be under the direction of Robert J. Fullerton.

It was voted to hold a bazaar within the next three months and the following committee was apointed to arrange for it: Samuel J. Scott, chairman; John H. Kennedy, James Maguire, Richard Reidy, John J. Harrington, Thomas O'Laughlin, Edward Considine, John M. Hogan, Robert J. Fullerton and Timothy Canty. It club will observe its 22d anniversary one week from tomorrow evening.

Robert J. Fullerton was installed as treasurer of the club last evening for the 14th consecutive time.

IS YOUR AILMENT CATARRH?—"I had Catarrh for 1 year." "I had Catarrh for 2 years." "I had Catarrh for 5 years." "I had Catarrh for 20 years." "I had Catarrh for 60 years, and Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me." These are sentences from the volumes and volumes of testimony for this great catarrh cure—not mythical patients, but words from men and women all over the continent who have been cured. It relieves in 10 minutes.—22.

For sale by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack street, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

First class job printing done at this office.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

Dirt of any kind on any living quickly yield is to the easy effort of the housewife who uses this great cleaner. Largest package—greatest economy. Ask the grocer for it.

CARTER ST. SCHOOL

Again There Was no Heat There.

AND CHILLED PUPILS WERE DISMISSED.

Temperature was Down to 49 Degrees.

Why not close the Carter street school for the remainder of the winter and prevent the spread of colds and worse diseases among the children attending it?

Such was the question proposed to a Sun reporter yesterday afternoon by an indignant taxpayer who has two small boys attending the Carter street school.

His story is as follows:

"This morning my wife dressed the little fellows and sent them to school, remarking as she did, "I hope the school will be warm, for this is the coldest day yet.' She dressed the boys warmly and started them off to school.

In less than an hour they were home again, crying with the cold, the smaller one with his coat unbuttoned and his mittens in his pocket. When he got in the house, the tops of his fingers were white and bloodless, just about frostbitten. They told me that it was terribly cold in the school and in a short time they were sent home. So cold were they that they started out of school on the run for home, not realizing the necessity of looking to their coats and mittens.

"Of course, with a large room full of children to care for, the teacher no matter how thoughtful she might be, could not look after each scholar individually.

"Now I say that if they cannot heat that school property, they should close it up for the entire winter season, and then we'll keep our children at home on such days as this."

Yesterday, H. H. Wilder & Co. had some of their men at the school building, endeavoring to push the fires to such a degree that heat enough might be developed to make it safe for the children.

The school yesterday morning was closed early, as the temperature in some rooms was down to 49 degrees.

NAT. ALLEN ARRESTED.

FOR ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT FROM "DR." HARRIET HALL.

Nathaniel Allen, who is well known in this city, was arrested today on a warrant issued on complaint of "Dr." Harriet Hall for alleged embezzlement of $100. He was arraigned in police court this morning and was continued until January 7.

There were three drunks.

Dana Cummings got one month in jail.

MUSIC HALL.

Dan McCarthy's romantic Irish dramas, "The Dear Irish Home" and "Cruiskeen Lawn" will be presented at Music Hall next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The plays contain some bright music and songs, good dancing, picturesque scenery and a sensational dramatic story interpreted by an excellent cast. The usual matinee will be given.

The play "Brother for Brother" will not come to Music Hall, but John A. Stevens famous drama, "Unknown" will be presented Saturday afternoon and evening.

BURKE INSTITUTE

NEW BOARD OF OFFICERS INSTALLED LAST EVENING.

The Burke Temperance Institute held a fine meeting last night, the hall being crowded. The newly elected officers were installed and President McCarthy in his address reviewed the history of the society and pointed out the present condition of affairs. The president was royally received when he took the chair. He told the members that he would be fair and impartial in all his rulings, that he would carefully guard the society's welfare. The board of government then provided cigars for the members, and a fine entertainment program was carried out, which included a piano solo by Arthur Mills; vocal selections by the B.T.I. quartette and Messrs. Frank O'Neil, John Maguire, John Shea, John Higgins and John McMahon.

The Mathews installed their officers last night, each official delivering a brief address touching on the welfare of the society. President Gallagher told of wha twas done in the way of general work during the past six months and said that for the ensuing term the members would be provided with a course of lectures for their instruction.

During the meeting the treasurer's and financial secretary's reports for the last quarter were read and contained some interesting figures how the society has progressed in the past three months. One of the most interesting items in the report was in the increase in membership. On January 1, there were over 300 members on the rolls of the organization.

The following officers were elected at the regular meeting of Welcome Assembly of the Pythian Sisterhood last evening: Chancellor commander, Mrs. C. Clark; vice commander, Mrs. Fournier; prelate, Mrs. Samuel Chapin; past chancellor, Mrs. G. W. Jockow; keeper of records and seals, Mrs. Carrie Cheney; mistress at arms, Mrs. Kilburn; assistant, Mrs. McKenney; mistress of the exchequer, Mrs. Dudley.

WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

The National association of Wool manufacturers of the United States hold their annual meeting in Boston, January 12. They will come to Lowell by a special train and the next day will be entertained at luncheon at the Board of Trade rooms.

Private Bert W. Chandler of Company C, Mechanic Phalanx, has received a long service medal for continuous service for nine years.

AN INVESTIGATION

Demanded by Stock Holders of Appleton Co.

TREASURER OF THE COMPANY WAS CRITICISED

Sentiment to Abolish Boston Office.

About 25 stockholders of the Appleton Manufacturing company met in a hall in the Runels' Building last night, to take action relative to the changes proposed to be made in the affairs of the company at the annual meeting in Boston today. Among those present were the Hon. John J. Donovan, J. E. Shanley, Charles Runels, Henry Runels, A. D. Carter, E. L. Rowell, M. J. Perkins, G. W. Pearson, Joseph A. Brown, S. N. Wood, Samuel Chapin, and Henry C. Howe. Henry Runels was elected chairman.

The management was sharply criticised, especially by Mr. Chapin, who said it had cost too much to run the company; that it had not been managed judiciously; that the treasurer managing it had never made money for any mill with which he had been connected; and that there was no need of the Boston office which the treasurer represented.

Mr. Henry C. Howe, one of the directors, thought the company had been mismanaged, but that there was a chance to make money with it. The directors, he said, were on the company's paper and are now liable for $75,000, for which the company is indebted below the legal limit. He was favorable to cutting down the stock and putting in fresh capital, or else selling the whole concern for the benefit of the stockholders.

It was finally voted, unanimously, that the chairman of the meeting shall at the meeting today make a motion that a committee of five, outside the directors, be appointed to investigate the affairs of the company and recommend such course as they deem best for the interests of the stockholders.

MRS. J. C. AYER DEAD

PASSED AWAY IN PARIS AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death at her home in Paris of Mrs. Josephine M. Ayer, widow of Dr. James C. Ayer. It is supposed that her illness must have been of a sudden character, or at least after a brief illness, as letters have been received from her within a short time. Lowell friends who visited her in Paris recently found her in fair health.

Mrs. Ayer has lived in Paris for many years and filled a unique place in high social world of that great capital. But she has never forgotten Lowell, where her munificence has a monument in the Ayer Home for Young Women and Children, and she was a constant benefactor of charities. Only yesterday a gift of $50 to the Old Ladies' Home was chronicled. She did a great deal of good in an unostentatious way and her death will be regretted by many outside her intimate circle of relatives and friends.

REV. FR. GLEASON.

Rev. Henry A. Walsh of St. Mary's church, Randolph, preached his farewell sermon Sunday. He will go to Woburn, and Rev. Daniel J. Gleason, formerly of St. Patrick's church, Lowell, who was appointed to Randolph last summer, will assume his position. Rev. Fr. Gleason celebrated the solemn high mass Sunday, which marked the departure of Rev. Fr. Walsh.

MAYOR BENNETT.

Mayor Bennett was not at his office this morning and Secretary Hall explained that His Honor was attending to some matters pertaining to his private business that required his personal attention.

MARRIAGE INTENTIONS.

The following intentions were recorded at the City Clerk's office today: Guy T. Bickford 23, 551 Branch street, to Mary H. Black, 23, 223 School street; John Finnegan, 21, 122 Prince street, to Mary Murphy, 19, 47 Summer street.

The best of toilet waters, clean towels, and courteous treatment and experienced workmen at the barber shop, Room 16, Runels' Building.

Auction sale Thursday, January 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., of the entire stock of groceries and provisions at store, 33 Tucker street; also pung, covered butcher cart, buggy; bay colt, 4 years old record 2.26.

—Chas. H. Worcester, Constable.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

Dyspepsia? Try "Schoeffler's Dyspepsia and Indigestion Cure."

The new and wonderful cure for Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Ulcer of Stomach, Heartburn or threatened Cancer and Catarrh of Stomach.

Symptoms: Burning pains in stomach, bloating after meals, sleeplessness, belching wind, gnawing weak feeling before meals, loosing flesh, and nervousness. Failure impossible; relief instant; cure guaranteed. At druggists only 25c. a bottle. Try one. Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed - Alx Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old

35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT!

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CREDIT TO ALL

Great Stock Reducing Sale.

Tomorrow we will inaugurate in every department our usual Grand Semi-Annual Clearance Sale. The brisk buying season is over and we propose to convert the balance of our stock into cash, utterly regardless of previous price or value. If you are not in need of Clothing now, supply your future needs. Prices are steadily advancing, and such wonderfully low figures are impossible next year.

LADIES' CAPES

That sold for $7.75 and $8.50, now $4.98.

LADIES' JACKETS.

In order to close out at once, $15 Garments now $7.98.

MEN'S SUITS.

Strictly All-Wool, were $15 and $16, sale price $8.75 and $9.75.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

In Black and Blue Beaver, sold for $17 and $18, now $10.75.

By taking inventory, we find a lot of 59 Coats and Vests, sizes 14, 15, 16 and 17, mismatched. They are all of the best grade Worsted and Cassimere, and worth from $3.50 to $6.75. We will close them out at $1.75. **OUR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR ONE AND ALL.** No extra charge for credit, and money back if you want it.

Caesar Misch

78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

Slaughter In Prices

Our entire line of Cloaks and Furs to be literally slaughtered. No attention paid to the cost. We must close out the goods. No time as good as the present. Come at once.

SPECIAL LOT.

200 Jackets, not a poor style in the lot, light or dark shades, early season's prices were from $9.00 to $12 each, we offer you now your choice at $4.50.

CAPES.

1 lot Beaver Capes, handsomely braided, regular price $4, special price, $1.75.

$7.50 Plush Capes at $3.50.

$10 Boucle Capes at $4.95.

JACKETS.

$4.00 Beaver Jackets at $1.95.

$ .75 Fleece Jackets at $2.75.

$7.40 Boucle Jackets at $3.95.

$8.50 Covert Cloth Jackets at $3.95.

$12.50 Boucle Jackets at $5.75.

$15 Beaver Jackets at $6.95.

FURS.

$8000 stock of Furs at less than cost. Collarettes from $1.29 to $16.50, worth from $4.00 to $35.00. Fur Capes from $6.75 to $19.50, worth from $9.75 to $43.50 each.

N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.

12 JOHN STREET.

TEETH

$5 to $10 a Set

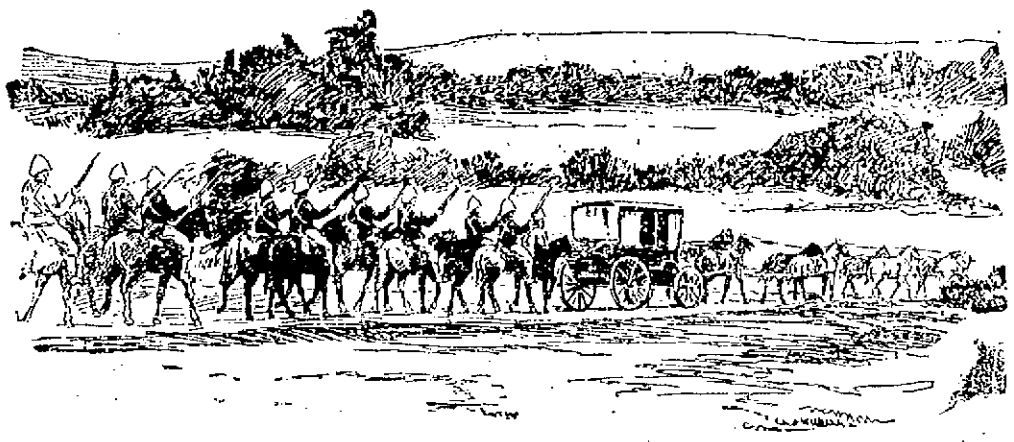
No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No sunday work. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

DR. J. K. JIN'KELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 27, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mark't & Bridge

AN INTERESTING AND BREEZY PAGE TO WHILE AWAY AN HOUR OF LEISURE.

HOW OOM PAUL TRAVELS IN REGAL STATE.



Oom Paul is getting to be an old man now and his Galway sluggers are frosted with years. He has just celebrated his 72d birthday, and so, perhaps, has a right to begin to show his age. He has become very deaf of late, and, when spoken to, holds his hand to his ear in the manner characteristic of deaf people.

But age does not diminish the old man's love for tobacco and "schnapps." When Uncle Paul Kruger gives these up then there will be cause for anxiety regarding his health. The British papers every now and then have stories of the precarious health of the Boer President, but Oom Paul takes a long whiff from his pipe, orders another bottle of gin and "winks the other eye."

When your Uncle Paul goes traveling about the country he rides in a covered carriage, with curtains hiding him from the inquisitive gaze of the world. It is a great, lumbering affair, this travelling carriage of Kruger's, and is drawn by either eight or ten horses. Behind the carriage rides an escort of cavalry, or rather mounted infantry, for they carry long rifles instead of carbines, and every one of them has been trained as a sharpshooter.

Cecil Rhodes or Dr. "Jim" would have hard work to steal the old man from this faithful guard. Kruger seldom uses his legs now, and goes everywhere in this old van. Before starting out he puts into the carriage half a pound of Boer tobacco and a bottle of "schnapps." Then he gets in, pulls down the curtains and proceeds to travel in lonely luxury. The smoke from his pipe floats lazily from between the curtains, and every now and then there is a faint, sweet odor of gin borne upon the air. His Excellency is taking his ease.

THE UNIQUE AND THE ODD.

Since the beginning of the revolution one privileged character has shared the tent of the President and Vice President of the Cuban republic. He is little Venancio Veroua, or "Veronita." He is the youngest soldier in the "army of liberty," and has passed through all the dangers, trials and hardships of that awful struggle. A few months after the war broke out a boy not more than 12 years old rode into the insurgent camp in Najassa. He had escaped from the city of Puerto Principe the night before. Halting in front of President Cisneros' headquarters, he said: "I have come to join the 'insurrectos.' The Spaniards have killed my father, and I am the only one left in our family old enough to fight. If I can have a gun I would like as far as possible to take my father's place and fight for Cuba." He got the gun, and with it the love and protection of Salvador Cisneros, that grand old man who gave up all to battle for his country's freedom. A special order was sent to the United States for one light rifle for a young soldier of 12 years. When the gun was placed in Veronita's hands he was undoubtedly the proudest boy in Cuba. The president became very much attached to him, and each night had a pile of sarones (large bags made of palm leaves) placed under his tent for Veronita's bed. The bond of affection between them grew to be as strong as between father and son. Many times I have seen them, the boy of 12 and the man of 72, asleep in the same hammock. While on the march Veronita rides one of the President's spare horses, and never complains, no matter how fatiguing the journey may be, or how sharp the pangs of hunger.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Some of the most amusing anecdotes are told about President Lincoln, relating to incidents of his life when he was a young lawyer, practicing in the courts of Illinois. It is said that he was once engaged in a case in which the lawyer on the other side made a very voluble speech, full of wild statements, to the jury. Lincoln opened his reply by saying: "My friend who has just spoken to you would be all right if it were not for one thing, and I don't know that you ought to blame him for that, for he can't help it. What I refer to is his reckless statements, without any ground of truth. You have seen instances of this in his speech to you. Now, the reason of this lies in the constitution of his mind. The moment he begins to talk all his mental operations cease, and he is not responsible. He is, in fact, much like a little steamboat that I saw on the Sangamon river when I was engaged in boating there. This little steamer had a five-foot boiler and a seven-foot whistle, and every time it whistled the engine stopped.—Locomotive Engineering.

One of the most sensible "fads" among the girls just now is to save up all their old jewelry, old gold thimbles which have the tops worn off, gold fob chains, gold bracelets and pins, and chains, gold bracelets and pins, and even necklaces, and take them to some reliable jeweler, who will either melt them down and make what she wants out of them, or else will exchange them allowing her for the weight of the gold. One girl made a collection for several years of broken bits of jewelry, and, with some of her grandmother's added to them, sold them to her own jeweler, and now is the happy possessor of a beautiful pearl necklace which she got in exchange.—Harper's Bazar.

The consumption of unsalted or sweet butter in New York is increasing all the time. A few years ago there were only three or four commission houses that handled it at all; now there are, perhaps, a dozen that do, some of them receiving large quantities. The sales of unsalted butter amount to less than 1 per cent. of all. But the total consumption of butter is enormous, and the amount of unsalted butter sold is now very considerable. In a general way it may be said that sweet butter is eaten mostly by the very poorest people and by those who are very comfortably situated. By far the largest consumers of unsalted butter are the Hebrews. And unsalted butter is now used, or it may be had, in many of the finest hotels and restaurants. It has long been used in some of these; its increasing use in them is perhaps due, in some degree, to demands from foreign guests. Unsalted butter is far more commonly used in Europe than here.

The butter commonly sold contains about an ounce of salt to the pound, and more or less coloring matter. The sweet butter contains no salt whatever, and is uncolored; salt is added to suit the taste of the consumer. In some restaurants there is now used a butter containing about half the usual proportion of salt.

Salt is a preservative and the ordinary butter of commerce keeps much longer than sweet butter, which must be used while fresh. Sweet butter is mainly New York state butter, but in winter some is brought from further West. A great deal of the sweet butter is carried to the city by express, which adds to the cost of it, and the butter markers charge a little more for it, because it is all butter and no salt. Sweet butter costs at wholesale commonly a cent a pound more than salted butter, and sometimes 3 or 4 cents a pound more. It is of a lighter color than most salted butters, and when fresh and sweet is of an agreeable fragrance.—New York Sun.

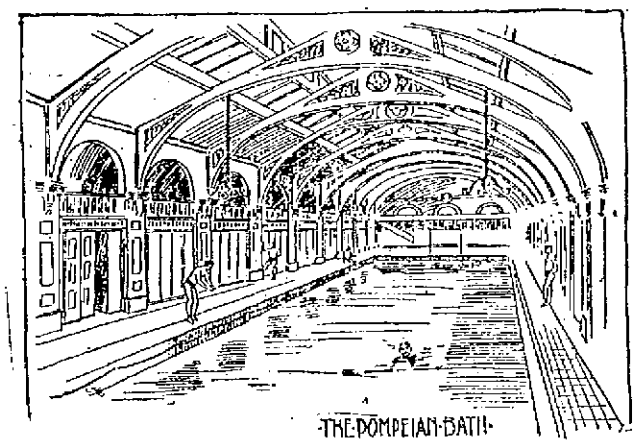
To find out if soil will be helped by the application of lime Dr. H. J. Wheeler, of the Rhode Island Station, says: Place a tablespoonful of the soil in a tumbler or cup and moisten with sufficient water to make a thick paste. Let it stand for twenty minutes, then with a knife blade part the soil and introduce a slip of blue litmus paper, say about half an inch wide and two inches long. Press the soil about the paper, and after two or three minutes remove the paper, rinse off the adhering soil and look to the color. If reddish, lime will be a benefit. If the soil has a reddish tint it may be well to bring but one side of the paper in contact with it, when if the red strikes through it may be considered that the soil is acid and lime will do it good.

If soil is suspected of containing an excess of carbonate of lime and magnesia stir a little of the soil into water, to which a few drops of ammonia are added. Let stand for some hours, when the water at the top will be colorless. Where lime and magnesia are lacking the liquid has a dark brown appearance, the intensity depending upon the need of lime.

When quicklime is used in small quantities, Dr. Wheeler says, a convenient way is to place it in a basket and dip it in water for a moment, then dump it in a wagon body and let it remain for some hours, after which take it to the field and apply.

Harrow lime in at once, else it will cake with the soil and not yield with the best results.

BATHS CHANGED TO GYMNASIUMS



THE POMPEIAN BATH

These are the famous penny baths of London, which are now about to be changed to a gymnasium for the winter months. The vast hall is to be used during the afternoons as a cycle school. Think of it! You can learn to ride the bicycle in London for a penny a lesson.

SENTENCED BY HIS OWN FATHER.

In the ancient city of Galway there is a strange relic that perpetuates the record of one of the most extraordinary acts of justice in the legal annals of the world. In Lombard street—also known by the grim name "Dead Man's lane"—a ruined gable forms portion of the wall of St. Nicholas's church yard. It is a remnant of the castle of James Lynch Fitzstephen, who was Mayor of Galway in 1493. His son, Walter Fitzstephen, happened to be captain of one of his father's ships, and he had brought with him from Spain as a guest to his father's house Gomez, the son of a Spanish merchant. During the visit Walter perceived an attachment growing between the Spaniard and his affianced bride. One night he watched and waited outside her father's house, and, seeing the Spaniard leaving, he followed him down to the river bank, and, in a fit of jealous hate, stabbed him to the heart. The body was discovered next day, and also the dagger of Walter Fitzstephen stained with blood. He was arrested and put upon trial in his father's court, who, as supreme judge of the city, condemned him to death. Then a great outcry arose amongst the citizens for mercy. No executioner could be found to carry out the sentence, and, fearing a rescue, the Mayor, with a strong guard, marched his son from the prison to his castle. The mother of the condemned man, finding her prayers and entreaties were of no avail with her husband, roused a large faction of her family—the Blakes—to the succor of her son. They came before the Mayor's castle, and with riotous tumult demanded that the life of the young convict should be spared. The Mayor ordered them to disperse till the following morning, when he would inform them of his decision. When they returned the next day they saw the dead body of the murderer hanging from his father's window; the grim warden had executed him with his own hand in the night. There are various versions of the cause of the murder, but there is abundant documentary evidence to substantiate the fact of the execution of his son by Lynch Fitzstephen. In 1024 the quaint carving of the skull and cross-bones was set up to mark the place of execution, and in 1851 it was taken down and sent to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, where it attracted considerable attention. The inscription on it is "Remember Death. Vanite of Vanite al is Vanite." At the close of the exhibition an offer to purchase it by the authorities of the British museum was rejected by the citizens of Galway, and it was restored to its old place in Dead Man's lane.

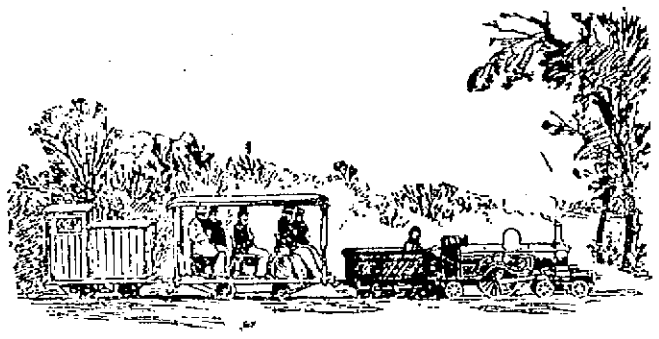
IN GENERAL.

Of all trees for all soils and all locations the white pine seems the best. From low bottom land to sandy hilltop, on heavy clay or prairie loam, it will thrive and always make the best of its environment. If crowded till some of its branches smother and die, it shakes off the dead, useless limbs, and rounds out the scarred trunk. Wound the pine and its resinous juice pours out healing and protecting balm, until time covers it with a new growth. Planted in a close row it forms a splendid wind break for the drive or orchard or building. In a solid clump the cold blasts of winter and the excessive heat of summer are alike tempered and made agreeable to men, while every breath drawn here is laden with soothing, healing, resinous odors. Planted singly no tree surpasses it in majestic strength. When the trees mature the harvest is a rich one.—American Agriculturist.

"The Boers are a queer lot," says Mary Twain. "I have heard more strange stories about them than I can remember. One was that not long ago a Bishop was once making a business progress through a taverniess belt, and one night he stopped with a Boer; after supper, was shown to bed. He undressed, weary and worn out, and was soon sound asleep. In the night he woke up feeling crowded and suffocated, and found the old Boer and his fat wife in bed with him, one on each side, with all their clothes on, and snoring. He had to stay there and stand it—awake and suffering—until toward dawn, when sleep again fell upon him for an hour. Then he woke again. The Boer was gone, but the wife of his bosom was still at his side.

When the hair becomes thin from illness, use the following mixture: Equal parts of olive oil and spirits of rosemary, add a few drops of oil of nutmeg, and anoint the head very sparingly before going to bed.

SMALLEST RAILROAD IN EXISTENCE.



Running through the park of a country gentleman in England is the smallest passenger railroad in the world. It has a little locomotive which is perfectly proportioned after one of the big engines of the Great Northern Railroad. Its cylinders are four inches in diameter, and the diameter of the driving wheels is thirty inches. The engine and cars run on a track eighteen inches in gauge. As small as it is, the engine will haul fifteen tons on a level track, and weighs two and one-half tons. The train consists of a baggage car and a passenger car. The engine will haul it at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. The rails weigh only nine pounds to the yard.

As to buying lime, he says: In every 178.6 pounds of carbonate of lime there is 78.6 pounds combined carbonic acid gas. It is, therefore, economy to burn the lime to avoid handling this extra bulk for each 100 pounds of lime.

When quicklime fully water slakes, 100 pounds of it takes up 32 pounds of water, thus increasing the weight one-third.

This pest can only be killed by persistent effort. Smothering will prove most effectual. Sow the field to small grain. Harvest as early as possible, remove the shocks and plow the ground. As soon as any growth appears above the surface, go over the field with a deep-working harrow. Repeat this as often as necessary until time for seeding for the following year's crop, then put in small grain again and after harvest give the field the same treatment as the year before. Careful work of this kind will kill almost any weed pest, but if a few specimens remain, continue another year.

Cable termites are the latest things in entomology. They are playing havoc with the French cable in Tonkin. They bore through lead and other metals. This cable was composed of seven copper wires protected by an insulation envelope coated with cotton and jute. In addition to this it was placed in a lead pipe. A few months after it was laid it began to show signs of decay. It was taken up and replaced.

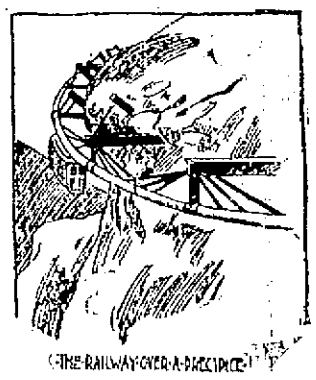
On examining the cavities in the old cable Professor Bouvier, of the Paris Academy of Science, discovered that they had been made by a new termite. Milne Edwards, commenting on this, said that it was not the first time that injury had been done to metals by these insects. They were numerous in some portions of China. Mr. Edwards also said that some other species of insects had been known to attack metal.—New York Journal.

A MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

It Was Invented to Make the Chilkoot Passable.

The most remarkable railway in the world is the one designed by Mr. Negom, an electrician, for use in the Chilkoot Pass, and mountainous districts generally. By its means the loftiest precipices can be skirted, the steepest mountains scaled, and avalanches and snowdrifts rendered powerless to impede locomotion.

The track, instead of being carried over bridges or through tunnels, is projected by stout girders from the very face of the mountains and from it the car is suspended in midair. The wheels on which the car runs and the motor



THE RAILWAY OVER A PRECIPICE

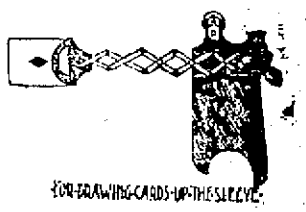
which impels it are inside the track. The rails are shaped like the letter D, the vertical line being downwards, and there is a groove with edges holding the motor in position and effectively shielding it from ice and snow. The "power-houses," from which the electricity is supplied, are at intervals of forty miles. The cars, which are controlled by compound levers and hand ropes, are narrowed at each end in order to lessen resistance to the air.

The track, if made of iron, will cost only $3,600 a mile, or half that amount if constructed of wood; and the cost of carrying each passenger will be only one-twenty-fourth of a penny per mile, or one-eighteenth of the cost of conveying an ordinary railway passenger.

The cars are intended to carry from fifteen to twenty passengers each, and a speed of 100 miles can easily be attained. A great future is anticipated for this ingenious method of traversing a mountainous country and of obviating inconvenient stoppages through the blocking of the track by falls of snow and ice.

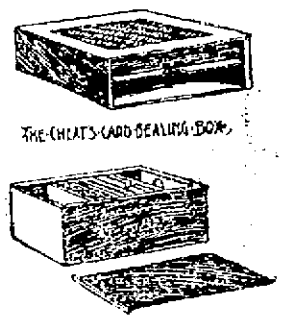
SHARPS AND CARDS.

There are displayed at Police Headquarters some of the various devices used by gamblers to cheat at cards. The first illustration represents to all appearances an ordinary card box, divided into several compartments with sliding sides and calculated to hold eight or nine packs of cards. There is, however, in this box, a difference; in our illustration there is shown distinctly at one end an aperture not usually to be found in card boxes. Well, through this hole the sharper manipulates a small but strong screw, a few turns of which will so compress the nearest pack (the backs for this purpose are specially made slightly roughened) that the cards cards adhere closely to one another. Then, when dealing, the sharper is able to give himself two cards to the one he gives his dupe without fear of his movements being noticed.



FOR DRAWING CARDS UP THE SLEEVE

The advantage in any game of having ten cards from which to select five, say, must be obvious, and the shark's only difficulty is the task of conveying the surplus cards back to the pack without exciting suspicion. That to him is an extremely simple matter. With the deftness and skill of an expert conjurer he seizes his "hand," and in the twinkling of an eye has the five cards he wishes to retain separated from those he wishes to return to the pack. The latter he holds "palmed," to use a conjurer's expression, in his left hand, and, if the moment is favorable, returns them instanly by simply placing his hand on the stock. If that is not feasible, he employs one of the instruments shown in Figues 2 and 3, known among the sharping fraternity as "hold-outs."

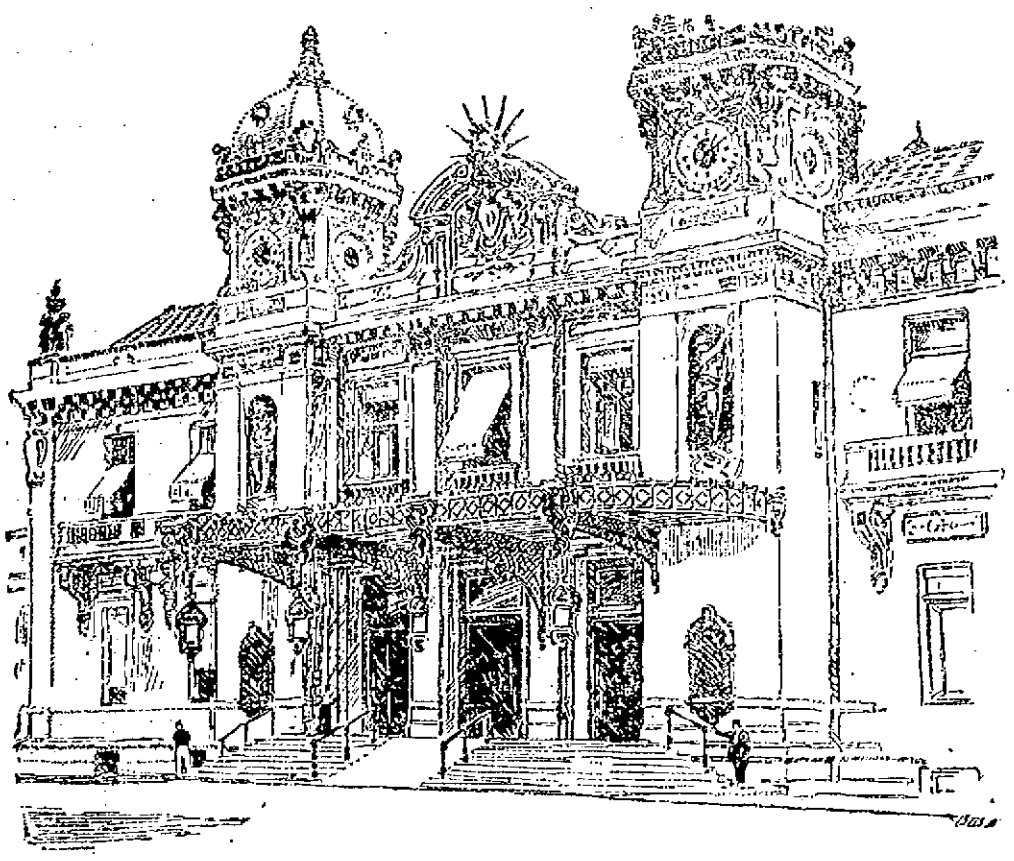


THE CHEAT'S CARD SEALING BOX

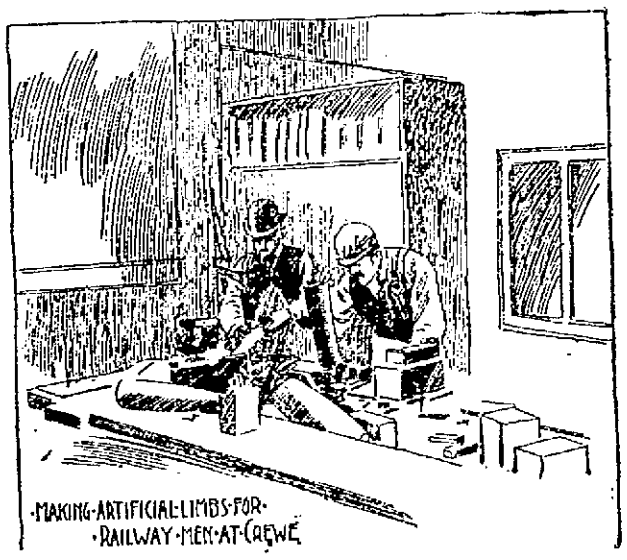
THE SHARPER'S CARD BOX

The second pictures is known variously as the "lazy-tongs hold-out," and is the "Jacob's ladder hold-out," and is one of the most ingeniously constructed instruments in the whole collection.

THE FAMOUS CASINO AT MONTE CARLO AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY.



HOW THEY MAKE LIMBS AT CREWE.



MAKING ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR RAILWAY MEN AT CREWE

At the Crewe Works of the London and North Western Railway they make their own artificial limbs. Many an employee who has lost an arm or a leg on the line has been provided with a splendidly made and specially designed substitute by the company, and is still able to perform his duties. The above illustration shows the limb makers at work.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c

August Fels is no stranger to the water board.

A. G. Swapp seems to be in for a life tenure on the school board.

What is the use of electing a democratic majority ... the board of aldermen if they fight among themselves and in the end vote all positions to the republicans?

If Councilman Garvey and George H Taylor carry out their promises in aiding Mayor Bennett in his business administration, their assistance will be very valuable.

Some of Mr. Qua's opinions have been roughly dealt with by higher legal authority, but his opinions of the men who elected him will stand in any court in the United States.

The republicans have control of the lower branch of the City Council and the democrats control the upper board but thus far the republicans have got all the offices and democrats have got nothing. Cause—cuckooism.

Who is the democratic alderman who voted for City Messenger Going and thus made that gentleman's election possible? How could any democratic alderman by his vote endorse the action of the man who threw the scrub women and soldiers' widows out of city hall, and made such a mess of the management of the grand municipal junket at Mountain Rock grove? No more discredited man could be found for the place.

COSGROVE'S MISTAKES.

The democrats of the city elected Alderman Cosgrove as a democrat but he seems to have forgotten the fact for on Inauguration Day he deliberately prevented the election of a democratic chairman of the board and at one time made it possible to elect a republican chairman; and all because he is a candidate for the position himself. This is a most ridiculous course for any democrat to pursue, and in the case of Alderman Cosgrove, it is doubly so, inasmuch as he is the least experienced man on the board in public matters. The democrats were very lenient with Mr. Cosgrove when he, as a member of the Fourth of July committee, voted to give to a private concern the power to keep the people off the best part of the public common unless they paid ten cents each for a seat. Everyone attributed this to the alderman's youth and inexperience. When it was rumored that he was to trade Pearson as the mayoralty candidate in certain quarters to get votes for himself people were slow to credit the rumor and were doubtful of its truth even after the recount gave strong evidence that something of the kind had been done. They even heard of his mayoralty aspirations without smiling more than was necessary, but his recent action in refusing to vote with his party associates for a chairman of the board is likely to alienate all the support he ever had among the democrats of Lowell. Unless Mr. Cosgrove comes to a sense of his party duty at once, he will never again be elected to any office in this city.

SEND ECKELS TO JAIL.

The methods of the friends of "honest money" are shown in a glaring light so far as Comptroller Eckels is implicated in the failure of the Chestnut Street National bank in Philadelphia. The national bank and a trust company connected therewith went into insolvency a couple of weeks ago, as a result of having violated the law which provides that no such bank shall lend to any one individual more than one tenth of its capital. This particular bank lent practically all its capital to one man and that man its president.

As far back as two years ago, Mr. Eckels learned that the bank was unsound, but he was making a fight to preserve the "honor" of the country in saving the gold standard and he deliberately overlooked his own personal honor and his duty as well in neglecting to close the bank as soon as he discovered its insolvent condition.

President Singerly took the money to establish paper mills by which he might manufacture paper for his great newspaper, the Philadelphia Record; but the gold standard which Mr. Eckels was defending so zealously brought down the prices of paper and Mr. Singerly's venture, of course, proved a failure. He was in consequence unable to pay his loans to the bank and the collapse resulted.

Mr. Eckels' reasons for not closing the bank would be amusing if they did not so palpably incriminate him as a public official sworn to carry out the bank act in all such cases. In the first place, he says "the bank could not have been closed without widespread financial disaster in which other banks would have suffered;" but it seems that the conditions were not improved nor the consequences mitigated by such unwarranted delay. If every executive officer were to exercise such latitude in the performance of his duty, no law would be enforced. The people would have no security; they would be at the mercy of the self-constituted arbiters who set their own discretion above the law and let the people take the consequences.

His second reason is even more remarkable and shows still more clearly his criminal neglect; yet he gives it candidly, probably with the hope that the republicans in whose interest he violated the law will now interpose to save him from the punishment he deserves. "A year ago," he says, "election was on and it would not have done to have a bank failure at that time." Here is the secret. He delayed closing the bank in the interest of the republican party. If he did last year is it not reasonable that the same cause influenced him before election while the financial issue was being fought throughout the nation between the two parties. It would not advance the cause of "honest money" to have a bank fail even then and so he kept it running and doing business getting deeper and deeper into the pockets of the depositors.

What was most palpably unjust and criminal is that even when it was decided to close the bank and when some of the larger depositors heard of the crash, they were permitted to draw out their capital in full. If the matter were fully investigated, it might be found that the friends of "honest money" were thus made preferred creditors, while the other depositors had to suffer the entire loss. But there is still another reason by which Mr. Eckels was influenced in allowing the bank to run while it was known to be unsound. Mr. Singerly, to whom the money was advanced, was running a great newspaper and was fighting very hard for the cause of "honest money" while he was robbing the bank with the connivance of Mr. Eckels, another champion of "honest money" and national honor. It would not be serviceable to the republican party to shut down Mr. Singerly's paper previous to the election while it aided in supporting the gold standard, by the depreciating power of which Mr. Singerly and his bank were financially ruined.

Mr. Eckels should go to jail for his open and wilful refusal to enforce the law, for allowing an unsound bank to continue two years after its condition was discovered and all in the interests of the republican party as a part of the bunco game by which they tried to persuade the people that the gold standard was synonymous with "nation honor" and that an unsound currency was in reality "honest money."

CURRENT COMMENT.

New Bedford Mercury—"From and after Jan. 17, 1898, the pay of all persons employed by this corporation will be reduced 10 per cent."

This is the notice posted in the New Bedford mills. It is all the manufacturers will say about their action. It is understood that as yet the cut is made only in the cloth mills. The yarn mill treasurers not having been a part of the meeting what there will be is not stated. The cut will affect employes of the corporation from the treasurer down through all grades to the lowest. It will strike directly 9000 hands and indirectly about half of the community, not far from 30,000 people.

The mills involved in the cut-down: Wamsutta, 230,000 spindles, 4450 looms, 2100 hands. Potomska, 103,000 spindles, 2700 looms, 1200 hands. Acushnet, 105,-960 spindles, 3400 looms, 1100 hands. Grinnell, 100,000 spindles, 2600 looms, 800 hands. Hathaway, 102,000 spindles, 2750 looms, 1000 hands. Bristol, 60,000 spindles, 1400 looms, 550 hands. Dartmouth, 60,000 spindles, 1400 looms, 650 hands. Pierce, 60,000 spindles, 1100 looms, 575 hands. Whitman, 60,800 spindles, 1710 looms, 550 hands.

Waltham News—Ex-proprietor Singerly of the Philadelphia Record, though owning a newspaper that earns a clear profit of a thousand dollars a day, has been financially ruined by "outside investments." It is a pretty good plan to stick to a good thing and not want to have a finger in every pie; it was that failing that ruined the late R. M. Pulsifer and led to his premature and unnatural death. Truly did John Boyle O'Reilly speak when he wrote:

"What man would be wise let him drink of the river
That bears on its bosom the record of time:
A message to him every wave can deliver
To teach him to creep till he knows how to climb.
Who heeds not experience, trust him not; tell him
The scope of one mind can but trifles achieve;
The weakest who draws from the mine will excell him—
The wealth of mankind is the wisdom they leave."

Beverly Times—Comptroller Eckels' explanation of his conduct regarding the bursted Philadelphia banks is a shallow attempt to deceive, but it will fail. Yet what is anybody going to do about it? A poor law breaker finds a penalty that too often more than "fits the crime," a rich influential law breaker seldom finds any penalty at all. It was ever thus!

Fall River Globe—Instead of standing still and croaking about southern competition, the manufacturers of this city ought to wake up to the fact that they have got to do something to outstrip any such competition, by changing their methods of business and the style and quality of their product. They need to adopt some progressive ideas in the industry and encourage the cultivation of the same in this great manufacturing center. One step in that direction would be the establishment of a textile school and in this connection, it is worth while calling attention to the fact that the Georgia legislature has just made a liberal appropriation for such an institution in that state.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

STATE RAILROADS.

THE LINES IN AUSTRALIA ARE OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Premier Turner of Victoria Tells How They Are Conducted—Primary Objects Are Development and Good Service. People Like the System.

Among the many directions in which our Australian cousins have extended the sphere of government there is none more interesting or instructive than in the creation of their great systems of state railways. The bulk of the railways in the Australian colonies are owned by the state, and in several instances the systems are entirely state owned. Altogether the public possesses some 13,000 miles of railway, which have cost it £130,000,000 to construct. Moreover, the colonial railway policy has been almost entirely dominated by what is called the highway theory—that is to say, that instead of making the earning of revenue the chief purpose of railway construction the primary object has been to secure a maximum development of the country by the provision of the cheapest and most efficient service possible. Both this policy, however, and the actual fact of state ownership have been subjected to a good deal of weighty criticism. A representative of The Daily News, therefore, felt that the presence of the colonial premiers here offered a unique opportunity for getting a summary of Australian experience and an epitome of opinion upon a subject of great and general interest. The results of his inquiries will now be given. Selecting Victoria first, as possessing certain circumstances peculiar to itself, our representative received a cordial invitation to meet Sir George Turner at the Hotel Cecil.

"How long have you had state railways in Victoria, Sir George?"

"Since we had railways there at all, except some suburban lines, which we purchased some years ago, so as to have complete control. At present the whole of the railways are in the hands of the government. In the suburbs of Melbourne there is a system of cable trams, which compete to some extent with our railway and which at present are in the hands of a company, but will eventually belong to the municipalities through which they run."

"What first induced the government to construct railroads?"

"Probably it was much more a matter of necessity than of inclination. You see, in the earlier days it was essential that we should construct railroads to open up the country by securing settlement. Private companies were not prepared to run the risk except under the guarantee of the state, and it was found that the only safe and certain course was for the community to construct railways itself. Of course we were not in a position in those days to raise the necessary capital except in the form of loans, and upon these we were compelled to pay a very high interest because the investor had not then the faith in the colonies he has today."

"I suppose there would be no difficulty today in getting private companies to either take over the existing railways or to construct new ones if the government would agree?"

"No, I do not think there would be the slightest."

"But how would the Victorians view such a step?"

"I scarcely like to contemplate," replied our visitor, with a strange and fearsome smile. "I am quite sure, however, that the life of the government who seriously suggested it would not be worth many days' purchase."

"Do they regard the state ownership of railways as more beneficial than private ownership then?"

"Unquestionably they do, and they would as soon think of handing over the postal arrangements to private enterprise as the railways. They take the view, and rightly, too, I think, that the public is not likely to get the maximum of good treatment from railway companies where the primary object is to provide the shareholders with a dividend. The true policy, in our opinion, is not to use the railways primarily as revenue earning machines, but after getting accounts to balance to cheapen rates and to improve facilities. In fact, we look upon our railroads as highways, the great object of which is to open up and fully develop the country through which they run."

"But have you not been severely criticised for pursuing that policy to the point of constructing railways in districts and through countries where there was not a reasonable likelihood of their recouping the cost of construction?"

"Yes, that is so; but a good deal of it has been uninformed, and therefore not of great value. There is no doubt, however, that up to the time when we altered our system as to construction and management, and when the control was not so rigid as it ought to have been or as it is at present, there were some lines constructed much too prematurely from the point of view of recoupment. But such extravagance, if you like to call it so, was not an intrinsic part of a policy so much as a passing accident in the experimental stages of a new and great undertaking."

"Have not the critics talked about political corruption in connection with your railways?"

"Yes, they have, but the phrase is an entire misnomer and has really been wildly thrown at the colonies without any genuine regard for the actual facts. The only suggestion of evidence has been this overconstruction and the alleged employment of an excessive staff of men. Now, with this overconstruction I dealt in the last reply, but let me add one word. While I admit that there has been here and there cases of premature construction, the best justification of the general policy of treating the railroads as highways is to be found in the fact of our rapid internal development, in the fact that our railways are worth much more than they cost and in the fact that we can now get all the money we want at 3 per cent. Then with regard to the employment of an excessive staff there has been a vital factor ignored in this connection. Our railway construction developed with great rapidity, and to keep pace with the abnormal pressure a very large number of men were taken on. When matters settled down to regularity and routine, it was found that the staff was in excess of the needs, and further—and this is the point—it was discovered that as civil servants their employment was recognized as permanent. This, of course, raised a great difficulty, but we bravely faced it, and by dint of a great effort and the loyalty of the electors we have managed to reduce the staff to essential proportions.

"But that there is any political corruption in our railway system is quite untrue. Indeed, our state system has in no way been marred by many of those unfortunate political features which have been constantly incident to the railway company promotions in the United Kingdom. Nor have our traders and farmers been troubled with that costly and futile litigation and those grossly unfair preferential foreign rates of which we have sorrowfully heard so much in the old country."

"And do your railways pay?"

"What we are doing is making a profit of about 3 per cent above working expenditure, but as we have loans raised at 4 and 4½ per cent still unredeemed we are not commercially on the right side, but we are rapidly improving our position, and as a deliberate matter of policy we prefer to give comparatively low railway rates than to make a net profit at the expense of our trade and agriculture, and this we find to be one of the great advantages of state as opposed to private railways. We can afford to be independent of profit so long as the colony is developing."

"And what is the method of control?"

"Under the scheme of reconstruction we now have a practical railway manager as commissioner appointed by order in council for seven years, with fairly large discretionary powers, subject to certain control by the ministry, but only removable by a vote of the two houses. Originally the railway department was just like any other department of state, with its head in the cabinet and therefore changeable with his party. Then we tried a permanent commission of three, with practically absolute powers, but this we did not find satisfactory. Hence our present system, which works well and promises better, so far as can be judged. It seems to secure the maximum of expert efficiency, without the dangers of mere bureaucratic control, freed from the democratic voice. Overconstruction is guarded against by the most ample precautions, without being arrested by bureaucratic pedantry."

"Do you contract your work of construction or do it by direct employment of labor?"

"Certainly, by direct employment of labor, which we find much more economical and generally satisfactory. As a partial indication of this we have just completed the most cheaply constructed line in the world. It is a good and substantial piece of work, and has only cost us £1,700 per mile. Of course we had the wood for sleepers fairly close, and the ground was pretty easy and under our new system did not cost anything, as the district interested has to give us the land without compensation, and, moreover, the people who use our lately constructed lines have to pay higher rates until the line pays working expenses and interest, but even then every one will admit it to be a great achievement, when your average in England is £45,000 per mile, with labor cheaper than with us."

"And what of the outlook?"

"It is very bright. We have had many obstacles, and the depression of a few years ago hit us badly, but things are looking up, and the prospect before the state railways is full of fair promise. With fair seasons and the gradual reduction of interest as we renew the loans I believe the railways of Victoria will soon pay working expenses and interest on capital, and this is all we want, as we have no dividends to provide. State ownership has proved the right policy and will, I believe, continue to secure greater justification year by year."—London News.

Co-operation In City Government.

The co-operative theory requires not that the city use its franchises to tax the people, but that it extend the services along all classes and furnish them at cost, or even free of cost, by meeting the expenses out of the taxes. Thus Glasgow's municipal railways carry workmen mornings and evenings at half fare. Australian cities carry children free to and from school. Berlin steam roads charge $4.50 a year for a ticket to and from the city—five miles—as often as you please. In American cities this would cost from $30 to $50. The telephone in Paris is $10 a year; in New York, $240. Thus the co-operative theory places the great inventions of our day within the reach of every family, enables the people to scatter their homes in the suburbs and at the same time greatly increases the opportunities of the city for successful business enterprise.—Professor Comans in Kingdom.

Why Christ Was Crucified.

What was Christ killed for and who killed him? He tramped all the way from Nazareth to Calvary. He was born in a borrowed barn. Respectable sinners he called "whited sepulchers." He walked into a temple he did not own and drove out some money changers he was unacquainted with, though he was neither sheriff nor undersheriff. Right down at the bottom Christ was killed for his sympathy with the poor and contempt for the rich and unjust. He was regarded by the respectable classes as an outlaw and a felon, and, if you please, an anarchist.—Rev. Myron B. Reed.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

ALLAN LINE.
Portland to Liverpool.
MONGOLIAN 1 January
PARISIAN 8 January
LAURENTIAN 15 January
NUMIDIAN 22 January
CARTHAGINIAN 29 January
Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22 50; Prepaid, $25.50.

Glasgow to Boston
Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)
9000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool;
SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 8.30 A. M.
Saloon passage $50 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin very superior accommodations, $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

PORTLAND-LIVERPOOL Service
Str. Labrador sails Saturday, Dec. 25. Str. Vancouver sails Wednesday, Jan. 5. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $36.25. Steerage, $23.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to John Farley & Sons, Agents, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. B. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell

LADIES' SKATING BOOTS
IN BUTTON AND LACE.
Coin Toe, Low Heels, worth $2.00. Special Sale Price
$1.50 A PAIR.
J. J. Lonergan
215 Dutton St.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS
AT
145 Merrimack Street.
Different makes with the latest designs.

ESTEY
Parlors over the Railroad Bank, is where you can save money and the terms are easy.
ORGANS

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
49 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11. Barristers Hall,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Ales, Wines and Liquors
Are privileged by a vote on the license question to be sold in this city for another year, and if you wish to purchase these goods, go where they always have the best brands of these goods, and that place is
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

SKATES
The Famous
Long Reach Skate
25c. Per Pair and up.
MORE THAN
5000 Pairs in Stock.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

TORCHES
For Thawing Out
Frozen Pipes
TO KEEP YOUR WATER AND STEAM PIPES PROTECTED FROM COLD USE
MINERAL WOOL
HAIR FELT.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man

What More Useful Present
THAN A
Gold Watch, A Diamond Ring, A Watch Chain and Charm.
J. D. Grant
44 Merrimack St. has a choice selection at prices to cent the band. It will pay you to heed the above.
Open every evening until Christmas.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Gervais

THEY WONDER WHY
Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 3-2 Merrimack Street. Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Finn F. Orr, Manager.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Best Line of 10c. Sheet Music
In Lowell at
GREEN'S,
Big cut in prices of Pianos at Green's, 233 Central Street.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 162 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 59 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 177 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moore', Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 6500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $150. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3550. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell 2 137 Stackpole St

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2 00 by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 110 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO PATENT and promote a good invention for an interest. Address Business, P. O. Box 672, New York, N. Y.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 17 White street.

CANVASSERS WANTED — IN LOWELL for a good selling article. Address M. A. Sosulan & Co., P. O. Box 231, Lawrence, Mass.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 63 Middlesex street, rooms 22; 2 to 5 only.

LADIES AND GENTS WORRIED OVER business matters, consult Clairvoyant and Palmist Hand. Readings 25c.; sittings 50c. to $1, for a short time J. C. Sturgis, 152 Merrimack St., up two flights.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSICIAN'S hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

FOUND THREE KEYS TIED TOGETHER with a string, in front of Chalifoux's store Saturday night. Owner can have by calling at this office.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

LOST ON SUNDAY EVENING BETWEEN Wannalancit and Arlington streets on Pawtucket street. A large envelope containing letters and memorandum. Suitable reward for the return of same to 44 Wannalancit street.

LOST FRIDAY NIGHT DEC. 17, A BUNCH of keys between corner of Gorham and Summer streets through common and corner of Hale and Cambridge streets. Reward at Westwood's pharmacy, 175 Gorham street, corner Summer, Lowell, Mass.

FROM TAMPICO MEXICO FIFTY-FIVE double yellow head King parrots, must be sold cheap this week. Louis Lee, Farragut house.

STOP PAYING RENT:
Moody street—new modern dwelling, 8 rooms attic, bath room, pantry, sideboard, hot and cold water, furnace heat, maple floors, piazzas, balcony, bulk head, cemented cellar, etc. Seventh avenue new 2 1-2 story house, 8 rooms, attic, pantry, bath room, hot and cold water, maple floors, piazza and balcony, nice cellar. Each lot is high dry and very sightly. Small amount down, balance $15 a month. Albert J. Ryan, 29A. Hildreth Building. (4-15 to attend.)

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District
Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.
WM. H. EMERY.

A Few Left.
Notwithstanding our large sales of Creme Pure Rye during the holidays, we still have a few bottles left which we will close out at the ridiculously low price of 95c. per quart bottle, former price was $1.25.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 98 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 474-4.

The Science of Keeping a Store.

John Wanamaker, the Prince of Retail Merchants, Explains How to Succeed In Business.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—"Keeping store is a science," said the Hon. John Wanamaker. "That is the reason only 4 per cent of the men who go into business succeed in it." Mr. Wanamaker ought to know, because he started with nothing and has made himself a millionaire. It is because he is a representative self made man that I came to Philadelphia for the express purpose of asking him about the big store—the department store, as it is called—and its influence on the retail trade. Mr. Wanamaker has been a small storekeeper. He is one of the most important and influential business men in a big city today. He has been a part of the development of the new trade conditions, and he can compare them with the old conditions more successfully than most men. Theorists know all about the department store and the way it has demoralized the retail trade. Mr. Wanamaker does not have to theorize on the subject. He has been and is a part of the great trade movement.

I sat for more than an hour at a little table opposite this self made millionaire and proposed to him the theories of thinkers, and he answered them.

"In the first place," he said, "what do you call a department store?"

"A store in which they sell everything from diamonds to coal," I replied.

"It is hard to draw the line between the department store and the general store," said Mr. Wanamaker. "Down the street here is the biggest jewelry store in Philadelphia—Bailey, Banks & Biddle. They sell stationery and glass and other things besides jewelry. I believe they have 18 departments. Yet you would not call that a department store. My stores in New York and Philadelphia I do not call department stores. They are general stores. And the general store, as I understand it, is one in which a great many things are sold, but each one is handled with as much care and thoroughness as though that was the only thing in which the store dealt. I believe that a store of that kind, which sells goods at a reasonable margin of profit, benefits the people."

"But how about the small shopkeeper whom it hurts?"

"Why not ask about the hundred people that are hurt by one shopkeeper who cannot command the markets for lowest prices, best assortments and best facilities of service. The small shopkeeper has his place the same as the small private school, but the community is not sympathizing with the horse dealers when the cars adopt electricity for quicker travel.

"The lack of success or the limited success in small storekeeping is because of the imperfect conditions under which they are organized. Some people are quick to ascribe failure to prosperous neighbors, and there are always some persons ready to even send flowers to condemned criminals. Many a storekeeper whose business has succumbed to dry rot has nailed himself to his counter as a martyr to rivalry in trade when his failure came from a want of capacity. Instead of storekeeping, his education and trade had only fitted him for boiler making or farming, in which he had been a success."

I suggested that men did not have the same difficulty making storekeeping profitable before the great combination stores developed.

"That is a mistake," said Mr. Wanamaker. "Under the old conditions men who had no aptitude for the business undertook to keep store and became barnacles. Ninety-six per cent of them failed. A woman whose husband worked in a factory somewhere saved a little money and they moved into a store building and she began to sell candy and newspapers. She had an uncle, perhaps, who was worth some money, and after a time she borrowed $1,000 from him and opened a dry goods store. She bought on credit. The business was not successful, and in a little while she closed the shop. Her creditors had to take 10 cents on the dollar. Her uncle lost his $1,000. That is one of thousands of cases in which men and women have thought that to keep store it was only necessary to buy something and sell it again. That is not all that is necessary. So many things enter into storekeeping that it has become a science.

"There are different ways of keeping a store today. The merchant who can buy for cash and buy in large quantities can buy cheaper than the man of small capital whose credit is poor. Then the great merchant goes to Limoges and picks out the blanks for his sets of china and orders the decoration of them. He picks out the blanks of glass and chooses the cutting which he thinks will please his trade. If he wants Japanese goods, he sends a man to Japan, he imports them in such quantities as bring the freight rates to the lowest point, he hauls them from the railroad station in his own wagon, and he sells them by the piece at less than their wholesale price in New York. The small merchant goes to a jobber and orders a dozen sets or more of what he finds in stock. He not only has not the choice that he would have if he went to the manufacturer, but he pays the profits of the jobber, the wholesaler and the manufacturer's agent—three profits which must be added to the retail price of his goods."

"But is not the great merchant who goes direct to the manufacturer driving the three middlemen out of business?" I asked.

"Don't you think your sympathy is misplaced? You did not come to Philadelphia in a wagon. You came by the Pennsylvania railroad. But if men traveled by wagon, think how it would help the livery business and the horse trade. Something is due to the comfort and convenience of the man who travels, and we justify the railroad further by saying that if it drives out the stagecoach it gives employment to an army of men who are building cars and locomotives, keeping tracks in repair and running trains."

"But the man who drove the stagecoach was independent—he was working for himself. Don't you think he was better off than the man who runs a train or the man who works here for you and is merely a salaried employee?"

"No. The young man of today is better educated and has better opportunities than the young man of 60 years ago. Here, for example, we have excellent schools for our young men, where they are taught a great deal that is valuable about bookkeeping and other things."

"But could one of these young men, after he had saved, say, $1,000, go out and establish himself in business in opposition to you with any hope of success?"

"That depends on what he tried to do and how capable he was. Of course he could not establish a store like this except by many years of hard labor and accumulated capital, but there is no reason why he should not be successful in a small store if he went about it in the right way. He would have to have the right principles, though, if he expected to make his business profitable. He would have to avoid the temptation to which so many storekeepers yield, to varnish his goods, to put them in a certain light so as to make them seem different from what they are; to hypnotize the public. He would have to sell on a reasonable margin of profit, and he would have to make the public understand that he was serving it. That is one of the secrets of success in storekeeping—to make the people who deal with you understand that you are a public servant."

"But this young business man would have none of the advantages which great wealth, broad credit and a large trade give you."

"That is true. A manufacturer who gives 30 off to the trade may say to me, 'I'll give you 30 off and 10 and 10 if you will buy a certain amount of my goods.' Now 10 and 10 is as good a profit as we want. The small store must depend on other things than low prices for success. The convenience of the small store helps its trade. Then the small storekeeper can help his business by a personal acquaintance with his customers. People like to trade where they are known. A thousand customers will support a good store, and a man can know 1,000 people. In a big store, of course, that is impossible. We have had as many as 60,000 people in this store in one day. In the New York store we have had as many as 30,000.

"Another thing the small storekeeper must often do is to give credit. We do not give credit. We allow people, for convenience, to send in checks at the end of the month. If their checks do not come in by the 10th, we send them another statement. If they do not come in by the 15th, we put the bill in the hands of one of our collectors, because we do a cash business and sell goods on a cash basis."

"But with all these limitations, is not the small storekeeper under many disadvantages?"

"Yes, but he has advantages too. And there is one thing to which I want to direct your attention. While this business has been growing other great stores have grown up in this city, and the number of small stores has increased as well."

"Have the small stores increased in proportion to the increase in population?"

"Their increase has been greater proportionately, I think. The municipal tax lists will show that."

"Then you believe that you could go out of this store without a dollar and without the credit of John Wanamaker and succeed in business?"

"I am sure that I could."

"How will a man succeed most surely in storekeeping?"

"By being useful to people, by representing things as they are, by selling only what is reliable and by showing his willingness to correct a mistake. You and I don't want to take the time to study the quality of furs so that we shall know just what we are buying. We don't want to become experts in diamonds before buying a diamond ring. We want to know some one who is trustworthy who will select these things for us, tell us honestly what they are and sell them to us for no more than they are worth, for we don't want to pay some one more than the value of what we buy. If we have money to give away, we want to give it to some one we know who needs it. A man who keeps a store must build up a reputation for fair dealing and be satisfied with an honest profit on what he sells. If I wanted to close my eyes, I could make in three years what I would make ordinarily in ten, but at the end of that time I would have killed my business. We make mistakes like every one else, but we go to any length to correct an error, and we discharge a man or woman who lies about anything in this store.

"When I say the storekeeper must sell at a fair profit, I mean that he must handle all goods at a fair margin above cost and sell at the same price to every one. It is the practice of some stores to sell some goods at a fraction above cost or even a little below cost as a bait to bring people into the store. I had a letter from my manager in New York yesterday saying that a store there was advertising a popular book at 75 cents. It cost 78 cents. The next day the price was put up and a sales girl was threatened with discharge for taking an order at the advertised price. We make our price at a reasonable advance on the cost of every article, and the price is the same to all excepting clergymen, who get a discount of 10 per cent.

"We buy things as low as we can and we sell them at a reasonable profit. Our employees have instructions to be courteous to every one and to solicit no one to buy. We have no patent on our ideas. Any one can follow them."

In the course of my conversation with him, Mr. Wanamaker spoke of A. T. Stewart and Marshall Field as men whose business career was unique. "They were great merchants," he said. "There never was any one like them."

So is Mr. Wanamaker unique. His success has been so marvelous that it makes his figure as well one of the monuments of success in retail trade.

As he says, there are no patents on his business ideas.

I wonder if any merchant who reads this letter can adopt them and become a millionaire? Or is there needed, beyond and above these principles, some striking individuality which only the one man in a million possesses?

For my part, I don't believe precept will make a John Wanamaker. But there it is, for the free use of any one who disagrees with me.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

MR. WANAMAKER AT HIS DESK.

BISMARCK AND HIS DOGS.

In Germany, as on the continent generally, the dogs used for hunting large game, the bear included, are varieties of the German, or Ulmer, mastiff, or "dogge," and very noble animals they are, albeit of mixed parentage. And it is now over 50 years ago that her majesty the queen accepted from the Duke of Buccleugh a Saxon boar dog called Nelson and imported by Lord John Scott from Saxony by that name. And in a fine painting by Morley of a group of the queen's dogs Nelson appears as a rough coated, badly cropped mastiff of such proportions that a Scotch terrier in the same picture looks as if it were altogether no larger than Nelson's head.

This fine animal was the contemporary of young Bismarck's first hound, the terror of the peasantry around Kniephoff, where the parents lived. This dog accompanied his young master to the University of Gottingen, where, we are told, he speedily made his mark. Once, when Bismarck was summoned to appear before the rector for throwing a bottle out of his window, he took his enormous hound with him, to the great dismay of the reverend dignitary, who promptly found refuge behind a high backed chair, where he remained until the hound had been sent out of the room.

Bismarck was fined 5 thalers for bringing this "terrific beast" into the rector's sanctum, in addition to the punishment meted out for throwing the bottle.

And for the sixty odd years that have elapsed since then Bismarck has never been without one or more of these huge crossbred mastiffs as his companion or guard. As a law student and official at Berlin, during his travels in many lands, throughout his diplomatic career at Frankfort, St. Petersburg, Paris and elsewhere, as well as at Varzin and Friedrichsruh, Bismarck has always had the companionship of one or more of his favorite dogs. Probably the one to which he was most attached was Sultan, who died at Varzin in 1877. Tyras, the famous dog of the empire, which was of unusual size and of the state color most popular in Germany, was then quite a young dog, and it was the constant companion of its illustrious owner till the time of its death, sharing his walks, his rides, his business and his meals and keeping guard in his bedroom at night.

The Moltke of Today.

Of the three great men who helped to rear the German empire only one is now alive. Wilhelm has eventually succeeded his grandfather. Who has succeeded Moltke? Few persons in this country, we believe, could answer the question, says London Black and White. Yet every German who studies his Brockhaus must know, and at the outbreak of the next German war the entire world would know, that it is the "Graf von Waldersee, General Oberst der Kavallere," the latter title being without an exact English equivalent, but it may be interpreted as general in chief of the cavalry. After a long and brilliant service dating back to 1850, Count von Waldersee was, on the accession of the present emperor, appointed to fill the place of the late renowned strategist.

The key to unlock his lips is the magic word "Moltke." Talk of him and you will draw from the count his admiration for the memory and illustrious talent of his chief and teacher of the art of war. Modest as he is of his own achievements, the count's face lights up with a proud smile as he tells you how Moltke appreciated his strategical ability and specially prepared him to succeed to his appointment. His acknowledgment of what he owes to the military skill of Prince Charles, to whom he was adjutant in 1865, is equally unstinted, while there is little doubt, though he would be the last to tell you, that the present excellence of the German cavalry is greatly due to his own efforts as commander of this particular branch of the service ever since the Franco-German war.

During the war, besides helping to mobilize the troops, he was appointed chief of the staff of the governor of Paris, and in this capacity he was deputed on the highly important and delicate mission of demanding the first installment of the war indemnity. His personal account of how this was accomplished is highly graphic. At his back Moltke was ready with his cannon to open fire at the least symptom of evasion or delay. And yet everything had to be arranged with politeness and sangfroid. When he finally emerged from the meeting with the French plenipotentiaries, with a check for 60,000,000 francs in his pocket, he describes how he felt a weight off his mind as he realized that no further blood need be shed and that the fatherland had won its earnest of the substantial fruits of a victory which had already cost it so many thousand brave lives.

Street Railway Ownership.

Municipal ownership of street railway properties is making such strides in Great Britain that it seems only a question of time when ownership by private corporations will be a thing of the past. In Blackpool, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Plymouth, Sheffield and Glasgow all the street car lines are operated by the city authorities. In 30 other cities, including Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and London, the municipalities own or operate a part of the lines within their limits. In Cardiff and Southampton the change to municipal ownership will probably be completed before the end of the present year. In various other cities the street railway tracks belong to the municipality and are leased for so much per mile, with a percentage on gross earnings. It is a cardinal feature of British street railway grants that no charters are ever extended beyond 21 years.

An Automatic Cafe.

In the exhibition grounds at Brussels there is a cafe which provides hot and cold lunches entirely by automatic method. By placing a franc in the slot a chop or steak, with potatoes, can be procured hot and well cooked. Another franc will produce a half bottle of wine, half a franc will supply a plate of cold meat, with salad and roll, and a nickel of 10 centimes will extract a piece of bread and butter and cheese or a "brioche." Besides all this a nickel will draw a glass of hock from one of the two large vessels in the center of the cafe.

SHIP HOSPITALS.

Scenes Along the Water Front of a Great City.

The water front of New York is a busy place. Day and night, winter and summer, great trucks drawn by stout horses clatter along the street; horse cars jangle by, with noisy bells and noisier cries from their drivers and conductors; stevedores lend their shouts to swell the tumult, which includes such minor factors as marketmen offering their wares and the creaking and straining of the craft which lie at the decks; noise, tumult and discord; apparently no rest for anybody or anything. Even such glimpses of the river itself as are caught through the screen of swaying masts and riggings reveal hundreds of hurrying boats darting hither and thither, puffing with their exertions and shrilly tooting away to call attention to their restless activity. Eye, ear and mind grow tired and the question arises, "How can the strain on man, beast and boat be kept up without a breakdown?"

The answer is simple enough. It is, "They don't." The men succumb and go to hospitals, horses, if they are good ones, do the same, and the great ships—they go, too, to hospitals, to "ship hospitals," that is, where they are cared for as faithfully and as well as the tired man or exhausted beast is.

To the unfortunate people who have no imagination these homes for sick ships are known as drydocks, and as that class of being is usually statistical he will inform you that on South street, from Gouverneur street to Eighth street, there are eight drydocks in operation and that they can handle any boat from little fellows of 300 tons to the giants who boast their 6,000 to 7,000 tons. But it is not those things that are worth one's while, and they are quite forgotten when a sick ship is being, so to speak, "put to bed." Take, for example, such boats as the Puritan, the Priscilla or the French merchantman the Labrador. If in the course of a trip any accident has happened to them that makes repairs to the hull necessary, a little tug draws along as fussy and as important almost as an ambulance surgeon is ashore. The big ship is given forthwith into its care and is slowly towed to the ward in the "ship hospital" destined for its use, for the larger drydocks have a capacity for more than one boat. Here the vessel is gently placed on the bed, or "keel block," as it is technically called, and steadied by "bilge blocks" placed along the sides; then the dock is pumped out, and the ship rises slowly until the whole of the keel is clear of the water. This task, great as it appears to the uninitiated, is accomplished by eight men in about one hour and a quarter. The case is then ready for diagnosis, and if it is found, for instance, that the seams have been strained straightway a small army of men is set to work, and off comes the copper sheathing which covers the wound as fast as skillful and willing hands can take it off. Stayings are meanwhile run up alongside the part to be repaired, fires are built under vats filled with pitch, and then hammers and mallets vie with each other in the effort to put the invalid in proper condition for the business of life.

Just how rapidly this is accomplished may be judged from the fact that if the repairs are not of a serious nature such boats as the Priscilla and Puritan could be placed in the drydock on the morning of one day and overhauled, repaired and put back in the water ready to make their regular trips on the following afternoon. Of course, the length of time necessary for the recovery of the patient is determined by the character of the injury to be treated, but even the entire resheathing of a large ship occupies but the short space of two days. Some cases are more difficult than others, just as human beings differ one from another, and a stout old triple plated warrior who has turned to commerce, as the Labrador did, will find that his treble coat of armor has worn his strength away so that his convalescence is more tardy than that of the smooth built merchant boat, which was adapted to business from the start and has known no other calling.

This likening of a boat in need of repair to a creature in need of care and nursing is not strained, for it is almost proverbial that not only do the captains of ships form an affectionate attachment for them, but the crews also love them as though their crafts lived and appreciated the affectionate care that is lavished on them with unstinting hands, and while their boat is undergoing repairs there is scarcely an hour of the day that one or more of the men do not find time to take at least an hour or two to visit the dock and watch with almost proprietary interest the progress made and the manner in which the work is being done.

One of the largest "ship hospitals" is just above Pike street, and below it is the quaint little floating Seaman's chapel of the Episcopal church, and on bright Sundays after service a favorite spot of the worshipers for a quiet pipe and an almost solemn conclave is on the drydock, under the shadow of one of the big boats that tower above them into the air and toward the blue sky. On other days they crowd around the doorways of the smithy on the other side of the street, where they make a picturesque contrast with their sea dog "togs" to the sweating toilers whose faces and arms glisten in the light of the forge as bolt, plate and cleat are fashioned to supply some missing part.

It is probably asking too much of the average sailor, but if he knew the lines he would certainly quote—

> Oh, happy ship,
> To rise and dip,
> With the blue crystal at thy lip!
> Oh, happy crew,
> My heart with you
> Sails and sails and sings anew!

as he thinks of his pet ship restored to her element and once more free to move in it, with her own grace and beauty.

This anxiety, too, would undoubtedly be shared by her owners but for the different and unsentimental reason that for each ton of registered measurement their vessel has they are compelled to pay 16 cents a day as long as she is on the drydock in addition to the cost of the repairs, whatever they may chance to be. The former charge was 10 cents a day, but the spirit of trusts which is abroad pervaded the drydock owners, and by combining they have recently fixed and kept the rate at the figure named. In this connection it is interesting to know that by the pumping machinery now in use it only requires the labor of eight men to raise the large sized iron boats such as those that have been mentioned. All "ship hospitals," therefore, like most of their landlubber counterparts, are luxuries and may be indulged in only in case of necessity and when recovery means further usefulness and activity.

How Do You Do?

"The salutation, 'How do you do?' is general throughout civilization, though Americans boil it down more than any other people in their one word, 'Howde?' The Frenchman, to express the same idea, has to use 'How do you carry yourself?' The German says—that is, he uses German words which mean, 'How does it go to you?' Likewise the Spanish 'Como esta usted?' which means 'How do you stand?' The Chinaman, when he wants to say, 'How do you do?' uses words which mean 'How do you run along today?' The Italian is almost in the same fix, while the Arab uses words which mean 'Do you stand or do well?' The Portuguese says, in his own words, of course, 'How's your good health now?' and the Indian goes a step further and says: 'You look well. Do you feel so?' The American's 'Howde?' is as expressive as any of the others, as well as the briefest."

Several friends of the late Rev. William S. Langford who have been associated with him in Christian work in New York have, as a token of respect to his memory, presented the sum of $50,000 to his widow.

The Antiquity of Gold.

Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the instinctive understanding of its intrinsic value. About it superstitions grew, religious and ceremonious rites, and strange crimes were committed for its possession in the days when it was believed that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved. Rock paintings and carvings of Egyptian tombs earlier than the days of Joseph indicate the operation of washing auriferous sand and a subsequent melting in furnaces by the aid of blowpipes. Less than 20 years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorus, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red sea, together with a line of ancient wells across the desert; the underground workings where ore veins had been followed with the pick, the rude cupelling furnace for assaying, picks, oil lamps, stone mills, mortars and pestles, inclined warming tables of stone, crucibles and retorting furnaces of burned tile, by which the entire process could be traced.

Here slaves and hapless prisoners of war exchanged their lifeblood for glittering dust to fill the treasuries of their captors. In India and Asia Minor the powdered ore was washed down over smooth, sloping rocks and the gold caught in the fleeces of sheepskins sunk in the stream. It was literally a golden fleece that Jason brought back from the Caucasus. Farther north and following the eastern foothills of Mount Ararat to the southern slope of the Ural mountains in Russian Siberia, where last year millions were taken out of the old mines, the ancient Scythians broke up rock and gravel with copper implements, scraped out the glittering dust and nuggets with the fangs of wild boars and carried their gain away in bags of leather.

BABES IN CHILKAT PASS.

The first white babies to cross the famous Chilkat pass will be James and Ruth Hestwood, the twin son and daughter of Professor J. O. Hestwood, the noted Alaskan miner and explorer.

The children were a New Year's gift at the Hestwood home in Seattle in 1895. Four months later the father left them and did not see them again until they were 1½ years old. If there had been but one baby, Mrs. Hestwood would have returned with her husband on his last trip, but two young children would tax the slender accommodations too heavily, so there was another separation when Professor Hestwood went back to the Klondike for the third time.

"It has been a terrible deprivation to me to be separated from my wife and children," said the prosperous Klondiker, "but when I go again next February they will be old enough to endure the journey, and as my wife is exceedingly anxious to accompany me we will yet set our household gods in Klondike."

Upon his return this summer Professor Hestwood brought some magnificent white fur skins with him, and the babies have had their Klondike coats and bonnets made of the beautiful white fur, not to mention the daintiest and warmest foot blankets that were ever wrapped around a baby's rosy toes.

A TORNADO IN ACTION.

Mr. R. Croft of Oklahoma City, O. T., has succeeded in photographing a "twister." While most of the terrified inhabitants of the town were fleeing to cellars and cyclone caves he adjusted his camera on a flat roof outside a window of his photographic gallery and coolly focused the spiral terror. Mr. Cross is modest about his nerve, however, and admits that the tornado was going in the opposite direction and was at least four miles away. The roar that accompanied the storm could be plainly heard and sounded like the scream of a locomotive mingled with muttering thunder. In color the cloud was of a grayish white and constantly lighted up with continuous streams of lightning.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

It is now stated that the Old Testament is used in China by imperial decree as a textbook in the rigid examination of Chinese students. The statesmen of that country, her scholars and her students are said to be studying the Bible because it is the classic of Christian countries.

Professor E. J. Conklin, in claiming that evolution has been fully established, said, "It is no more atheistic to hold that species came originally according to the law of evolution than that individuals came into the world according to a law of development."

In speaking of the preaching of the famous Welsh preacher, John Evans, Rev. Edwin Thomas said: "To give a full description of his manner in preaching a Welsh sermon is as impossible as to print a thunderstorm or to photograph an emotion of the soul. The whole man preaches. Tongue, eyes, hands, heaving breast and glowing cheeks are all taxed and made to contribute toward the [illegible]"

Among the [illegible] recorded of Tennyson the following deserves special mention: "He was walking one day in his garden and was asked by a friend what he thought of Christ. He pointed to the fairest flower before them and reverently answered, 'What the sun is to that flower, Christ is to my soul.'"

[illegible] H. N. Barnum, a veteran missionary of the American board, in a recent letter states that "the only change in his missionary career for three years has been a change of massacres."

It is stated that the Mormons have 1,400 missionaries, and that they are pushing their work among the ignorant with great energy, and they are bound to gain political control of Utah.

"Bring me the book," said Sir Walter Scott to his son-in-law, Lockhart, as he lay feeble and near to death. "What book, Sir Walter?" "There is but one," said the dying man, and Lockhart brought him the Bible. The great author had gained fame and riches from his books, but his judgment was, as life was ebbing away, that the Bible was the one book.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c

August Fels is no stranger to the water board.

A. G. Swapp seems to be in for a life tenure on the school board.

What is the use of electing a democratic majority in the board of aldermen if they fight among themselves and in the end vote all positions to the republicans?

If Councilman Garvey and George H Taylor carry out their promises in aiding Mayor Bennett in his business administration, their assistance will be very valuable.

Some of Mr. Qua's opinions have been roughly dealt with by higher legal authority, but his opinions of the men who elected him will stand in any court in the United States.

The republicans have control of the lower branch of the City Council and the democrats control the upper board but thus far the republicans have got all the offices and democrats have got nothing. Cause—cuckooism.

Who is the democratic alderman who voted for City Messenger Going and thus made that gentleman's election possible? How could any democratic alderman by his vote endorse the action of the man who threw the scrub women and soldiers' widows out of city hall, and made such a mess of the management of the grand municipal junket at Mountain Rock grove? No more discredited man could be found for the place.

COSGROVE'S MISTAKES.

The democrats of the city elected Alderman Cosgrove as a democrat but he seems to have forgotten the fact for on Inauguration Day he deliberately prevented the election of a democratic chairman of the board and at one time made it possible to elect a republican chairman; and all because he is a candidate for the position himself. This is a most ridiculous course for any democrat to pursue, and in the case of Alderman Cosgrove, it is doubly so, inasmuch as he is the least experienced man on the board in public matters. The democrats were very lenient with Mr. Cosgrove when he, as a member of the Fourth of July committee, voted to give to a private concern the power to keep the people off the best part of the public common unless they paid ten cents each for a seat. Everyone attributed this to the alderman's youth and inexperience. When it was rumored that he was to trade Pearson as the mayoralty candidate in certain quarters to get votes for himself people were slow to credit the rumor and were doubtful of its truth even after the recount gave strong evidence that something of the kind had been done. They even heard of his mayoralty aspirations without smiling more than was necessary, but his recent action in refusing to vote with his party associates for a chairman of the board is likely to alienate all the support he ever had among the democrats of Lowell. Unless Mr. Cosgrove comes to a sense of his party duty at once, he will never again be elected to any office in this city.

SEND ECKELS TO JAIL.

The methods of the friends of "honest money" are shown in a glaring light so far as Comptroller Eckels is implicated in the failure of the Chestnut Street National bank in Philadelphia. The national bank and a trust company connected therewith went into insolvency a couple of weeks ago, as a result of having violated the law which provides that no such bank shall lend to any one individual more than one tenth of its capital. This particular bank lent practically all its capital to one man and that man its president.

As far back as two years ago, Mr. Eckels learned that the bank was unsound, but he was making a fight to preserve the "honor" of the country in saving the gold standard and he deliberately overlooked his own personal honor and his duty as well in neglecting to close the bank as soon as he discovered its insolvent condition.

President Singerly took the money to establish paper mills by which he might manufacture paper for his great newspaper, the Philadelphia Record; but the gold standard which Mr. Eckels was defending so zealously brought down the prices of paper and Mr. Singerly's venture, of course, proved a failure. He was in consequence unable to pay his loans to the bank and the collapse resulted.

Mr. Eckels' reasons for not closing the bank would be amusing if they did not so palpably incriminate him as a public official sworn to carry out the bank act in all such cases. In the first place, he says "the bank could not have been closed without widespread financial disaster in which other banks would have suffered;" but it seems that the conditions were not improved nor the consequences mitigated by such unwarranted delay. If every executive officer were to exercise such latitude in the performance of his duty, no law would be enforced. The people would have no security; they would be at the mercy of the self-constituted arbiters who set their own discretion above the law and let the people take the consequences.

His second reason is even more remarkable and shows still more clearly his criminal neglect; yet he gives it candidly, probably with the hope that the republicans in whose interest he violated the law will now interpose to save him from the punishment he deserves. "A year ago," he says, "election was on and it would not have done to have a bank failure at that time." Here is the secret. He delayed closing the bank in the interest of the republican party. If he did last year is it not reasonable that the same cause influenced him before election while the financial issue was being fought throughout the nation between the two parties. It would not advance the cause of "honest money" to have a bank fail even then and so he kept it running and doing business getting deeper and deeper into the pockets of the depositors.

What was most palpably unjust and criminal is that even when it was decided to close the bank and when some of the larger depositors heard of the crash, they were permitted to draw out their capital in full. If the matter were fully investigated, it might be found that the friends of "honest money" were thus made preferred creditors, while the other depositors had to suffer the entire loss. But there is still another reason by which Mr. Eckels was influenced in allowing the bank to run while it was known to be unsound. Mr. Singerly, to whom the money was advanced, was running a great newspaper and was fighting very hard for the cause of "honest money" while he was robbing the bank with the connivance of Mr. Eckels, another champion of "honest money" and national honor. It would not be serviceable to the republican party to shut down Mr. Singerly's paper previous to the election while it aided in supporting the gold standard, by the depreciating power of which Mr. Singerly and his bank were financially ruined.

Mr. Eckels should go to jail for his open and wilful refusal to enforce the law, for allowing an unsound bank to continue two years after its condition was discovered and all in the interests of the republican party as a part of the bunco game by which they tried to persuade the people that the gold standard was synonymous with "nation honor" and that an unsound currency was in reality "honest money."

CURRENT COMMENT.

New Bedford Mercury—"From and after Jan. 17, 1898, the pay of all persons employed by this corporation will be reduced 10 per cent."

This is the notice posted in the New Bedford mills. It is all the manufacturers will say about their action. It is understood that as yet the cut is made only in the cloth mills. The yarn mill treasurers not having been a part of the meeting what there will be is not stated. The cut will affect employes of the corporation from the treasurer down through all grades to the lowest. It will strike directly 9000 hands and indirectly about half of the community, not far from 30,000 people.

The mills involved in the cut-down: Wamsutta, 230,000 spindles, 4150 looms, 2100 hands. Potomska, 103,000 spindles, 2700 looms, 1200 hands. Acushnet, 105,000 spindles, 3400 looms, 1100 hands. Grinnell, 100,000 spindles, 2600 looms, 800 hands. Hathaway, 102,000 spindles, 2760 looms, 1000 hands. Bristol, 60,000 spindles, 1400 looms, 550 hands. Dartmouth, 60,000 spindles, 1400 looms, 650 hands. Pierce, 60,000 spindles, 1400 looms, 575 hands. Whitman, 60,500 spindles, 1710 looms, 850 hands.

Waltham News—Ex-proprietor Singerly of the Philadelphia Record, though owning a newspaper that earns a clear profit of a thousand dollars a day, has been financially ruined by "outside investments." It is a pretty good plan to stick to a good thing and not want to have a finger in every pie: it was that failing that ruined the late R. M. Pulsifer and led to his premature and unnatural death. Truly did John Boyle O'Reilly speak when he wrote:

"What man would be wise let him drink of the river
That bears on its bosom the record of time:
A message to him every wave can deliver
To teach him to creep till he knows how to climb.
Who heeds not experience, trust him not; tell him
The scope of one mind can but trifles achieve;
The weakest who draws from the mine will excell him—
The wealth of mankind is the wisdom they leave."

Beverly Times—Comptroller Eckels' explanation of his conduct regarding the bursted Philadelphia banks is a shallow attempt to deceive, but it will fail. Yet what is anybody going to do about it? A poor law breaker finds a penalty that too often more than "fits the crime," a rich influential law breaker seldom finds any penalty at all. It was ever thus!

Fall River Globe—Instead of standing still and croaking about southern competition, the manufacturers of this city ought to wake up to the fact that they have got to do something to outstrip any such competition, by changing their methods of business and the style and quality of their product. They need to adopt some progressive ideas in the industry and encourage the cultivation of the same in this great manufacturing center. One step in that direction would be the establishment of a textile school and in this connection, it is worth while calling attention to the fact that the Georgia legislature has just made a liberal appropriation for such an institution in that state.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

STATE RAILROADS.

THE LINES IN AUSTRALIA ARE OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Premier Turner of Victoria Tells How They Are Conducted—Primary Objects Are Development and Good Service. People Like the System.

Among the many directions in which our Australian cousins have extended the sphere of government there is none more interesting or instructive than in the creation of their great systems of state railways. The bulk of the railways in the Australian colonies are owned by the state, and in several instances the systems are entirely state owned. Altogether the public possesses some 13,000 miles of railway, which have cost it £130,000,000 to construct. Moreover, the colonial railway policy has been almost entirely dominated by what is called the highway theory—that is to say, that instead of making the earning of revenue the chief purpose of railway construction the primary object has been to secure a maximum development of the country by the provision of the cheapest and most efficient service possible. Both this policy, however, and the actual fact of state ownership have been subjected to a good deal of weighty criticism. A representative of The Daily News, therefore, felt that the presence of the colonial premiers here offered a unique opportunity for getting a summary of Australian experience and an epitome of opinion upon a subject of great and general interest. The results of his inquiries will now be given. Selecting Victoria first, as possessing certain circumstances peculiar to itself, our representative received a cordial invitation to meet Sir George Turner at the Hotel Cecil.

"How long have you had state railways in Victoria, Sir George?"

"Since we had railways there at all, except some suburban lines, which we purchased some years ago, so as to have complete control. At present the whole of the railways are in the hands of the government. In the suburbs of Melbourne there is a system of cable trams, which compete to some extent with our railway and which at present are in the hands of a company, but will eventually belong to the municipalities through which they run."

"What first induced the government to construct railroads?"

"Probably it was much more a matter of necessity than of inclination. You see, in the earlier days it was essential that we should construct railroads to open up the country by securing settlement. Private companies were not prepared to run the risk except under the guarantee of the state, and it was found that the only safe and certain course was for the community to construct railways itself. Of course we were not in a position in those days to raise the necessary capital except in the form of loans, and upon these we were compelled to pay a very high interest because the investor had not then the faith in the colonies he has today."

"I suppose there would be no difficulty today in getting private companies to either take over the existing railways or to construct new ones if the government would agree?"

"No, I do not think there would be the slightest."

"But how would the Victorians view such a step?"

"I scarcely like to contemplate," replied our visitor, with a strange and fearsome smile. "I am quite sure, however, that the life of the government who seriously suggested it would not be worth many days' purchase."

"Do they regard the state ownership of railways as more beneficial than private ownership then?"

"Unquestionably they do, and they would as soon think of handing over the postal arrangements to private enterprise as the railways. They take the view, and rightly, too, I think, that the public is not likely to get the maximum of good treatment from railway companies where the primary object is to provide the shareholders with a dividend. The true policy, in our opinion, is not to use the railways primarily as revenue earning machines, but after getting accounts to balance to cheapen rates and to improve facilities. In fact, we look upon our railroads as highways, the great object of which is to open up and fully develop the country through which they run."

"But have you not been severely criticised for pursuing that policy to the point of constructing railways in districts and through countries where there was not a reasonable likelihood of their recouping the cost of construction?"

"Yes, that is so; but a good deal of it has been uninformed, and therefore not of great value. There is no doubt, however, that up to the time when we altered our system as to construction and management, and when the control was not so rigid as it ought to have been or as it is at present, there were some lines constructed much too prematurely from the point of view of recoupment. But such extravagance, if you like to call it so, was not an intrinsic part of a policy so much as a passing accident in the experimental stages of a new and great undertaking."

"Have not the critics talked about political corruption in connection with your railways?"

"Yes, they have, but the phrase is an entire misnomer and has really been wildly thrown at the colonies without any genuine regard for the actual facts. The only suggestion of evidence has been this overconstruction and the alleged employment of an excessive staff of men. Now, with this overconstruction I dealt in the last reply, but let me add one word. While I admit that there has been here and there cases of premature construction, the best justification of the general policy of treating the railroads as highways is to be found in the fact of our rapid internal development, in the fact that our railways are worth much more than they cost and in the fact that we can now get all the money we want at 3 per cent. Then with regard to the employment of an excessive staff there has been a vital factor ignored in this connection. Our railway construction developed with great rapidity, and to keep pace with the abnormal pressure a very large number of men were taken on. When matters settled down to regularity and routine, it was found that the staff was in excess of the needs, and further—and this is the point—it was discovered that as civil servants their employment was recognized as permanent. This, of course, raised a great difficulty, but we bravely faced it, and by dint of a great effort and the loyalty of the electors we have managed to reduce the staff to essential proportions.

"But that there is any political corruption in our railway system is quite untrue. Indeed, our state system has in no way been marred by many of those unfortunate political features which have been constantly incident to the railway company promotions in the United Kingdom. Nor have our traders and farmers been troubled with that costly and futile litigation and those grossly unfair preferential foreign rates of which we have sorrowfully heard so much in the old country."

"And do your railways pay?"

"What we are doing is making a profit of about 8 per cent above working expenditure, but as we have loans raised at 4 and 4½ per cent still unredeemed we are not commercially on the right side, but we are rapidly improving our position, and as a deliberate matter of policy we prefer to give comparatively low railway rates than to make a net profit at the expense of our trade and agriculture, and this we find to be one of the great advantages of state as opposed to private railways. We can afford to be independent of profit so long as the colony is developing."

"And what is the method of control?"

"Under the scheme of reconstruction we now have a practical railway manager as commissioner appointed by order in council for seven years, with fairly large discretionary powers, subject to certain control by the ministry, but only removable by a vote of the two houses. Originally the railway department was just like any other department of state, with its head in the cabinet and therefore changeable with his party. Then we tried a permanent commission of three, with practically absolute powers, but this we did not find satisfactory. Hence our present system, which works well and promises better, so far as can be judged. It seems to secure the maximum of expert efficiency, without the dangers of mere bureaucratic control, freed from the democratic voice. Overconstruction is guarded against by the most ample precautions, without being arrested by bureaucratic pedantry."

"Do you contract your work of construction or do it by direct employment of labor?"

"Certainly, by direct employment of labor, which we find much more economical and generally satisfactory. As a partial indication of this we have just completed the most cheaply constructed line in the world. It is a good and substantial piece of work, and has only cost us £1,700 per mile. Of course we had the wood for sleepers fairly close, and the ground was pretty easy and under our new system did not cost anything, as the district interested has to give us the land without compensation, and, moreover, the people who use our lately constructed lines have to pay higher rates until the line pays working expenses and interest, but even then every one will admit it to be a great achievement, when your average in England is £45,000 per mile, with labor cheaper than with us."

"And what of the outlook?"

"It is very bright. We have had many obstacles, and the depression of a few years ago hit us badly, but things are looking up, and the prospect before the state railways is full of fair promise. With fair seasons and the gradual reduction of interest as we renew the loans I believe the railways of Victoria will soon pay working expenses and interest on capital, and this is all we want, as we have no dividends to provide. State ownership has proved the right policy and will, I believe, continue to secure greater justification year by year."—London News.

Co-operation In City Government.

The co-operative theory requires not that the city use its franchises to tax the people, but that it extend the services along all classes and furnish them at cost, or even free of cost, by meeting the expenses out of the taxes. Thus Glasgow's municipal railways carry workmen mornings and evenings at half fare. Australian cities carry children free to and from school. Berlin steam roads charge $4.50 a year for a ticket to and from the city—five miles—as often as you please. In American cities this would cost from $30 to $50. The telephone in Paris is $10 a year; in New York, $240. Thus the co-operative theory places the great inventions of our day within the reach of every family, enables the people to scatter their homes in the suburbs and at the same time greatly increases the opportunities of the city for successful business enterprise.—Professor Commons in Kingdom.

Why Christ Was Crucified.

What was Christ killed for and who killed him? He tramped all the way from Nazareth to Calvary. He was born in a borrowed barn. Respectable sinners he called "whited sepulchers." He walked into a temple he did not own and drove out some money changers he was unacquainted with, though he was neither sheriff nor undersheriff. Right down at the bottom Christ was killed for his sympathy with the poor and contempt for the rich and unjust. He was regarded by the respectable classes as an outlaw and a felon, and, if you please, an anarchist.—Rev. Myron B. Reed.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

ALLAN LINE.
Portland to Liverpool.

MONGOLIAN	1 January
PARISIAN	8 January
LAURENTIAN	15 January
NUMIDIAN	22 January
CARTHAGINIAN	29 January

Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $23 50; Prepaid, $25.50.

Glasgow to Boston
Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)
9000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:
SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 8.30 A. M.
Saloon passage $60 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin very superior accommodations, $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

PORTLAND-LIVERPOOL Service
Str. Labrador sails Saturday, Dec. 25. Str. Vancouver sails Wednesday, Jan. 5. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $36.25. Steerage, $23 50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to John Farley & Sons, Agents, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. B. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell.

LADIES' SKATING BOOTS
IN BUTTON AND LACE.
Coin Toe, Low Heels, worth $2.00. Special Sale Price
$1.50 A PAIR.
J. J. Lonergan
215 Dutton St.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS
AT
145 Merrimack Street.
Different makes with the latest designs.
ESTEY
Parlors over the Railroad Bank, is where you can save money and the terms are easy.
ORGANS

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers Hall.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Ales, Wines and Liquors
Are privileged by a vote on the license question to be sold in this city for another year, and if you wish to purchase these goods, go where they always have the best brands of these goods, and that place is
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your house. Parties and weddings a specialty.

SKATES
The Famous
Long Reach Skate
25c. Per Pair and up.
MORE THAN
5000 Pairs in Stock.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

TORCHES
For Thawing Out
Frozen Pipes
TO KEEP YOUR WATER AND STEAM PIPES PROTECTED FROM COLD USE
MINERAL WOOL
HAIR FELT.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.
Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man

What More Useful Present
THAN A
Gold Watch, A Diamond Ring, A Watch Chain and Charm.
J. D. Grant
64 Merrimack St. has a choice selection at prices to beat the band. It will pay you to heed the above.
Open every evening until Christmas.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. (Clerks) B. Gerrais

THEY WONDER WHY
Jacob Holt is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Holt High Grade Pianos, 3.2 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Best Line of 10c. Sheet Music
In Lowell at
GREEN'S,
Big cut in prices of Pianos at Green's, 233 Central Street.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 163 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant painting rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 59 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 67 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moore's, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 6600 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4030. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $15 0. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell2 137 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO PATENT and promote a good invention for an interest. Address Business, P. O. Box 672, New York, N. Y.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 13 Willie street.

CANVASSERS WANTED—IN LOWELL, for a good selling article. Address M. A. Scanlen & Co., P. O. Box 251, Lawrence, Mass.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 83 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 5 only.

LADIES AND GENTS WORRIED OVER business matters, consult Clairvoyant and Palmist Hand. Readings 25c.; sittings 50c. to $1, for a short time. J. C. Sturgis, 152 Merrimack St., up two flights.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSICian's hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

FOUND THREE KEYS TIED TOGETHER with a string, in front of Gallifoux's store Saturday night. Owner can have by calling at this office.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

LOST ON SUNDAY EVENING BETWEEN Wannalancit and Arlington streets on Pawtucket street. A large envelope containing letters and memorandum. Suitable reward for the return of same to 18 Wannalancit street.

LOST FRIDAY NIGHT DEC. 17, A BUNCH of keys between corner of Gorham and Summer streets through common and corner of Hale and Cambridge streets. Reward at Westwood's pharmacy, 175 Gorham street, corner Summer, Lowell, Mass.

FROM TAMPICO MEXICO FIFTY-FIVE double yellow head King parrots, fifty to be sold cheap this week. Louis Lee, Farragut house.

STOP PAYING RENT:
Moody street—new modern dwelling, 8 rooms attic, bath room, pantry, sideboard, hot and cold water, furnace heat, maple floors, piazzas, balcony, bulk head, cemented cellar, etc. Seventh avenue new 2 1-2 story house, 9 rooms, attic, pantry, bath room, hot and cold water, maple floors, piazza and balcony, nice cellar. Each lot is high dry and very sightly. Small amount down, balance $15 a month. Albert J. Ryan, 23A. Hildreth Building, (-30 Postoffice.)

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District
Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.
WM. H. EMERY.

A Few Left.
Notwithstanding our large sales of Creme Pure Rye during the holidays, we still have a few bottles left which we will close out at the ridiculously low price of 95c. per quart bottle, former price was $1.25.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 474-4.

The Science of Keeping a Store.

John Wanamaker, the Prince of Retail Merchants, Explains How to Succeed In Business.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—"Keeping store is a science," said the Hon. John Wanamaker. "That is the reason only 1 per cent of the men who go into business succeed in it." Mr. Wanamaker ought to know, because he started with nothing and has made himself a millionaire. It is because he is a representative self made man that I came to Philadelphia for the express purpose of asking him about the big store—the department store, as it is called—and its influence on the retail trade. Mr. Wanamaker has been a small storekeeper. He is one of the most important and influential business men in a big city today. He has been a part of the development of the new trade conditions, and he can compare them with the old conditions more successfully than most men. Theorists know all about the department store and the way it has demoralized the retail trade. Mr. Wanamaker does not have to theorize on the subject. He has been and is a part of the great trade movement.

I sat for more than an hour at a little table opposite this self made millionaire and proposed to him the theories of thinkers, and he answered them.

"In the first place," he said, "what do you call a department store?"

"A store in which they sell everything from diamonds to coal," I replied.

"It is hard to draw the line between the department store and the general store," said Mr. Wanamaker. "Down the street here is the biggest jewelry store in Philadelphia—Bailey, Banks & Biddle. They sell stationery and glass and other things besides jewelry. I believe they have 18 departments. Yet you would not call that a department store. My stores in New York and Philadelphia I do not call department stores. They are general stores. And the general store, as I understand it, is one in which a great many things are sold, but each one is handled with as much care and thoroughness as though that was the only thing in which the store dealt. I believe that a store of that kind, which sells goods at a reasonable margin of profit, benefits the people."

"But how about the small shopkeeper whom it hurts?"

"Why not ask about the hundred people that are hurt by one shopkeeper who cannot command the markets for lowest prices, best assortments and best facilities of service. The small shopkeeper has his place the same as the small private school, but the community is not sympathizing with the horse dealers when the cars adopt electricity for quicker travel.

"The lack of success or the limited success in small storekeeping is because of the imperfect conditions under which they are organized. Some people are quick to ascribe failure to prosperous neighbors, and there are always some persons ready to even send flowers to condemned criminals. Many a storekeeper whose business has succumbed to dry rot has nailed himself to his counter as a martyr to rivalry in trade when his failure came from a want of capacity. Instead of storekeeping, his education and trade had only fitted him for boiler making or farming, in which he had been a success."

I suggested that men did not have the same difficulty making storekeeping profitable before the great combination stores developed.

"That is a mistake," said Mr. Wanamaker. "Under the old conditions men who had no aptitude for the business undertook to keep store and became barnacles. Ninety-six per cent of them failed. A woman whose husband worked in a factory somewhere saved a little money and they moved into a store building and she began to sell candy and newspapers. She had an uncle, perhaps, who was worth some money, and after a time she borrowed $100 from him and opened a dry goods store. She bought on credit. The business was not successful, and in a little while she closed the shop. Her creditors had to take 10 cents on the dollar. Her uncle lost his $1,000. That is one of thousands of cases in which men and women have thought that to keep store it was only necessary to buy something and sell it again. That is not all that is necessary. So many things enter into storekeeping that it has become a science.

"There are different ways of keeping a store today. The merchant who can buy for cash and buy in large quantities can buy cheaper than the man of small capital whose credit is poor. Then the great merchant goes to Limoges and picks out the blanks for his sets of china and orders the decoration of them. He picks out the blanks of glass and chooses the cutting which he thinks will please his trade. If he wants Japanese goods, he sends a man to Japan, he imports them in such quantities as bring the freight rates to the lowest point, he hauls them from the railroad station in his own wagon, and he sells them by the piece at less than their wholesale price in New York. The small merchant goes to a jobber and orders a dozen sets or more of what he finds in stock. He not only has not the choice that he would have if he went to the manufacturer, but he pays the profits of the jobber, the wholesaler and the manufacturer's agent—three profits which must be added to the retail price of his goods."

MR. WANAMAKER AT HIS DESK.

"But is not the great merchant who goes direct to the manufacturer driving the three middlemen out of business?" I asked.

"Don't you think your sympathy is misplaced? You did not come to Philadelphia in a wagon. You came by the Pennsylvania railroad. But if men traveled by wagon, think how it would help the livery business and the horse trade. Something is due to the comfort and convenience of the man who travels, and we justify the railroad further by saying that if it drives out the stagecoach it gives employment to an army of men who are building cars and locomotives, keeping tracks in repair and running trains."

"But the man who drove the stagecoach was independent—he was working for himself. Don't you think he was better off than the man who runs a train or the man who works here for you and is merely a salaried employee?"

"No. The young man of today is better educated and has better opportunities than the young man of 60 years ago. Here, for example, we have excellent schools for our young men, where they are taught a great deal that is valuable about bookkeeping and other things."

"But could one of these young men, after he had saved, say, $1,000, go out and establish himself in business in opposition to you with any hope of success?"

"That depends on what he tried to do and how capable he was. Of course he could not establish a store like this except by many years of hard labor and accumulated capital, but there is no reason why he should not be successful in a small store if he went about it in the right way. He would have to have the right principles, though, if he expected to make his business profitable. He would have to avoid the temptation to which so many storekeepers yield, to varnish his goods, to put them in a certain light so as to make them seem different from what they are; to hypnotize the public. He would have to sell on a reasonable margin of profit, and he would have to make the public understand that he was serving it. That is one of the secrets of success in storekeeping—to make the people who deal with you understand that you are a public servant."

"But this young business man would have none of the advantages which great wealth, broad credit and a large trade give you."

"That is true. A manufacturer who gives 30 off to the trade may say to me, 'I'll give you 30 off and 10 and 10 if you will buy a certain amount of my goods.' Now 10 and 10 is as good a profit as we want. The small store must depend on other things than low prices for success. The convenience of the small store helps its trade. Then the small storekeeper can help his business by a personal acquaintance with his customers. People like to trade where they are known. A thousand customers will support a good store, and a man can know 1,000 people. In a big store, of course, that is impossible. We have had as many as 60,000 people in this store in one day. In the New York store we have had as many as 50,000.

"Another thing the small storekeeper must often do is to give credit. We do not give credit. We allow people, for convenience, to send in checks at the end of the month. If their checks do not come in by the 10th, we send them another statement. If they do not come in by the 15th, we put the bill in the hands of one of our collectors, because we do a cash business and sell goods on a cash basis."

"But with all these limitations, is not the small storekeeper under many disadvantages?"

"Yes, but he has advantages too. And there is one thing to which I want to direct your attention. While this business has been growing other great stores have grown up in this city, and the number of small stores has increased as well."

"Have the small stores increased in proportion to the increase in population?"

"Their increase has been greater proportionately, I think. The municipal tax lists will show that."

"Then you believe that you could go out of this store without a dollar and without the credit of John Wanamaker and succeed in business?"

"I am sure that I could."

"How will a man succeed most surely in storekeeping?"

"By being useful to people, by representing things as they are, by selling only what is reliable and by showing his willingness to correct a mistake. You and I don't want to take the time to study the quality of furs so that we shall know just what we are buying. We don't want to become experts in diamonds before buying a diamond ring. We want to know some one who is trustworthy who will select these things for us, tell us honestly what they are and sell them to us for no more than they are worth, for we don't want to pay some one more than the value of what we buy. If we have money to give away, we want to give it to some one we know who needs it. A man who keeps a store must build up a reputation for fair dealing and be satisfied with an honest profit on what he sells. If I wanted to close my eyes, I could make in three years what I would make ordinarily in ten, but at the end of that time I would have killed my business. We make mistakes like every one else, but we go to any length to correct an error, and we discharge a man or woman who lies about anything in this store.

"When I say the storekeeper must sell at a fair profit, I mean that he must handle all goods at a fair margin above cost and sell at the same price to every one. It is the practice of some stores to sell some goods at a fraction above cost or even a little below cost as a bait to bring people into the store. I had a letter from my manager in New York yesterday saying that a store there was advertising a popular book at 76 cents. It cost 78 cents. The next day the price was put up and a sales girl was threatened with discharge for taking an order at the advertised price. We make our price at a reasonable advance on the cost of every article, and the price is the same to all excepting clergymen, who get a discount of 10 per cent.

"We buy things as low as we can and we sell them at a reasonable profit. Our employees have instructions to be courteous to every one and to solicit no one to buy. We have no patent on our ideas. Any one can follow them."

In the course of my conversation with him, Mr. Wanamaker spoke of A. T. Stewart and Marshall Field as men whose business career was unique. "They were great merchants," he said. "There never was any one like them."

So is Mr. Wanamaker unique. His success has been so marvelous that it makes his figure as well one of the monuments of success in retail trade.

As he says, there are no patents on his business ideas.

I wonder if any merchant who reads this letter can adopt them and become a millionaire? Or is there needed, beyond and above these principles, some striking individuality which only the one man in a million possesses?

For my part, I don't believe precept will make a John Wanamaker. But there it is, for the free use of any one who disagrees with me.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

BISMARCK AND HIS DOGS.

In Germany, as on the continent generally, the dogs used for hunting large game, the bear included, are varieties of the German, or Ulmer, mastiff, or "dogge," and very noble animals they are, albeit of mixed parentage, and it is now over 50 years ago that her majesty the queen accepted from the Duke of Buccleugh a Saxon boar dog called Nelson and imported by Lord John Scott from Saxony by that name. And there a fine painting by Morley of a group of the queen's dogs Nelson appears as a rough coated, badly cropped mastiff of such proportions that a Scotch terrier in the same picture looks as if it were altogether no larger than Nelson's head.

This fine animal was the contemporary of young Bismarck's first hound, the terror of the peasantry around Kniephoff, where the parents lived. This dog accompanied his young master to the University of Gottingen, where, we are told, he speedily made his mark. Once, when Bismarck was summoned to appear before the rector for throwing a bottle out of his window, he took his enormous hound with him, to the great dismay of the reverend dignitary, who promptly found refuge behind a high backed chair, where he remained until the hound had been sent out of the room.

Bismarck was fined 5 thalers for bringing this "terrific beast" into the rector's sanctum, in addition to the punishment meted out for throwing the bottle.

And for the sixty odd years that have elapsed since then Bismarck has never been without one or more of these huge crossbred mastiffs as his companion or guard. As a law student and official at Berlin, during his travels in many lands, throughout his diplomatic career at Frankfort, St. Petersburg, Paris and elsewhere, as well as at Varzin and Friedrichsruh, Bismarck has always had the companionship of one or more of his favorite dogs. Probably the one to which he was most attached was Sultan, who died at Varzin in 1877. Tyrus, the famous dog of the empire, which was of unusual size and of the slate color most popular in Germany, was then quite a young dog, and it was the constant companion of its illustrious owner till the time of its death, sharing his walks, his rides, his business and his meals and keeping guard in his bedroom at night.

The Moltke of Today.

Of the three great men who helped to rear the German empire only one is now alive, Wilhelm has eventually succeeded his grandfather. Who has succeeded Moltke? Few persons in this country, we believe, could answer the question, says London Black and White. Yet every German who studies his Brockhaus must know, and at the outbreak of the next German war the entire world would know, that it is the "Graf von Waldersee, General Oberst der Kavallery," the latter title being without an exact English equivalent, but it may be interpreted as general in chief of the cavalry. After a long and brilliant service dating back to 1850, Count von Waldersee was, on the accession of the present emperor, appointed to fill the place of the late renowned strategist.

The key to unlock his lips is the magic word "Moltke." Talk of him and you will draw from the count his admiration for the memory and illustrious talent of his chief and teacher of the art of war. Modest as he is of his own achievements, the count's face lights up with a proud smile as he tells you how Moltke appreciated his strategical ability and specially prepared him to succeed to his appointment. His acknowledgment of what he owes to the military skill of Prince Charles, to whom he was adjutant in 1866, is equally unstinted, while there is little doubt, though he would be the last to tell you, that the present excellence of the German cavalry is greatly due to his own efforts as commander of this particular branch of the service ever since the Franco-German war.

During the war, besides helping to mobilize the troops, he was appointed chief of the staff of the governor of Paris, and in this capacity he was deputed on the highly important and delicate mission of demanding the first installment of the war indemnity. His personal account of how this was accomplished is highly graphic. At his back Moltke was ready with his cannon to open fire at the least symptom of evasion or delay. And yet everything had to be arranged with politeness and sangfroid. When he finally emerged from the meeting with the French plenipotentiaries, with a check for 50,000,000 francs in his pocket, he describes how he felt a weight off his mind as he realized that no further blood need be shed and that the fatherland had won its earnest of the substantial fruits of a victory which had already cost it so many thousand brave lives.

Street Railway Ownership.

Municipal ownership of street railway properties is making such strides in Great Britain that it seems only a question of time when ownership by private corporations will be a thing of the past. In Blackpool, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Plymouth, Sheffield and Glasgow all the street car lines are operated by the city authorities. In 30 other cities, including Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and London, the municipalities own or operate a part of the lines within their limits. In Cardiff and Southampton the change to municipal ownership will probably be completed before the end of the present year. In various other cities the street railway tracks belong to the municipality and are leased for so much per mile, with a percentage on gross earnings. It is a cardinal feature of British street railway grants that no charters are ever extended beyond 21 years.

An Automatic Cafe.

In the exhibition grounds at Brussels there is a cafe which provides hot and cold lunches entirely by automatic method. By placing a franc in the slot a chop or steak, with potatoes, can be procured hot and well cooked. Another franc will produce a half bottle of wine, half a franc will supply a plate of cold meat, with salad and roll, and a nickel of 10 centimes will extract a piece of bread and butter and cheese or a "brioche." Besides all this a nickel will draw a glass of bock from one of the two large vessels in the center of the cafe.

SHIP HOSPITALS.

Scenes Along the Water Front of a Great City.

The water front of New York is a busy place. Day and night, winter and summer, great trucks drawn by stout horses clatter along the street; horse cars jangle by, with noisy bells and noisier cries from their drivers and conductors; stevedores lend their shouts to swell the tumult, which includes such minor factors as marketmen offering their wares and the creaking and straining of the craft which lie at the docks; noise, tumult and discord; apparently no rest for anybody or anything. Even such glimpses of the river itself as are caught through the screen of swaying masts and riggings reveal hundreds of hurrying boats darting hither and thither, puffing with their exertions and shrilly tooting away to call attention to their restless activity. Eye, ear and mind grow tired and the question arises, "How can the strain on man, beast and boat be kept up without a breakdown?"

The answer is simple enough. It is, "They don't." The men succumb and go to hospitals, horses, if they are good ones, do the same, and the great ships—they go, too, to hospitals, to "ship hospitals," that is, where they are cared for as faithfully and as well as the tired man or exhausted beast is.

To the unfortunate people who have no imagination these homes for sick ships are known as drydocks, and as that class of being is usually statistical he will inform you that on South street, from Gouverneur street to Eighth street, there are eight drydocks in operation and that they can handle any boat from little fellows of 500 tons to the giants who boast their 6,000 to 7,000 tons. But it is not those things that are worth one's while, and they are quite forgotten when a sick ship is being, so to speak, "put to bed." Take, for example, such boats as the Puritan, the Priscilla or the French merchantman the Labrador. If in the course of a trip any accident has happened to them that makes repairs to the hull necessary, a little tug draws along as fussy and as important almost as an ambulance surgeon is ashore. The big ship is given forthwith into its care and is slowly towed to the ward in the "ship hospital" destined for its use, for the larger drydocks have a capacity for more than one boat. Here the vessel is gently placed on the bed, or "keel block," as it is technically called, and steadied by "bilge blocks" placed along the sides; then the dock is pumped out, and the ship rises slowly until the whole of the keel is clear of the water. This task, great as it appears to the uninitiated, is accomplished by eight men in about one hour and a quarter. The case is then ready for diagnosis, and if it is found, for instance, that the seams have been strained straightway a small army of men is set to work, and off comes the copper sheathing which covers the wound as fast as skillful and willing hands can take it off. Stayings are meanwhile run up alongside the part to be repaired, fires are built under vats filled with pitch, and then hammers and mallets vie with each other in the effort to put the invalid in proper condition for the business of life.

Just how rapidly this is accomplished may be judged from the fact that if the repairs are not of a serious nature such boats as the Priscilla and Puritan could be placed in the drydock on the morning of one day and overhauled, repaired and put back in the water ready to make their regular trips on the following afternoon. Of course, the length of time necessary for the recovery of the patient is determined by the character of the injury to be treated, but even the entire resheathing of a large ship occupies but the short space of two days. Some cases are more difficult than others, just as human beings differ one from another, and a stout old triple plated warrior who has turned to commerce, as the Labrador did, will find that his treble coat of armor has worn his strength away so that his convalescence is more tardy than that of the smooth built merchant boat, which was adapted to business from the start and has known no other calling.

This likening of a boat in need of repair to a creature in need of care and nursing is not strained, for it is almost proverbial that not only do the captains of ships form an affectionate attachment for them, but the crews also love them as though their crafts lived and appreciated the affectionate care that is lavished on them with unstinting hands, and while their boat is undergoing repairs there is scarcely an hour of the day that one or more of the men do not find time to take at least an hour or two to visit the dock and watch with almost proprietary interest the progress made and the manner in which the work is being done.

One of the largest "ship hospitals" is just above Pike street, and below it is the quaint little floating Seaman's chapel of the Episcopal church, and on bright Sundays after service a favorite spot of the worshipers for a quiet pipe and an almost solemn conclave is on the drydock, under the shadow of one of the big boats that tower above them into the air and toward the blue sky. On other days they crowd around the doorways of the smithy on the other side of the street, where they make a picturesque contrast with their sea dog "togs" to the sweating toilers whose faces and arms glisten in the light of the forge as bolt, plate and cleat are fashioned to supply some missing part.

It is probably asking too much of the average sailor, but if he knew the lines he would certainly quote—

Oh, happy ship,
To rise and dip,
With the blue crystal at thy lip!
Oh, happy crew,
My heart with you
Sails and sails and sings anew!

as he thinks of his pet ship restored to her element and once more free to move in it, with her own grace and beauty.

This anxiety, too, would undoubtedly be shared by her owners but for the different and unsentimental reason that for each ton of registered measurement their vessel has they are compelled to pay 18 cents a day as long as she is on the drydock in addition to the cost of the repairs, whatever they may chance to be. The former charge was 10 cents a day, but the spirit of trusts which is abroad pervaded the drydock owners, and by combining they have recently fixed and kept the rate at the figure named. In this connection it is interesting to know that by the pumping machinery now in use it only requires the labor of eight men to raise the large sized iron boats such as those that have been mentioned. All "ship hospitals," therefore, like most of their landlubber counterparts, are luxuries and may be indulged in only in case of necessity and when recovery means further usefulness and activity.

How Do You Do?

"The salutation, 'How do you do?' is general throughout civilization, though Americans boil it down more than any other people in their one word, 'Howdo?' The Frenchman, to express the same idea, has to use 'How do you carry yourself?' The German says—that is, he uses German words which mean, 'How does it go to you?' Likewise the Spanish 'Como esta usted?' which means 'How do you stand?' The Chinaman, when he wants to say, 'How do you do?' uses words which mean 'How do you run along today?' The Italian is almost in the same fix, while the Arab uses words which mean 'Do you stand or do well?' The Portuguese says, in his own words, of course, 'How's your good health now?' and the Indian goes a step further and says: 'You look well. Do you feel so?' The American's 'Howdo?' is as expressive as any of the others, as well as the briefest."

Several friends of the late Rev. William S. Langford who have been associated with him in Christian work in New York have, as a token of respect to his memory, pre-paid the sum of $50,000 to his widow.

The Antiquity of Gold.

Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the instinctive understanding of its intrinsic value. About it superstitions grew, religious and ceremonious rites, and strange crimes were committed for its possession in the days when it was believed that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved. Rock paintings and carvings of Egyptian tombs earlier than the days of Joseph indicate the operation of washing auriferous sand and a subsequent melting in furnaces by the aid of blowpipes. Less than 20 years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorus, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red sea, together with a line of ancient wells across the desert; the underground workings where are veins had been followed with the pick, the rude capelling furnace for assaying, picks, oil lamps, stone mills, mortars and pestles, inclined warming tables of stone, crucibles and retorting furnaces of burned tile, by which the entire process could be traced.

Here slaves and hapless prisoners of war exchanged their lifeblood for glittering dust to fill the treasuries of their captors. In India and Asia Minor the powdered ore was washed down over smooth, sloping rocks and the gold caught in the fleeces of sheepskins sunk in the stream. It was literally a golden fleece that Jason brought back from the Caucasus. Further north and following the eastern foothills of Mount Ararat to the southern slope of the Ural mountains in Russian Siberia, where last year millions were taken out of the old mines, the ancient Scythians broke up rock and gravel with copper implements, scraped out the glittering dust and nuggets with the fangs of wild boars and carried their gain away in bags of leather.

A TORNADO IN ACTION.

Mr. R. Croft of Oklahoma City, O. T., has succeeded in photographing a "twister." While most of the terrified inhabitants of the town were fleeing to cellars and cyclone caves he adjusted his camera on a flat roof outside a window of his photographic gallery and coolly focused the spiral terror. Mr. Cross is modest about his nerve, however, and admits that the tornado was going in the opposite direction and was at least four miles away. The roar that accompanied the storm could be plainly heard and sounded like the scream of a locomotive mingled with muttering thunder. In color the cloud was of a grayish white and constantly lighted up with continuous streams of lightning.

BABES IN CHILKAT PASS.

The first white babies to cross the famous Chilkat pass will be James and Ruth Hestwood, the twin son and daughter of Professor J. O. Hestwood, the noted Alaskan miner and explorer.

The children were a New Year's gift at the Hestwood home in Seattle in 1895. Four months later the father left them and did not see them again until they were 1½ years old. If there had been but one baby, Mrs. Hestwood would have returned with her husband on his last trip, but two young children would tax the slender accommodations too heavily, so there was another separation when Professor Hestwood went back to the Klondike for the third time.

"It has been a terrible deprivation to me to be separated from my wife and children," said the prosperous Klondiker, "but when I go again next February they will be old enough to endure the journey, and as my wife is exceedingly anxious to accompany me we will yet set our household gods in Klondike."

Upon his return this summer Professor Hestwood brought some magnificent white fur skins with him, and the babies have had their Klondike coats and bonnets made of the beautiful white fur, not to mention the daintiest and warmest foot blankets that were ever wrapped around a baby's rosy toes.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

It is now stated that the Old Testament is used in China by imperial decree as a textbook in the rigid examination of Chinese students. The statesmen of that country, her scholars and her students are said to be studying the Bible because it is the classic of Christian countries.

Professor E. J. Conklin, in claiming that evolution has been fully established, said, "It is no more atheistic to hold that species came originally according to the law of evolution than that individuals came into the world according to a law of development."

In speaking of the preaching of the famous Welsh preacher, John Evans, Rev. Edwin Thomas said: "To give a full description of his manner in preaching a Welsh sermon is as impossible as to print a thunderstorm or to photograph an emotion of the soul. The whole man preaches. Tongue, eyes, hands, heaving breast and glowing cheeks are all taxed and made to contribute toward the desired end."

Among the [illegible] recorded of Talmage is the following deserves special mention: "He was walking one day in his garden and was asked by a friend what he thought of Christ. He pointed to the fairest flower before them and reverently answered, 'What the sun is to that flower, Christ is to my soul.'"

Dr. H. N. Barnum, a veteran missionary of the American board, in a recent letter states that "the only change in his missionary career for three years has been a change of massacres."

It is stated that the Mormons have 1,400 missionaries and that they are pushing their work among the ignorant with great energy, and they are bound to gain political control of Utah.

"Bring me the book," said Sir Walter Scott to his son-in-law, Lockhart, as he lay feeble and near to death. "What book, Sir Walter?" "There is but one," said the dying man, and Lockhart brought him the Bible. The great author had gained fame and riches from his books, but his judgment was, as life was ebbing away, that the Bible was the one book.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
5 45	6 00	6 00	$1 01
6 25	7 40	6 25	7 45
8 42	7 52	8 42	7 55
*1 04	8 02	7 55	9 10
*1 20	8 10	*8 40	$9 10
*1 25	8 16	*9 31	$9 36
*1 35	8 50	9 10	$10 25
*1 45	8 37	10 17	11 33
*5 00	9 49	10 45	11 55
9 15	10 35	11 33	$12 01
9 42	10 40	12 03	$12 56
11 00	12 01	*1 03	1 34
$11 42	12 23	2 03	3 01
$12 10	1 05	*3 03	$3 23
1 40	1 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 23	4 14	$5 34
*3 32	4 35	*5 00	6 43
4 25	6 31	5 33	6 55
*5 22	6 15	6 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 30
*5 22	7 05	*7 31	$8 08
*5 49	8 30	*8 03	8 35
		10 15	11 22
		11 21	12 25

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 33	8 33
1 15	9 16	9 25	10 37
9 26	10 37	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 08
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 58	3 40	4 55
3 30	5 44	4 25	5 45
3 23	4 22	5 01	6 30
4 05	5 25	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 45	6 35	7 46
6 15	7 20	9 43	10 37
7 00	8 05	11 16	11 54
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 26	11 45	12 53
4 15	5 16	4 00	5 15
5 30	6 53	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 43		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

‡From Middlesex St station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Sunday Trains.

*7 20	8 10	2 15	$3 05
*7 28	8 35	9 00	$10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	1 57
*9 19	10 10	*2 01	3 59
*4 25	5 32	7 30	8 1-
*5 58	7 00	5 00	6 58
		9 00	10 46

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEDS GIVEN AWAY WITH TEA.

We are giving with a pound of our high-grade 60-cent Tea a sled. Be sure and get one. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 68 Merrimack St.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The best 10c. box paper in the city. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

PURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Rourke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Fifty dress suits to let. All this year's styles, at D. A. Cavanaugh's, cor. Middle and Central streets.

There is no fun or fiction about J. L. Chalifoux's' reduction sale. He is dead earnest about it. All winter goods must go, and go quickly. That's all there is about it. Read his advertisement.

JAMES McCARRON

Wishes The Sun to announce that those who were disappointed Saturday night in securing one of the nickel plated tea kettles which he gave to his customers as a New Year's gift will be supplied with one at the end of the week by giving in the order early in the week at either of his stores, opposite the postoffice or on Broadway.

WHIPPET RACES.

Everyone who attended the whippet races at Riverside Park Saturday afternoon, says the Fall River Globe, unanimously voted them the finest ever held in this section of Bristol county. About 250 fanciers were on the grounds when the first heat was called. There was some difficulty in finding a pistol firer and referee, but finally Sam Hunt and Denny Shay were selected for the positions. Four dogs were entered in the first heat, and all left the mark together. Meadow's "Daisy," soon drew away from the others, and Scheverosa' "Mermaid" of Providence followed. Toward the finish all the dogs drew up close, and Daisy won out only by 1½ feet over Mermaid. The heat was a dandy and everybody was pleased.

In the second heat four dogs were also entered and in that heat there was also fine running. The four sprinters got off the mark together and ran neck and neck for three-quarters of the distance, Coscadding's "Uncle Sam" spurted and defeated Thompson's "Fashion by 1½ yards. The same number of entries were recorded in the third heat, and this proved to be the best of all, even surpassing the final for excitement.

The dogs left the mark pretty well together in this trial, and Bonny Boy and Judy held first and second place throughout the race to the finish. Gregson's Snapper closed up the gap between herself and the leaders, and when within a short distance of the tape passed Judy. Closer and closer Snapper drew up to Bonnie Boy, and pretty soon was at his heels. With three yards to go, Snapper leaped over Bonie Boy's back and he got the tape by a nose. It was a clever trick and the little whippet was loudly applauded.

The winners of each heat then lined up for the final. Uncle Sam got a slight start and for a long distance held a trifling lead over Snapper. Daisy was close up to the former, but the start obtained by Uncle Sam was too much and he won out by 2½ yards. Snapper was second and Daisy third.

The handicap was under the management of Denny Shay and not the slightest hitch occurred. The handicaps were made only after careful study and everybody seemed satisfied with them.

Then again at the track, an equal chance was given each contestant, and altogether it was one of the finest managed handicaps ever pulled off in this section. The success of this event will probably encourage the management to try another.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS.
THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 564 Middlesex street.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 51 MERK ST.

The Pill That Will

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills will prevent and cure biliousness.

"For years I have thoroughly tested AYER'S PILLS, both as a preventive and cure for biliousness. They are the best medicine for the purpose and do all that is claimed for them." J. E. KOLB, Shark, Ark.

Cure . . . Biliousness

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Tod Sloane is paid $150 a mount for a race that lasts less than two minutes.

Mike Conley has tired of being used as a punching bag by Bob Fitzsimmons and has thrown up his job of sparring partner.

It has virtually been decided that a Harvard cricket team shall make a tour of England and Scotland next summer. The trip is to cover six weeks.

"Mickey" Pech of Australia, regarded as the best of his country's featherweights, may come to this country to meet George Dixon. A San Francisco club has sent for him.

Forfeits have been posted for a collar-and-elbow wrestling match between R. E. Hendison of Wells River and Edward Deso of St. Albans, for the championship of Vermont, to take place at Montpelier on the 14th.

Charlie Mitchell, through his father-in-law, "Pony" Moore, has challenged "Kid" McCoy to fight him at the National Sporting club of London on February 21. Moore will allow McCoy $500 for training expenses.

A 20-round bout between Tommy Ryan and George Lavigne would be one of the most interesting matches that could be made. In the event of their meeting, Lavigne would probably weigh 138 or 139 pounds and Ryan 147 or 148.

Arthur Lumley distributes pugilistic titles as follows: Heavyweight championship, in dispute; middle-weight championship, rightfully claimed and won by Kid McCoy; welter-weight championship, Tommy Ryan, without a doubt; light-weight championship, Kid Lavigne to a certainty; feather-weight championship, Solly Smith, of course.

Basket ball on horseback, a la pony polo, is the latest wrinkle in New York. The game was recently introduced at Durland's riding academy. Two 20-minute halves were played. The usual nets, but suspended from hoops without backboards formed the goals. The points forbidden were for the players to "kick" to the captain, to touch the ball before the centre player, to kick or punch the ball, to carry the ball more than a quarter of the ring, to hold the ball too long in mounting, to tackle, hold, push, or strike players or horses or to let go of horse. To offend in any of these ways was a foul, and gave the opposing team a free toss.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.

INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN LAST NIGHT.

The pupils of St. Michael's parochial school gave a splendid entertainment last evening under the direction of their teachers, the Dominican nuns. The program was as follows:

1.—New Year's Greeting by little ones.
2.—A New Year's Exercise, participated in by the following:

1897 .....Edmund Gallagher
1898 .....Nellie McEvoy.
January .....Archie Callahan
February .....Jimmie Quinn
March .....John Salmon
April .....Winnie McKeon
May .....Annie Breen
June .....Katie McHale
July .....David Sorensen
August .....James Murphy
September .....Annie Gallagher
October .....Kittie McCluskey
November .....Thomas Riley
December .....Charles Slowey
Santa Claus .....Henry Thompson

3.—"LITTLE CARRIE'S QUARTER."

Play, Participants—Misses A. Joyce, M. Noyes, E. Keen, M. Furlong, J. White, Z. Pollard, K. Breen, J. Joyce, G. Mason, M. Cahill, G. Rogers, M. Meagher, M. Ryan, Sarah Butler, Hattie Angelo.

Scene I. Intermission, Kentucky Coons, Songs by Boys. Scene II.

4.—Duo by little Misses Annie Bradley and Alice Slowey.

5—OPERETTA, "THE HOLY NIGHT."

Peggy, a child of the streets, Mary Danahy
Sister Irene, O. S. D., of the Village School .....Helen Cahill
Mamie Marigold .....Alice McEvoy
Trixy, a frolicsome colored waif, Alice Slowey
Mother Marty .....Mary Leary

Pupils of the School— Misses Meagher, Mason, White, Ryan, Gallagher, Angelo, Pollard, Cahill, Breen, Quigley, Murray, Leary, Ready, Joyce, Cahill, McEvoy, Gallagher, Butler, Rogers, Keen, McKeon, and Miss Fitzgerald.

Act I.

6.—"I am the Little New Year," Vera Fox.

Act II.

7.—"Ring Out the Old," song by school.

BRIEF SESSION

HELD BY THE COUNCIL LAST NIGHT.

The first regular meeting of the Common Council of 1898 was held last evening and was what may prove to be the shortest meeting of the year.

President Taylor called to order at 8.15 o'clock. He read the notice from the upper board of the election of Richard Bray in non-concurrence and presented to the City Council the report of the superintendent of streets for the past month.

Councilman Murkland moved that no action be taken on the matter of election of a superintendent of public buildings. The motion was ruled out of order on the ground that no motion to ballot had been made.

Councilman Dana moved to adjourn.

Councilman Garvey inquired if there was not a regular order of business that must be followed out.

The affair ruled that the body had not adopted special rules or an order of business yet. The republicans voted to adjourn, the democrats were against the motion and it passed.

CONSTABLE McMANUS' CASE DISCUSSED.

Constable McManus expects an early hearing on the objections to his reappointment as a constable, which was filed on Monday and referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Peirce, and Tuttle. The objectors are Bernard D. O'Connell, Thomas J. Grady, Frank Clark and Lawrence Ford. During the last five years Constable McManus has collected more than 1500 poll taxes and among the delinquents whom he has compelled to pay up are three of these objectors. He deems himself fortunate as a process server in having made so few fees, less than one in 500 of those whom he has arrested and locked up for neglecting to pay their poll taxes. With regard to the writing required to be done in his office, he is confident there will be no further cause of complaint on that score. —B. E.

BIG 12 OFFICIALS.

The Big 12 have chosen the following officers for 1898: Thomas A. Golden, president; James Breen, vice president; Anthony Robinson, financial secretary; Robert C. Gallagher, recording secretary; James Kinselin, treasurer; house committee, Messrs. Robinson, Barnard, Boyle; collector, Aime Renult; finance committee, Messrs. Brady, Holloran, Monaghan; auditing committee, Messrs. Merritt, Connolly and Boyle.

JUBILATION

Many Lowell People Give Expressions to it and With Good Reason.

Mrs. Charles A. Coburn, 15 Marshall street, says "Both myself and daughter Florence have suffered from catarrh, my daughter's case being especially bad at times; all the passages of the head and throat would seem to be nearly filled up, while her senses of hearing and smelling she seemed to be losing. I sent her to Ellingwood & Co.'s for a bottle of California Catarrh Cure, and it has worked wonderfully. I cannot speak too highly in its praise; her head is very much clearer than it has been any winter for several years, whileall traces of deafness seem to have disappeared. Anyone suffering from catarrh will make no mistake in using California Catarrh Cure."

We point with pride to the absolutely unequaled record of cures wrought in Lowell and vicinity. Every ward and every street in Lowell and her neighboring cities bears witness to the virtue and the value of C. C. C., the Great California Cure(in testimonials of remarkable cures.

Catarrh of the head is bad enough, but the results that surely follow its neglect are worse and more dangerous.

The poison spreads by getting into the throat and stomach.

Then comes agonizing indigestion, acute catarrh of the liver and kidneys, tuberculosis, consumption!

Pains all over, in the head, side, chest, and back.

Gases form in the stomach, the appetite is variable or fails altogether, the skin is unhealthy and the breath often exceedingly foul.

These are all symptoms, well known and unmistakable.

There is but one cure and that is California Catarrh Cure.

California Catarrh Cure is for you, too. In cases of colds it is invaluable, as it helps in breaking them up and entirely prevents a cold "hanging on," as well as the attacks of acute catarrh which so often follow a severe cold in the head.

Sold by all dealers. A bottle for 50 cents, three times as much for $1.

FREE!

A beautiful 6-sheet art calendar given away free to purchasers of FAIRY SOAP. This calendar is 10x12 inches in size, is designed by some of America's best artists, lithographed in 12 colors, and can be secured only through your grocer during the holiday season. Ask him for particulars. If he does not sell FAIRY SOAP—pure, white, floating—send us his name and we will tell you where you can get a

FAIRY CALENDAR

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

Honest Value for Your Money

WE HAVE THE BARGAINS IN SHOES.

Our stores are filled with shoes which we are selling at lower prices than any other store in Lowell.

Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
Ladies' House Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Serge Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's Russet, spring Heel, sizes 5 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid, no heel, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three diffeten styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.

It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.

WE GIVE TRADING COUPONS.

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, 49 TO 59 CENTRAL ST.

SECOND WEEK OF

The Great Unmatchable Reduction Sale

PRICES ALMOST HALVED—LOWEST PRICES ON RECORD.

COME AND EXAMINE CRITICALLY-LOOK IN OUR SHOW WINDOWS

A mutual benefit results from the purchasing of goods by bargain seekers at this great sale—You're the happy possessors of desirable and serviceable goods at prices away below what they're worth and we'll close out our stock of desirable goods.

READ THIS LIST! See What We Are Doing.

Men's Suits

$3.00 worth $7.00
Men's all wool, dark invisible Plaid Cheviot Suits; made full shoulder facings.

$3.48 worth $7.00
Men's blue or black Cheviot Suits; heavy weight.

$3.98 worth $8.00
Heavy dark plaid all wool Cheviot men's double breasted Sack Suits; made with full shoulder facings.

$4.95 worth $8.00
Several styles of men's heavy all wool Cheviot, single breasted Sack Suits, in combination of brown and green mixtures.

$5.48
For gentlemen's fine Oxford grey tricot lawn all wool cassimere men's Sack Suits, a great bargain.

$5.98 worth $9.00
Dark brown and green mixed nigger head cheviot men's sack suits; very nobby.

$5.98 worth $8.00
All wool black clay worsted men's suits; a rare bargain.

$6.98 worth $10.00
Extra heavy fine all wool worsted black clay men's suits; very dressy.

$7.95 worth $13.00
Heavy wide wale blue fine all wool worsted Sack Suits, made with full shoulder facings.

$7.95 worth $12.00
Extra heavy brown clay worsted men's Sack Suits; very genteel and neat.

$7.95 worth $12.00
Heavy blue and red mixed plaid Scotch Cheviot men's suits; very nobby.

$9.95 worth $15.00
Fancy broken plaid worsted men's suits, full shoulder facings and satin piped.

$9.95 worth $15.00
Heavy (22 oz.) fine black all wool worsted men's suits, satin piped; a great bargain.

$11.95 worth $18.00
Dark brown plaid fine Scotch cheviot men's suits, full facings and satin piped.

Now, if ever, is your chance to buy

Mens's Overcoats

$3.49 worth $6.00
Men's blue or black beaver overcoats, well finished and good fitters.

$5.95 worth $10.00
Fine black kersey overcoats, latest cut, full shoulder facings.

$7.95 worth $12.00
Very fine wool black kersey overcoats, satin piped and full shoulder facings.

$9.95 worth $15.00
Genuine Middlesex mills fine black kersey overcoats, raw edge and excellently trimmed. The Middlesex Mills have recently advanced 40 per cent. the price of this kersey.

$9.95 down from $15.00
Fine brown kersey, raw edge box overcoats, satin shoulders full facings, and satin piped; an extremely nobby top coat.

$10.95 down from $15.00
Nobby patch pocket light brown Bedford cord overcoats. Latest of the season.

$14.95 down from $25.00
Gentlemen's extra fine olive brown kersey overcoats, medium length, raw edge, satin piped, Skinner's satin sleeve linings; a very dressy garment.

$14.95 worth $22.00
Gentlemen's' fine extra heavy covert cloth ribbed overcoats, satin shoulder linings. The dressiest garment of the season.

$14.95 down from $25.00
A superfine black kersey overcoat, correct length, satin piped, satin shoulder, nobby plaid lining, a very dressy garment.

$7.95 worth $13.00
Overcoats, lap seams, satin sleeves and shoulder lining.

$5.95 down from $10.00
Men's fine drab kersey overcoats; handsomely finished.

We Are Naming Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Men's Pants

98c. worth $2
Men's heavy all wool gray Cassimere Pants, also dark brown Union Cassimere, and black Cheviot Cassimeres, the greatest bargain ever offered.

$1.49 worth $2.50
Men's heavy all wool cheviot Pants, in a dozen different shades and styles. Never have such values been offered for this price.

$1.95 worth $3.50
Men's fancy black worsted striped all wool worsted Pants, very dressy.

$1.98 worth $3.50
1500 pairs of Pantaloons in fancy worsted, fancy Scotch Cheviots, fancy brown plaid cassimeres. The greatest bargain ever offered. These goods will never again be sold at this price—owing to the great advance in the price of raw wool.

$2.49 worth $4.
Six styles of Men's Pants, in fancy Cassimeres and fancy worsted.

$2.98 worth $5.00
20 styles of Men's Pants, in fine heavy silk mixed Cassimeres, Scotch Cheviot plaid, black fancy all wool worsteds, etc.

Children's Knee Pants

16c. a Pair
For gray Satinet Pants, sizes 4 to 14 years.

23c. worth 45c.
For double seat and double knee gray Union Cassimere Pants, all sizes.

50c. worth 75c.
Boys' all wool Cheviot Knee Pants, in six different styles.

BARGAINS

CLOSING OUT ODDS AND ENDS IN

Winter Underwear

For Men, Women and Children.

Men's Medicated Scarlet Drawers worth $1 a pair, now **50c.**

Misses' Medicated Scarlet Pants and Vests, worth 50c. to 75c., now **25c.**

Ladies' Best Medicated All Wool Vests and Pants, worth $1.25 and $1.50, now **99c. each.**

Ladies' Grey Heavy Weight Pants, worth 75c., now **37c. pair.**

Children's Regular 15c. Black Wool Hose, assorted sizes, now **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

Ladies' Seamless Fleeced Hose, heavy and extra long, worth 15c., now **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

Men's Camel's Hair Half Hose **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

500 pairs Boys' and Girls' Woolen Mittens, navy, black and brown, with long wrists, only **5c. pair.**

Job lot regular $1.50 Hand Knit Shoulder Capes **99c. each.**

Extra Heavy Hand Knit Hoods for Ladies, made to retail at $1 and $1.25. These are slightly soiled, only **50c. each.**

Boys' and Men's Heavy Woolen Gloves, only **25c. pair.**

Ladies' Double Mittens, fancy backs, only **25c. pair.**

Ladies' and Misses' Leggings, **25c. and 50c. pair.**

Lambrequins, Scarfs, Tidies, Table Covers and all Holiday Goods at half price or less if sold at once.

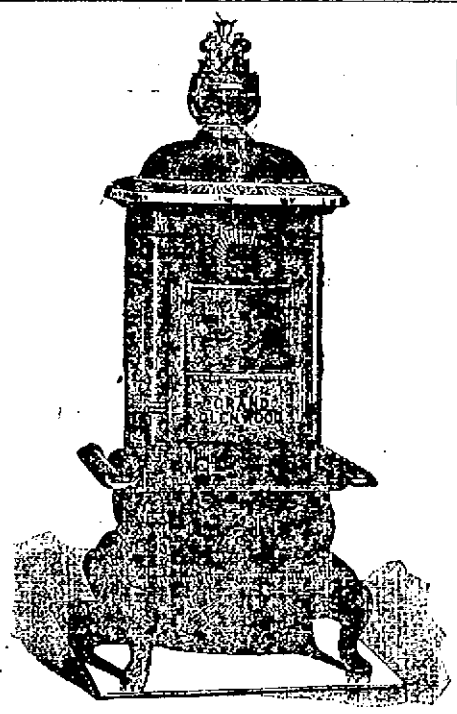
Regular $1.25 Large Sofa Pillows, only **71c. each or 2 for $1.25.**

Regular 50c. Head Rests **19c. each.**

150 dozen Best Lancaster Gingham Aprons, large, and have long strings. Never sold less than 25c., now **19c. or 3 for 50c.**

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET.



THIS

Parlor Stove

Its Name

Glenwood

Greatest in heating power, most beautiful in design, highest in grade.

As with the heaters so with the ranges, no terms are too profuse. Don't fail to examine the Glenwoods before you purchase a Range or Parlor Stove. For sale in Lowell only at

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

Headquarters for First Class House Furnishings of Every Description.

Grand Clearance Sale

Of Staple Dry and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Millinery and Yarns of all kinds and all colors at

J. DRAIN'S, 111 Gorham St.

Goods must be sold. We want the room, and as every customer that visits our store knows that we are overcrowded and must reduce our stock. So in order to do this we will mark everything at prices that will force people to buy.

THIS SALE WILL LAST JUST 15 DAYS

and the people that take advantage of this sale will long remember the bargains they will get at this time, and those who overlook it will miss the best thing in their life.

J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.

Open every evening so you can do your shopping evenings as well.

IN AN IDIOTIC DECISION

A Spanish American Arbitrator Shows His Ignorance or Prejudice.

He Ruled Against Two Americans—Takes no Cognizance of Legal Questions in Considering the Case—Order on Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The cause of arbitration in the settlement of claims between nations has received a severe check in the award by the arbitrator in the case of Oberlander and Messenger, who claimed $50,000 and $25,000, respectively, for ill-treatment by the Mexican authorities. The arbitrator was the Argentine minister at Madrid, Mr. Quesada, and his decision was in favor of the Mexican government and against the American claimants. The discouraging feature of the decision is that in making the decision the arbitrator apparently overlooked every point of law according to English standards, and decided the case with reference to his sympathies. It is said that a more extraordinary opinion than this from a legal point of view was never seen at the state department.

Oberlander was a deputy sheriff in California and was kidnapped and taken across the border by Mexican officers. Mrs. Messenger, in whose house he had taken refuge, was ill-treated. When it came to rendering the opinion the arbitrator, it is said, ignored the facts and reasoned that because the United States government had not recognized the rights of the Chinese government to indemnity for the killing of Chinese in Wyoming, while insisting upon indemnity for losses sustained by American missionaries in China, we could not expect to have an indemnity awarded our citizens in such cases as this.

This peculiar lack of legal perception is said at the department to be almost without a parallel in the history of arbitrations, and has undoubtedly done much to prevent the submission of other claims to arbitration unless it can first be shown that the arbitrator is familiar with the principles of common law according to the English standards.

ORDER ON PENSIONS.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Pension Commissioner Evans has in preparation a circular letter to members of congress asking their co-operation in the order recently issued prohibiting the further consideration of pension claims until one year has elapsed from the date of last action. This step was necessary because of the frequent calls of congressmen for a statement showing status of claims, which congested the work of the bureau to such an extent as seriously to interfere with routine business. There are few instances where additional evidence of further disability occurs within a year, and, according to the new rule, the case may be taken up after that time, and if it contains additional evidence of such a character as to warrant a reopening of the case such action will be taken.

The commissioner has issued the following circular letter to special examiners: "You are hereby directed while in the performance of your regular duties to keep a close watch for any circular, circular letter, advertising circular, advertising card or advertisement used for the solicitation of business or claims before this bureau, published by an attorney, agent or sub-agent in any newspaper, periodical or in pamphlet form, where such attorney, agent or sub-agent is practising before or preparing cases for filing in this bureau. In the investigation of claims, careful inquiry should be made of claimants and witnesses as to any printed or written matter in circular, letter or card form received by them from attorneys, agents or sub-agents doing business before or in connection with this bureau."

SCRUPULOUS PENSIONERS.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Since the agitation concerning the publication of the list of pensioners has commenced, Commissioner Evans has received several letters from pensioners requesting a cancellation of their pensions. One pensioner in Michigan enclosed his certificate and stated his desire to have the same cancelled, as he was not entitled to the government's bounty. He added he would endeavor to return all the money drawn since 1895 when the pension was granted.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The belief is general that the president has not yet decided whom he will appoint as interstate commissioner. It was supposed for a time that Judge Paxson of Pennsylvania had been definitely determined upon, but the indications now are that the president will appoint a western man, probably a man from Illinois, if those interested can reach an agreement.

It is understood that Assistant Secretary Howell has practically decided that frozen herring caught by American fishermen off the Newfoundland coast and brought into American ports should be admitted free of duty. Instructions to this effect probably will be sent out very soon.

Aside from the civil service matter, no question of general importance was discussed at the cabinet meeting. The senatorial situation in Ohio was alluded to, and the president expressed not only his deep concern in the result, but also his belief that Mr. Hanna would succeed himself.

FOUND ANOTHER NOTE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—Another counterfeit certificate, making in all six of these worthless notes which have been found in this city during the past four weeks, was found Tuesday. The latest discovery has created quite a sensation among banking officials, and there has been an industrious search in financial circles to bring to light all of the real and spurious notes. Chief Hazen of the United States secret service bureau is in the city in conference with Superintendent McJunus of the Philadelphia bureau. Neither would consent to be interviewed concerning the counterfeiting.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 5.—What promises to prove a serious split among the Republicans in the Maryland legislature developed yesterday, when an attempt was made to caucus for officers of the general assembly. Twelve of the 18 members from Baltimore refused to take part in the caucus, and the other Republicans met without them.

The recalcitrants are known as "malster" men, because they are adherents of that faction which recently dethroned Senator Wellington from the leadership of the party in the state and elected their candidate for mayor of Baltimore in spite of the regular organization's efforts to defeat him.

The action is looked upon as a protest against the proposed election of Judge McComas to the seat in the senate now occupied by A. P. Gorman, and it is asserted that the malsterites will combine with the Democrats and organize the lower house unless their demands are complied with.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Andrew Groom, a Boston plumber, was killed by gas while repairing a leak in a pipe.

About 10 Catholic bishops from various parts of Canada have arrived in Montreal to consider the pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school question.

The Storrs lecturer in the Yale law school course this year will be ex-Postmaster General Wilson, president of the Washington and Lee university of Virginia.

The crusade in Chicago against gambling has resulted in a tragedy. Henry Machl, a saloon-keeper, died as the result of injuries received while resisting constables who were making a raid on his slot machines.

Barge Coal King, with five men aboard, broke away from her tug on Sunday night while bound from Boston to Newport News, Va. As there were few provisions on the vessel, the crew, if still alive, must be suffering from hunger.

A fire totally destroyed the stable and sheds of David E. Finch, an East Norwalk, Conn., truckman and contractor. Twelve horses were roasted to death and all of the contractor's trucks and apparatus were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance, $5000.

Representatives of a Canadian and American company who visited Labrador for the purpose of erecting sawmills report that that country contains deposits of gold of great richness, and is destined to become a great mining country. There exists strong evidence that gold is to be obtained in quantities equaled only by the deposits of the Klondike.

J. H. Hyde of the Harvard senior class has given to the French Literary and Dramatic society, of which he is president, a fund amounting to $30,000 for the establishment of an annual lectureship on subjects connected with French literature. The lectures will be given in the French language by some prominent man of letters who will be invited to come to this country each year.

FITZ WASN'T PRESENT.

Oskosh, Wis., Jan. 5.—"The statement to the effect that I was mixed up in a bar-room fight in Sheboygan Sunday night in which Attorney Hughes was injured by a blow from Edward B. Daniels, a comedian with my troupe, is a lie," said Robert Fitzsimmons. "I was not present when the trouble occurred. The trouble did not occur in the bar-room, but in the billiard hall of the hotel. I think it is a rank shame to connect my name with the affair, to make me out a bar-room loafer."

JOHN L. ENTERTAINED.

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 5.—John L. Sullivan and his theatrical company gave a free performance at the state hospital for the insane Tuesday. Sullivan gave a short sparring exhibition, and the inmates of the hospital exhibited the wildest enthusiasm, shouting and cheering until the end of the exhibition. They called for a speech, and Sullivan said he was very glad to make them so happy, and hoped they would all soon be well and able to leave the institution.

SCORES OF POLO GAMES.

In Bath—Lewistons, 6; Baths, 3.
In Hartford—Hartfords, 6; Wallingfords, 3.
In New Haven—New Havens, 9; New Britains, 4.
In Portland—Portlands, 6; Gardiners, 6.
In New Bedford—Fall Rivers, 12; New Bedfords, 4.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

GENERAL COURT

Convened in Its Annual Session Today.

CAUCUSES OF THE PARTIES TO BE HELD.

Choice of Officers for Leading Positions.

Boston, Jan. 6.—The Massachusetts legislature, officially known as the great and general court, convened at the state house today, the two branches meeting in their respective chambers, where, after the members were sworn in by Governor Wolcott, the officers for the ensuing year were chosen. The ceremonies attending the organization of both branches differed little from those of previous years, and the day passed off in the quiet and orderly manner which has become noteworthy of this state.

Perhaps the chief event of the day was the meeting of the senate in its permanent chamber in the rejuvenated Bulfinch front, this marking the practical completion of the state house. George E. Smith of Everett was elected president of the senate, and John L. Bates of Boston the speaker of the house for the third successive year. The other officers of both bodies were also elected without opposition.

As the senate caucus, the only one necessary for the filling of a vacancy, was held last evening, the members had nothing to attract them to the summit of Beacon hill until just before the time set for the opening exercises; yet before 9 o'clock a number appeared in the long and spacious corridors of the annex, and strolled through the new rooms of the Bulfinch front. Not a few welcomed Governor Wolcott when he arrived shortly before 10 o'clock at the executive department. By this time fully two-thirds of the members of both branches had arrived and whiled away the remaining hour, chatting in the smoking rooms, renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones.

The jingle of the call bells at 11 o'clock caused a general stampede to the two chambers, where the galleries had already become well filled with interested spectators. As the 40 senators ranged themselves about the shining mahogany desks, which form a horse-shoe in the center of the old hall of representatives, which henceforth becomes the senate chamber, there were many new faces to be seen and as many old ones to be missed. Clerk Coolidge called the senators to order at 11:10 a. m. and requested Josiah C. Bennett of Somerville, the senior senator, to take the chair. After the customary invocation had been made, a committee was appointed to wait upon the governor and inform him that the senate was ready to take the oath. Governor Wolcott soon after appeared, accompanied by his council, and the senators took the oath in a body.

The governor then retired and the senate at once proceeded to organize for the coming year. The election of the president resulted in the choice of Mr. Smith.

Henry Coolidge of Concord was re-elected clerk for his twelfth year and Rev. Edmund Dowse of Sherborn and Captain J. G. Adams of Lynn were also elected chaplain and sergeant-at-arms respectively. The message was then sent to the house that organization had been effected, and giving the list of the newly elected officers. A similar notification was received from that body. Last year's rules were ordered to stand until others might be adopted, and after a session of about two hours the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

The house was called to order by Clerk Kimball about the same time as the upper branch, and Francis F. Harlow of Whitman, the oldest representative, took the chair. As in the senate a committee was appointed to notify the governor that the members of the house were ready to comply with the law in taking the oath of office, and the same form was gone through with as in the senate. After the governor had retired the house proceeded to ballot for speaker, and John L. Bates received the unanimous vote of the body.

Further organization was made by the choice of James F. Kimball as clerk, Rev. Daniel W. Waldron of Boston as chaplain and Captain J. G. B. Adams of Lynn as sergeant-at-arms. After transacting minor business, the house adjourned until tomorrow.

INDIANAPOLIS MEET.

New York, Jan. 5.—The executive committee of the L. A. W. has decided to accept the invitation of the Indiana state division and various clubs in that state to hold the annual meet in Indianapolis in August.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS.

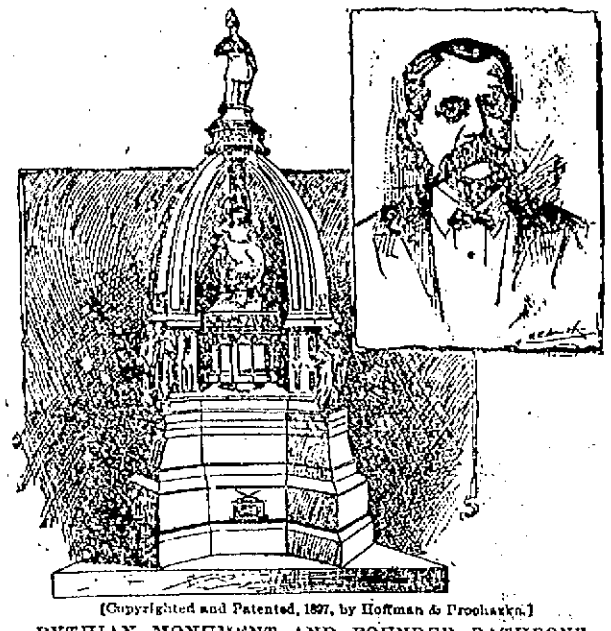
Albany, Jan. 5.—An anti-trust law framed to meet the objections that have been raised to previous legislation of this kind will be introduced early in the coming session of the legislature by Assemblyman Green of New York. He says that he has given the subject very careful study ever since it has been before the legislature, and believes that he has framed a bill that will stand all tests. Senator Cantor has bills of a similar nature which he will introduce in the senate.

it is what a cough may lead to that makes it so dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a medicine that has long been tested in private practice. Sold by druggists generally.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.



(Copyrighted and Patented, 1897, by Hoffman & Prochaska.)

PYTHIAN MONUMENT AND FOUNDER RATHBONE.

The Rathbone monument to be erected by the Knights of Pythias in Utica, N. Y., in honor of Justus Henry Rathbone, founder of the order, will be fifty feet high.

THAT DISASTER

At London, Ont. and the Injured.

MANY HEAVY SUITS FOR DAMAGES ENTERED.

An Engineer Explains Cause of Accident.

London, Ont., Jan. 5.—The coroner's inquest on the city hall disaster began yesterday afternoon, but the proceedings were purely formal. One of the bodies was viewed by the jury, and then an adjournment was taken. The whole point of the inquest will turn on the liability of the city to the relatives and friends of the deceased. A number of architects will testify that the building was unsafe and should have been condemned. This will be the basis of the claims that will be made against the city.

Mayor-elect Wilson is much more seriously hurt than he permitted his friends to observe when he worked until nearly 1 o'clock among the wounded. He visited both hospitals, and with the other doctors did all in his power to relieve the sufferers, although he was suffering greatly from the wounds he received when on the floor. His left side was badly bruised and cut, and so, too, were his arms, legs and back. He is now confined to his bed.

Alderman-elect Cooper is reported to be in a serious condition, being injured internally.

A meeting of the council was held last evening, when measures were taken to relieve any financial distress caused by the accident, and to see that all funeral arrangements were carried out in a proper manner, the city guaranteeing all expenses.

Benjamin J. Nash, whose body was taken from the ruins badly mangled, was one of the most prominent citizens of London, being at the time of his death president of the Conservative association, and of St. George's society. John Turner, another of those killed, was also prominent in civic affairs, having served as alderman for a number of years.

The list of the dead numbers 26, but it is much to be feared that it is not yet complete. Many of the injured are not expected to recover, and many others will be confined to their beds days, weeks, and some for months. The list of injured can never be made entirely complete, in so far as the minor sufferers are concerned, as many are able to be about, though suffering from bruises as a result of their terrible fall. As one looks at the ruins today, the wonder is that there were so many escapes among the 300 persons who made the fearful drop. It was nothing short of miraculous that so many are alive. A fear prevails that the gallery of the hall, which is just above that portion of the wall which gave way, may also fall, but there is no one in the building, and ropes have been stretched along the street to prevent the passing of pedestrians.

City Engineer Graydon states that the cause of the accident was the breaking of the heavy beam which ran beneath the floor almost at the center of the space which gave way. This beam was composed of 12 3 by 4 timbers, securely joined together. The joists ran east and west from the beam, resting on the front and rear walls of the engineer's office. There was a space of 18 feet. The beam broke in the center, rolling all the people standing in this space into one mass. The engineer states that the supports of this floor were not taken away in making recent alterations. The wall where this joist ran was taken out in 1888. The engineer did not consider the hall dangerous, and says that the tremendous dead weight simply caused the beam to snap.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

REMARKABLE POWER OF MUSIC.

Music hath power to charm the savage breast, but not any more potent is it over the feelings than Cleveland's Lung Healer is over diseases of the throat and lungs. It has proven to be a sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street for a trial bottle free. Large size, 25 cents.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD. AVOID SUBSTITUTES. FISHER & BERGELSON CO. SOLE AGENTS, NEW YORK.

TRAIN ROBBERS

Make a Big Haul at Kansas.

THE OFFICIALS OFFERED NO RESISTANCE.

The Robbers Were Young Smooth Faced Men.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 5.—The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad's Fort Arthur express, which left here at 6:40 last night, was robbed before it had passed beyond the city limits. Two men climbed into the express car as the train left the depot, overpowered the messenger, bound and gagged him, and rifled the car before the train came to a stop. When the train slowed up at Air Line Junction the men climbed out of the car and disappeared. Nothing was known of the robbery until a train porter entered the car and found the helpless express messenger.

After the train had been stopped and others of the crew had released the messenger it was found that the robbers had rifled the local safe, taking from it everything of value. They had made no effort to disturb the through safe, which is protected by a time lock. At the express company's office here the manager stated that there was not much of value in the safe, and that $200 or $300 would probably cover the company's loss. In police circles, however, the impression is that the robbers secured several thousand dollars in money and jewelry. The messenger offered no resistance, though he was well armed, and after the robbers had bound him, one of the two stood guard over him while the other rifled the safe. The robbers are described as smooth faced young men, and the fact that both were extremely nervous while in the car is taken as evidence that they are new recruits to Kansas City's force of bandits.

Last night's robbery is the sixth perpetrated in Kansas City within 16 months. There have been several arrests of alleged robbers during this period, but there has not been a single conviction.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy, it will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure, highly concentrated. In consulting costs only a cent a day. Spot for sale like this.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. Five pkg. (enough for a hen) $1.00. Six pkg. Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best POULTRY PAPER sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 42 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

HAVE YOU HEARD OF

Sam Smith

He is the Boot and Shoe Dealer at

111 MARKET ST.

His stock is the best, and the prices are the lowest in this city. For Calf Shoes at from $2.50 to $3, and for repairing he is the champion low price shoe man. Men's shoes (super) and heeled, 60c; hand sewed $1. Ladies' shoes tapped and heeled, 40c. Children's 30c. The very best of stock used in repairs of all kinds. Rubber Boots repaired in first-class manner. Remember the place, SAM SMITH, opposite Carpet mill, 111 Market Street.

Lowell Textile School. Popular Course of Free Lectures.

Fifth Lecture

On Thursday Evening, Jan. 6, '96

AT 8 O'CLOCK BY

W. P. ATWOOD, B. S.,

of the Hamilton Mfg. Co. Subject

'Dyeing of Textiles'

in the Lecture Hall of the School

Parker Block, Lowell, Mass.

COTTOLENE

is a combination of two pure natural products—choice beef suet and refined cotton-seed oil, as pure and golden as the southern sunshine which produces it—making a shortening and frying fat unequaled in healthfulness, cleanliness, flavor and digestible qualities. Endorsed by eminent physicians, recommended by cooking experts, used by thousands of discriminating housewives in preference to lard and other cooking fats. Once tried, always used.

The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks, "Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

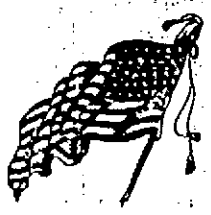
WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

15 Per Cent. Cut Down on Prices



8c. Roast Beef for 5c.
J. P. Squire's Sugar Cured Hams, regular price 10c., now 8c.
Fine Dairy Butter, regular price 23c., now 20c., and all kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish, Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables.
You can save from 10 to 20 per cent. on your Provisions this week by calling at the

IMMENSE MARKET AND BUTTER HOUSE

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market.

Tel. 29-8.

Skates Hollow Ground 15c.

Our special machine for hollow grinding gives the Skate a sharp and lasting edge. Just try us.

RING'S, 225 Dutton Street.

It Is Like This

In building and repairing Carriages to carry out successfully the wishes and needs of a customer.

It requires one with experience, the wherewithal to do work with individual supervision of all details, together with well trained and skilled help to accomplish what every one is entitled to—the very best for his money.

With the many years of experience for your guidance and the superior facilities at our command we solicit your orders for new work or repairing in all its branches.

The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY

WORTHEN STREET.

A Happy New Year

Thanking our patrons for favors the past year, we intend to be alive and try to keep prices down next year.

Best Hazall Superlative $6 bbl.
Best Hazall Superlative 75c. bag.
Best St. Louis $5.25 and $5.50 bbl.
Best St. Louis 70c. a bag.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
413 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 144-4 Wamesit Bank Block.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER

120 LAWRENCE STREET.

All order promptly attended to.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

129 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Good board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 129 Middle street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

225 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $28 suits for $15, his $25 suits for $20, his $20 suits for $12. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

Incandescent Gas Lamp

95c.

The same lamp I have been selling for $2.00. The best mantle on the market. Cut this out and bring it in and get a '98 mantle for it.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

SOLE AGENT,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 567-3.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, 16 CENTRAL ST. opposite the waiting rooms

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

Lowell High Grade

FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

- A HALF HOUR VIEW OF THE FUNNY SIDE OF CREATION. -

A SONG AND TWO OF ITS SINGERS.

'Tis hard to give the hand where the heart can never be.

BADLY BIASED.

She—You're a poor judge of human nature.
He—Why do you think so?
She—You have such a good opinion of yourself.

"Your business seems to be booming. Is it caused by an anticipated cold winter?" remarked Pete Amstertant to his coal dealer.

"No, it's not that. There has been a growing demand for more coal ever since these new patent fuel-saving stoves were put on the market," replied the coal dealer with a grin.—New York World.

Mrs. Everby—"But what's all this talk about woman's rights?" The Professor—"It's an effort to place woman and man on an equality." Mrs. Everby—"But what's woman done that she should be brought down after that fashion? No, sir; I don't want nothing to do with your woman's rights."—Boston Transcript.

GIFT OF ARGUMENT.

"Give me a ride on your back, daddy." "No, dear, not here." "Why not, daddy?" "Oh, there are too many people about." "But if you took me on your back there would be all the more room for the people!"

A POINTER ABOUT MONEY.

"I can't get my money to go—"
"Good heavens! You don't say so!"
"One second—far enough, I was about to add."
"Oh! That's a different matter."

A CUT BENEATH HER.

Lady of the House—Oh, yes, Jane, I asked Mrs. Johnson to let her little boy and his nurse call to go walking with you and the children.
Nurse—Well, ma'am, I hope as you don't expect me to go walking with that young person? I don't think you can be aware as she is only a nurse-'ousemaid!

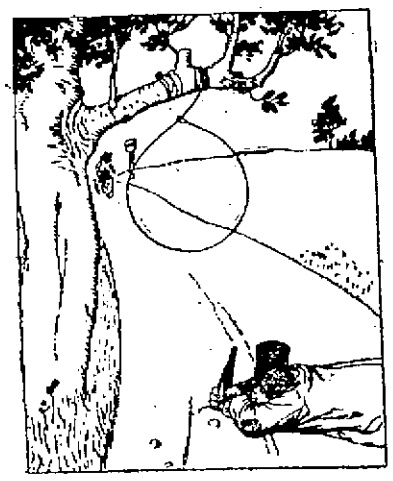
IN THE HOUR OF TROUBLE.

"Please, Mr. Gregory, may we let off our fireworks in your garden, 'cause Auntie's dying?"

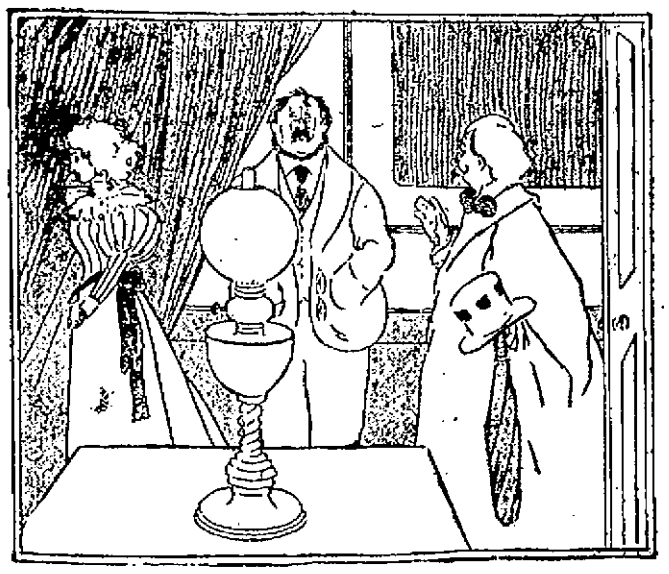
SHE KNEW WHAT THAT MEANT.

Mildred—Another glass of wine, Captain Clatter?
The Captain (chaffily)—I'm afraid if I have another I shall begin to talk.
Mildred (quickly)—Oh, a cup of tea then, at once!

THE SUBTLE HIGHWAYMAN AND HIS EASY VICTIM.



FINGER NAIL MARKS SHOWED HER "REACH."



Old Moneybags (who has been having a slight altercation with his young wife, to eminent musician, who has dropped in unexpectedly)—I trust you will excuse——
Eminent Musician (rapturously viewing the marks on his friend's face)—Beautiful! Beautiful! Who would haf thought so leetle a hand could haf stretched an octave?

THE EUROPEAN FLAM.

Have I the proper accomplishments to win a husband?

Yes, I believe so.

A little coquetry to begin with.

A small foot; an indifferent air.

Tears to shed at will.

Romantic and sensitive.

And best of all, a bag of lucre.

WHAT MY LADY MUST WEAR TO BE IN THE LATEST FASHION.

House and Home

The majority of the out-door gowns this winter are trimmed with fur, many of the bodices being composed entirely of this rich material. A swell gown is a combination of purple velvet and Persian lamb. The corsage is made of the fur cut in points at the lower edge and laid over gold embroidered cloth. Sleeves are of velvet, while the vest is made of the gold embroidered cloth.

A dainty hat to wear with this costume is a round black velvet turban, having a full fluted velvet crown and trimmed on the left side with ostrich feathers and aigrettes.

Another stylish bodice for outdoor wear is to be worn with skirt and waistcoat of material to match. The zouave is edged round with narrow fur trimming, and is ornamented with brandenburghs across the front. The coat sleeves are trimmed with fur at the wrists, while the flaring collar is ornamented with tabs of fur in front.

MONDAY.
Breakfast.
Fruit.
Hominy, with Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Chops.
Griddle Cakes, with Maple Syrup.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Tomato Omelet.
Potato Chips. Baked Apples.
Cake. Tea.

Dinner.
Vermicelli Soup.
Roast Veal. Mushroom Sauce.
Potatoes. Parsnips.
Crackers. Cheese.
Tapioca Pudding.
Coffee.

When in doubt, don't talk.

Nearly every woman knows a man who is the slowest mortal on earth.

A man is hopelessly dull when he doesn't know when he is being made fun of.

More people should rejoice that they don't get what they deserve instead of complaining.

Pineapple Jelly.

For jelly choose a very ripe, tender pineapple, and cut in small diamond-shaped bits; line the bottom of a mold with wine, orange or lemon jelly; put on the ice, and when set put in a layer of pineapple; cover with unset jelly, return to the ice until set, and continue in this way until the mold is full. Care must be taken not to make the jelly too stiff; it must positively be in the "shake when he walks" stage. Powdered sugar sprinkled through the pineapple brings out the flavor and makes it tender, but as the jelly should be properly sweetened very little should be used.

Girls Pleated Coat.

A dainty coat for a girl of ten is of navy blue velvet, trimmed with soft white fur, and lined throughout with silk. This coat is pleated from the neck and is belted at the waist with soft white kid fastened with a silver buckle. A rounded collar, down the front and the turned-up cuffs on the slightly fulled sleeves are all trimmed with the fur. A pretty hat to go with this costume is of blue velvet, trimmed with white feathers and ribbon. There is no end to the variety in children's coats. At one of our large establishments were seen two very neat styles, suitable for small children. One, of fine reseda cloth, had a Watteau back and double-breasted front, fastening on the left side with large pearl buttons.

The other, made in the style of a red-ingote for a child from eight to ten years, was in grey cloth, tight-fitting at the back, the material falling in pleats below the waist. The loose fronts were made double-breasted, ornament-

ed with two rows of velvet buttons. At the top the left front fastened at the shoulder, the right front having velvet revers. Band and collar of the material, the latter faced with velvet. The sleeves were cut with a slight fullness at the shoulders, and at the wrists they were trimmed with velvet. This coat had a pocket on each side.

STYLES FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.

About Cyclers.

Cyclists who want to be up to date must keep posted on the latest cycle expressions and similes. Here are a few gathered by Sporting Life, at the late National meet:

An awkward person is a "wabbler."

A gossip travels with a "loose sprocket wheel."

If your clothes are not in style you are a "'96 model."

Any rider abraiding the spin by a fall merely "scrapes off some of his enamel."

A stupid individual, if there be any such on bicycles, has "sand in his bearings."

A proud person, or one unduly haughty, "rides with his handle-bars raised too high."

One who is disposed to be imaginative to the extent of romancing, "is geared up to 100."

The individual who shouts at night when others desire to sleep, is the victim of "loose spokes."

The unfortunate condition of being broke is described as a "compound puncture of the pocket-book."

Rich, heavy embroideries, and brilliant passementeries in braid, velvet and lace, all play a prominent part in the mode of to-day, and will do so all the days of the winter.

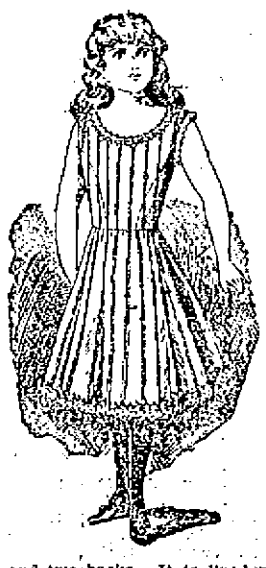
Fur vests will be very fashionable, and for early winter it is not a bad plan to have a skirt and a little belted jacket open at the front to display a vest, which vest can be of fur mounted on

a flannel lining under bodice, with sleeves for outdoor wear, and changed to a dainty silk and lace confection for use in the house. The change can be further emphasized, if fur revers are on the vest, and turned back thence over the jacket fronts. An old fur cape whose shape is no longer fashionable, could well be turned to account for such a purpose.

At a fashionable dressmaking establishment was exhibited recently a decidedly swell visiting costume. The skirt is the newest circular shape made of black cloth. The bodice, of black velvet, has the bolero and rolling collar outlined artistically with corded velvet. Ceinture of folded velvet. The dainty vest of accordeon-pleated white silk stood out gracefully. Hat of black velvet, with full crown, trimmed with ostrich tips.

Petticoat for Litil Girl.

Petticoats made on a bodice are by far the neatest and healthiest for children's wear. One for a little girl is of striped flannel. The skirt consists of two breadths unlined, stitched at the edge and trimmed with a band of embroidered flannel. The bodice is cut in five pieces—fastening at the back—a front in one piece, a side piece on each



side, and two backs. It is lined with nun's veiling, cut on the same pattern. The skirt is frilled to the bodice edge, neatly finished on the wrong side with tape. Embroidery trims the neck and armholes. Quantity of flannel necessary, 2 yards.

TUESDAY.
Breakfast.
Cerealine, Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Sausage.
Bread Omelet. Muffins.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Meat Croquettes. Salad.
Hot Gingerbread. Fruit.
Cocoa.

Dinner.
Consomme.
Roast Beef. Mashed Potatoes.
Turnips. Sweet Potatoes.
Crackers. Celery.
Chocolate Cake.
Coffee.

Accordeon-pleats, ceintures and corselets, boleros and jackets, blousants, will apparently hold their own during the winter season, and the favor accorded narrow black velvet as a trimming is by no means exhausted.

A smart Russian blouse seen recently was in black velvet, fastening at the left. The cuffs, the pointed revers and the large rolling collar were faced with Persian lamb, the edge of the jacket being trimmed with the same fur. This garment was very slightly pouched in front and girdled by a belt of velvet. The sleeves were slightly fulled at the top.

A fashionable tailor-made gown was in coffee-colored cloth. The skirt, of

good cut, was edged with a key pattern design in black military braid. The pouched bodice opened at the throat to show an under vest or collar and tie, and was fashioned with double revers, the upper of cloth edged with braid, those beneath of velvet of the same tone. The deep falling collar, with cuffs to match, was made in corresponding style, and the costume was finished with handsome cut steel buttons.

A remarkably pleasing rough tartan serge was made with a Russian blouse bodice, fastened down one side beneath a band of broad black braid, finished at the top and bottom with large oxidized silver buttons; the skirt was trimmed at the side seams with upright bands of braid to correspond, also finished at the top with buttons.

White Soup.

To make white soup, take 1 quart of white stock, 1 pint of milk, 8 ozs. of tapioca, a half head of celery, a small onion, pepper, salt, 2 ozs. of ham, and croutons.

Method.—Heat up the stock, add the ham, vegetables, and white peppercorns, which may be loosely tied in muslin; boil until it has reduced a fourth, add the tapioca; when this has become transparent, pour in the milk, season, remove the ham, etc. Serve with fried croutons and some grated cheese.

WEDNESDAY.
Breakfast.
Shredded Wheat, with Fruit.
Bacon and Eggs. Fried Potatoes.
Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Lamb Stew. Roast Potatoes.
Cake. Preserves. Tea.

Dinner.
Tomato Soup.
Baked Ham. Boiled Potatoes.
Lima Beans. Fried Egg Plant.
Wafers. Pickles.
Charlotte Russe.
Coffee.

Tall, straight feathers are not made to stand up as high as usual this season. Moreover, they nearly all curve a little at the tips, and many of them slant decidedly from the base. The effect is more graceful, and the style gives promise of staying.

A Smart Blouse.

Now when the holidays are upon us and so many changes are necessary in one's dress, is the time to refurbish up last season's old gowns. A soiled silk bodice, black, white or colored, can always be renovated into a smart blouse. The blouse illustrated shows a cream silk under bodice completely veiled with pleats or tucks of white chiffon, decorated with frills of white lace. If the neck of the bodice is low and the sleeves short some cheap silk to match must be bought. The color need not match exactly under the pleated transparent material, and such silk can be had very reasonably. A collar and a belt to match of velvet gives a pretty finish.

A simple way to renovate a low-necked short-sleeved ball gown, is to

have the skirt, which is probably soiled to some inches above the feet, veiled with accordeon-pleated tulle, the upper edge cut in scallops and held down on the skirt with a band of jewel and sequin embroidery. The low neck is filled in with pleated tulle, cut in points and fixed to the bodice with embroidery. The short sleeves serve as they were; but the arm is covered with tucked sleeves of tulle.

Javelle water is a convenient article to keep in the house, high on a shelf and out of reach of inquisitive children. This is simply a solution of chloride of potash, and if purchased under this name, it will frequently cost less than bought as Javelle water. It has the power of bleaching stains out of white linen or cotton cloth. Pour a little of the solution over the stain and almost instantly immerse it in lukewarm water and rub it well. If the spot does not come out let it soak a moment longer in the Javelle water and wash it out again in lukewarm water.

THURSDAY.
Breakfast.
Oatmeal, Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Steak.
Fried Potatoes. Buckwheat Cakes.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Thin Slices of Cold Meat. Sardines.
Preserved Ginger Cake.
Chocolate.

Dinner.
Cream of Celery Soup.
Sirloin Steak. Mashed Potatoes.
Succotash. Browned Parsnips.
Crackers. Celery Salad.
Brown Betty Pudding.
Coffee.

For an elderly lady a stylish cape may be made in handsome broche cloth, edged with sable tails, while a few longer tails fall from the collar at the neck. The high-shaped collar is lined with silk, and edged with a ruching of the same. The cape is ornamented with

rosettes of silk, just a little way below the shoulders in the front. This cape is quite long, reaching below the waist.

Another cape is of velvet, trimmed with fur. This garment is made with a square yoke which is outlined with braid, the same braid also edging the cape. The roll collar is lined with fur. Bonnet of chenille velvet with trimming of black satin and aigrette.

A very handsome outdoor dress is made of velvet. The skirt is circular in shape, trimmed on the left side with a quilting of velvet. Each little puff is stitched and lined with wadding to make the velvet set up. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with fur. Blouse corsage made over lining of taffeta, trimmed with quilted velvet to match skirt. The full front has revers of gold embroidered silk and are edged with fur.

Child's Pinafore.

A very serviceable apron for a child of five is of striped cotton pelisse, cut in two breadths—one in front and half a breadth for each back. It is hemmed at the edge and gathered into a lined band of cotton, forming a square yoke effect, with a hemmed frill. This little pinafore can be made with or without

sleeves, although for morning wear it is well to have them with high neck and long sleeves, so as to completely cover and protect the dress. This pattern would be very dainty made up in some soft white material with a frill of embroidery outlining the yoke.

Can You Answer These Questions?

It is understood that Superintendent Stryker, in order to grade up the teachers, has prepared an entirely new set of questions for examination. Among them are these:

"You can frequently see a white horse; why do you never see a white colt?"

"Why does a horse eat grass backward and a cow forward?"

"Why does a hop vine wind one way and a bean vine another? Explain fully.

"Why does a horse tethered with a rope always unravel it, while a cow twists it into knots?"

"What is the length of a flour barrel?"

"What animals have no upper teeth, and why?"

"Why did Abdul Hamid delay acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Powers?"

"After the Omaha platform, what is the greatest American document written since the Declaration of Independence?"

"Give an historical fact of the following great men: William Stryker, G. Washington, William Shakespeare, Jerry Simpson, Napoleon."—Abilene, Kan., Reflector.

NATTY THINGS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Some very fetching mantles are shown this winter for opera wear, in all sorts of handsome materials and styles. A decidedly chic short jacket for the opera is of beige cloth, made quite loose and lined with blue brocaded satin. This garment had the box effect, richly trimmed with sable.

In long cloaks an admirable model is of all wool Amazon cloth in a light shade of sage green, trimmed with a

shaded beaded passementerie, and with accordeon-pleated shot silk, and lined throughout with the same silk. Very full sleeves with fussy frills.

Another dressy cloak of pale yellow brocade has large white flowers upon its surface. It hangs in long straight lines, with square sleeves, and is lined throughout and hemmed with ermine. This worn over a gown of Empire satin looks extremely well.

Canned Tomatoes.

Tomatoes canned in this way have only to be warmed and butter added to be ready for the table; they are also nice for soup. The recipe is as follows: One-half bushel of potatoes, eight small onions (chopped), one-half small cup sugar, one-half small cup salt; cayenne pepper to taste. Be very careful about the pepper; a little goes a great way. Boil one hour. Of course, every housekeeper knows the formula to go through with for preparing them to can. I cook them in agate ware; in fact, I use agate ware in which to cook all fruits. There is nothing equal to it, not even the old-fashioned porcelain-lined utensils we used to have. To make soup from them without stock take one pint of tomatoes, one pint boiling water and boil ten minutes, then strain; add one pint of new milk, with scant half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk. Season to taste with butter, salt and pepper. One large cracker rolled fine is to be added last.

FRIDAY.
Breakfast.
Fruit.
Wheatena, with Milk.
Boiled Eggs. Baked Potatoes.
Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Fish Cakes. Rice Croquettes.
Brown Bread. Pickles.
Cake. Apple Sauce.
Cocoa.

Dinner.
Puree of Potatoes.
Fillet of Halibut. Potatoes.
Sweet Potatoes. Stewed Tomatoes.
Wafers. Cheese. Olives.
Pumpkin Pie.
Coffee.

Evening Gown In Black and Green.

A decidedly striking evening gown seen recently was of green silk, trimmed with black lace. The blouse, which was cut low, had a simulated bolero of black lace, forming a high collar at the back and epaulettes over the sleeves. The latter were slightly puffed at the top, embroidered

in black, with a fall of black lace over the hand.

The skirt, the latest circular pattern, had a flounce extending from about the knees, of deep black lace, the silk being fluted at the top and trimmed with jeweled passementerie.

Queer Cradles.

There is a tribe in the palm region of the Amazon that cradles the young in palm leaves. A single leaf turned up around the edges by some native process makes an excellent cradle, and now and then it is made to do service as a bath. Strong cords are formed from the sinews of another species of palm, and by these this natural cradle is swung alongside a tree, and the wind rocks the little tot to sleep. Long ago the Amazonian mothers discovered that it was not wise to leave baby and cradle under a cocoa-palm, for the mischievous monkey delighted to drop nuts downward with unerring precision. An older child is stationed near by to watch the baby during his siesta, and the chatter of monkeys overhead is enough to cause a speedy migration. Patagonian babies are kept in cradles made of flat pieces of board. Two pieces of guanaco skin are so arranged across the cradle that the child is firmly fastened inside, and can be carried thus suspended from a saddle-bow without danger. In the rude huts of this people these cradles are hung hammock-wise to the rafters, and, amid the smoke that darkens everything, including his very nature, it seems the Patagonian infant passes the first stages of babyhood. When the village migrates, the cradle is swung from the saddle, and in swimming a stream it floats like a canoe on the surface, while the horse is almost entirely submerged.

An exquisite cape for the theatre is of cream satin lined throughout with rose silk, and trimmed profusely with cream chiffon. This cape falls from the neck in graceful godet folds and reaches to about the elbow. A garniture of black jet also ornaments this dainty cape.

A new and stylish gown for outdoor wear has an open-front Muscovite

blouse with battlement-shaped basque and epaulettes, which are sewn on the blouse after everything else is complete.

The sleeves are of quite a new shape; the tight-fitting part is in two pieces, and the puff drapery at the shoulder is arranged by folding up the straightness of the material into evenly arranged folds or pleats. The front rever and straight back collar are all in one, and sewn onto the blouse bodice. The front drapery of the blouse hooks on to each side of the vest, finishing in a point at the waist-line.

Baby's Coat.

A charming pelisse or long coat for a baby is of white corded silk, lined with white flannel. It buttons invisibly in front on an under strap holding button holes, sewn beneath the edge of the right front. The coat has a back and

two fronts, gathered into a small yoke in three pieces. The lower edge is hemmed invisibly on the lining. A fluting of lined silk covers the yoke back and front, held by buttons. In front the fluting buttons across on the left. Epaulettes of lace. The full sleeves have a tight lining. Bonnet of white cloth, trimmed with silk pleatings and ribbon.

SATURDAY.
Breakfast.
Baked Apples.
Wheatena. Liver and Bacon.
Johnny Cake. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Boston Baked Beans.
Waffles, with Maple Syrup.
Rice Pudding. Tea.

Dinner.
Consomme.
Beef a la Mode. Mashed Potatoes.
Green Peas. Spinach.
Crackers. Pickles.
Jelly Layer Cake.
Coffee.

For ages the English and French controlled the manufacture of hair pins, and it is only within the last twenty years that the goods have been produced in other countries to any extent. The machinery used is of a delicate and intricate character, as the price at which the pins are sold necessitates the cheapest and most rapid process, which can only be secured by automatic machines. The wire is made expressly for the purpose and put up in large coils, which are placed in a clamp and so carried to the machine while being straightened. This machine cuts, bends, and by a delicate instantaneous process sharpens the point. Running at full speed it will turn out 120 hair pins every minute. To economize it is necessary to keep the engine going day and night. The difficult part of the work is in the enameling, which is done by dipping the pins in a preparation and baking in an oven. It is here that the most constant and careful attention is required, as the pins must be absolutely smooth and the enamel have a perfect polish. The slightest particle of dust causes imperfections and roughness.—Pearson's Weekly.

WOMAN'S REALM

A fetching bodice for opera or evening wear is of embroidered velvet cut very low, and elaborately trimmed with cream chiffon, forming a girdle for the waist and falling to the end of the skirt.

Another evening blouse, suitable for evening wear at home is of soft silk, trimmed with silk passementerie and chiffon. The bodice is made to fasten down the left side of the front, where it is trimmed with a band of silk passe-

menterie. Both back and front the silk is gathered on to a small square yoke of gauzed chiffon, outlined with bands of passementerie. At the neck at back of bodice is a full stand-up collar of chiffon. The waistband is of ribbon made into a bow in front. The ruched sleeves are ornamented at top with small puffs of material; below the puffs the sleeves are each trimmed down the inner seam with a band of silk passementerie, finished at the wrist with a full frill of chiffon. Skirt of plain black satin.

First Aid to the Injured.

Miss Susan W. Randall, daughter of the late Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, proved a while ago the true meaning of first aid to the injured. She was driving along a street in Utica, where she was visiting, when George D. Frazier, a veteran soldier, was run over by the electric cars, which severed his legs below the knees. There were several attendants and inmates upon the veranda of the Whitesboro Sanitarium, in front of which the accident occurred, but they seemed too horrified to offer any assistance to the injured man. Miss Randall sprang from the carriage and, examining Frazier's wounds, called for help from the Sanitarium. Receiving no attention, she rushed into the yard, and, cutting down the clothesline, she bound up the limbs, stopping the flow of blood. She afterwards assisted at the amputation, and the physicians declare that the man owes his life to her prompt action.—New York Tribune.

SUNDAY.
Dinner.
Bouillon.
Roast Chicken. Mashed Potatoes.
Cauliflower. Stewed Carrots.
Browned Sweet Potatoes. Corn.
Crackers. Cheese. Olives.
Ice Cream.
Fruit. Coffee. Nuts.

Evening Dress For Girl.

An evening frock for a little girl is made of chiffon, embroidered in knots of silk. The ruffles on the bottom of the skirt are made of satin. Yoke of silk muslin, tucked and trimmed with accordeon pleated ruffles of soft satin. The double ruffles over the arm are substitutes for sleeves. The waist is girdled by a ceinture of cream satin.

The dresses for young girls all or nearly all have the waist with the blouse effect, and very pretty and becoming they are. A dainty one of old rose drap d'ete for a girl of twelve was made on a round yoke of black velvet, the blouse having a pouched effect in front and belted with black velvet fastening on the left under a large bow.

Johnny (gazing at an Egyptian Princess)—Pa, why don't they make mummies any more?

Mr. Henpeck—You can't get a woman to dry up, sonny.—New York Journal.

Thomas W. Burton, a Wisconsin farmer, who was a Federal scout in the Civil War, once lay within twenty feet of General Robert E. Lee, and tried for five minutes to make up his mind to shoot the great soldier. The deed seemed too much like murder, however, and the General's life was spared. Burton now treasures a letter, in which Lee thanks him.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

THE BON MARCHE

DRY GOODS COMPANY.

EVERYTHING AS REPRESENTED

Now for the most gigantic, the grandest money saving sale ever attempted. The long looked for, long waited for event is here for our thousands of wide-awake, economical buyers in Lowell and vicinage. One hundred thousand dollars worth of desirable Merchandise will be

Sold at an Actual Loss

To Moir Bros., the Globe Dry Goods Co., or ourselves. A big bargain picnic awaits you in all kinds of seasonable Merchandise, secured through the untiring efforts of our wide awake staff of buyers.

3--THREE STOCKS THREE--3

At your disposal. Bought at a mere fraction of real price. We mean that this Great Sale shall OUTDO, OUTCLASS anything ever attempted here or elsewhere. Nearly every item mentioned in this advertisement is actually worth DOUBLE and TRIBLE the price asked for it. WAIT. One more day. The Great, Grand Gigantic Bargain Procession will move tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock sharp. WAIT.

READ! READ! READ! READ! READ! READ! READ! READ!

Linens. Linens.

A a loss to ourselves, your gain. Crash, full bleach, about 1½c. a yard. Put up in packages and sold by weight. 19c. a bundle.

Linen Crash, "Barnsley" 3c. a yard, worth 5c.

Linen Crash, "Stevens" 3¾c. a yard, worth 7c.

Linen Crash, 20 inch, 5½c. a yard, worth 10c.

18 inch Cotton Diaper, 25c. a piece (10 yards.)

18-inch Linen Diaper, 69c. a piece (10 yards).

Bleached Table Napkins, (⅝), 49c. a dozen, worth 75c.

Bleached Table Napkins (¾), 69c. a dozen, worth $1.00.

Bleached Table Napkins, all Pure Linen, full size, worth $2 to $3 for $1.19 a dozen.

Honeycomb Towels, 2 for 5 cents, worth 5c. each.

Linen, Huck, and many other kinds of fine Towels, worth 10c. each for 4¾c. each.

Linen Huck Hemmed Towels, 9c. each.

Linen Damask 20c. Towels, for 12½c. each.

A gigantic lot of Towels, all pure Linen, worth 25c. for 16 2-3c. each.

50c. Damask Towels, Huck Towels, Bath Towels, etc., for fire prices 21½c. each (1½ yards long).

Turkey Red Table Covers, 8-4 size, 39c. each.

Turkey Red Table Covers, 10-4 size, 54c. each.

Turkey Red Table Covers, 12-4 size, 67c. each.

Sun Bleached Table Cloths (fine Damask), 8--10 size, 69c. each, worth $1.25.

Table Sets in Plain, White and Colored borders, at any old price to close.

Bleached Damask Table Covers, 8-10 95c. each, worth $1.69.

Turkey Red Doylies, 3c. each.

Union Doylies, Colored Borders, 19c. a dozen.

Linen Doylies, Colored Borders, 39c a dozen.

Renfrew Turkey Red Tabling, 19c. a yard.

Turkey Red Tabling (H.B.C.) 16c. a yard.

Bates' Turkey Red Damask (Shorts) 27½c. a yard.

Half-Bleached Table Damask, 12½c. a yard.

Full Bleached Damask, 64 inches wide, 29c. a yard.

Silver Bleached Damask, 68 inches wide, 27½c. a yard.

Full Bleached Damask, 50c. and 60c. goods, 39c. a yard.

Full Bleached and Half-Bleached Damask, 75c. and 87½c. quality, now 47c. a yard.

All our $1.00 and $1.25 Damasks for 69c. a yard.

Bed Spreads and Bedding.

White and Colored Bedspreads for 39c.

White Bedspreads for 59c. each, worth $1.00.

White Bedspreads for 79c. each, worth $1.25.

White Marseilles Quilts for $1.69, worth $3.00.

White Scotch Crochet and Marseilles Pattern Bedspreads for 98c. each.

$4.00 Marseilles Quilts, for $1.98 each.

Bed Pillows for 50c. each.

Mattresses, soft top, for $1.79 each.

Mattresses, full Cotton, for $3.98 each, worth $8.00.

Pillow Cases, 42 inch by 36, for 5c. each.

Pillow Cases, 45 inches by 36, for 7c. each.

Pillow Cases, 42 inches by 38, for 9c. each.

Sheets, unbleached, for 25c. each, worth 40c.

Sheets, full bleached, 81x90, for 33c. each.

Sheets, full bleached, H. S. and Hemmed, for 39c. each.

Blankets and Comfortables.

60c. Comforters for 25c. each.

50c. Blankets for 17½c. each.

75c. and $1.00 Comforters for 49c. each.

$1.00 Comforters for 59c. each.

$1.25 and $1.50 Comforters for 93c. each.

$1.75 and $2.00 Puffs, hand made, for $1.39 each.

Our best Puffs, $2.00 to $4.00, now $1.79.

Blankets for 79c., worth $1.00.

Blankets for $1.19, worth $2.00.

All Wool Blankets ($4.00), now $2.69 a pair.

$5.00 Blankets, all Wool (shrunk), $3.29 a pair.

All Wool Grey Blankets for $2.29, worth $4.00.

Pictures and Rattan Chairs

One lot of Pictures for 24c. each.

One lot 75c. Pictures for 47c. each.

One lot worth $2.00 for $1.25 each.

Better grades at the lowest prices in the recollection of our oldest inhabitant.

Chairs, with rockers or otherwise, only one or two of a kind. Get here early.

$4.00 Chairs, $2.29.

$4.00 Chairs, $2.49.

$4.50 Chairs, $2.79.

$5.00 Chairs, $2.98.

$5.00 Chairs, $3.79.

$5.50 Chairs, $3.98.

About a dozen others at ridiculous prices for high grade furniture.

Prints, Ginghams and Cotton Cloths.

At less than the price to manufacture. (An actual loss of one-half.)

Lonsdale Cambric (Shorts) 6¼c. a yard, just half price.

Pride of the West 15c Cotton for 5¾c. a yard.

Fruit of the Loom, yard wide Cotton, for 5c. a yard (Remnants).

Full Bleached Cotton, yard wide, 2¾c. a yard.

Full Bleached yard wide Cotton, 6c. grade, fire price, 3¾c. a yard.

Full Bleached yard wide 8 and 10c. Cotton, fire price, 5½c. a yard.

Bleached Sheeting, the best makes, in 9-4 and 10-4 size, worth 25c. a yard, a little smoky, for 15¾c. a yard.

One lot of 9-4 Sheeting, full bleached, 12½c. a yard.

Continental C. Cotton, yard wide, 4¾c. a yard.

Continental D. Cotton, 40 inches wide, 5¾c. a yard.

Hastfield Cotton (Brown) 36 inches wide, 4½c. a yard.

Remnants Cheviot Shirting, 2c. a yard.

Cocheco Red Prints, 3c. a yard, worth 6c.

Cocheco Brown Prints, 2½c. a yard, worth 6c.

Shirting Prints (light), 2½c. a yard, worth 7c.

Indigo Blue Print, 2¾c. a yard, worth 5c.

Ginghams, 4¾c. a yard.

Remnants Cretonne, 3½c. a yard.

Apron Ginghams, 3c. a yard.

12½c. Plaid Dress Stuffs, 5c. a yard.

Yard Wide Percales, 4c. a yard.

20c. Zephyr Ginghams, 7c. a yard.

Otis Check Ginghams, 6c. a yard.

Cheese Cloth, 1½c. a yard (sold in bulk).

Skirt Patterns (25c. kind), 10c. each.

Outing Flannels (Shorts) for 3½c. a yard, worth 10c.

Amoskeag Outings, Dark and Light, 4¾c. a yard, worth 10c.

Shaker Flannel Remnants, 3½c. a yard, worth 8c.

Shaker Flannel, the 10c. kind, 6¼c. a yard.

Shaker Flannel, Twilled, worth 17c. for 9c. a yard.

Red Flannel, all wool, for 12½c. a yard.

Blue Flannel, all wool, for 21c., worth 50c.

Red and Blue Shaker Flannells, worth 37½c. for 19c. a yard.

Red, White and Blue, Wool Eiderdown (36 inch) for 23½c. a yard.

Linings.

At prices that will make competition wonder. (Incredible but true.)

Remnant Cambric, 2c. a yard, Black only.

Cambric, all colors, including black, 3c. a yard.

25c. Percaline, yard wide (Roman Stripe), 7c. a yard.

The finest Percalines for 9c. a yard.

Remnants 25c. Gilbert's Silesia, for 9c. a yard.

Linen Canvas, Black and Slate, 25c. grade, for 16c a yard

Silcot or new Silk Roman Stripe Lining, worth 33c. a yard, for 19c. a yard.

Moir's Silesia (burned). We will give it away to our customers.

Hair Cloth, 16 inch (French), for 25c. a yard.

18 inch Hair Cloth (French) for 29c. a yard.

20 inch Hair Cloth (French), for 33c. a yard.

24 inch Hair Cloth (French), for 39c. a yard.

Herring Bone Hair Cloth, 32 inch (English), for 29c. a yard.

Fancy Surahs, all colors (33c. etc.), for 16c. a yard.

Imitation Hair Cloth for 3½c. a yard.

Cotton Underwear

The most stupendous lines of muslin Underwear ever shown by us—that means also by any concern in the country.

15c. Corset Covers for 9c.

20c. Corset Covers for 12½c.

20c. Drawers for 12½c.

25c. and 37½c. Corset Covers, for 19c.

50c. Drawers, lace trimmed for 25c.

50c. Drawers, Corset Covers, and Skirts, for 29c.

59c. Drawers, Corset Covers and Skirts for 36c.

75c. Night Robes, lace trimmed, 39c.

$1.00 Robes, Drawers, Skirts, etc., 44c.

$1.15, $1.19 and $1.25 Robes, Skirts, etc., 59c.

See the enormous, gigantic, stupendous assortment of Skirts, Robes, etc. for 59c., only soiled a little, worth as high as $2.00.

Oh, My! What pretty Underwear, just a little wet and some a little soiled, and so cheap. Come quick, ladies, for these extraordinary bargains in Cotton Underwear.

Men's Furnishings

25c. Suspenders, 9c. a pair, soiled.

29c. Suspenders, 12½c. a pair, not soiled.

Men's and Boys' Colored Shirts, for 17c. each, worth 40c.

33c. Unlaundered White Shirts, 19c. each.

50c. Unlaudered White Shirts, 33c. each.

75c and 92c. Unlaundered White Shirts, 59c. each.

$1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 Wool Shirts, for 79c. each.

Hand-Knit Worsted Goods.

50c. and 69c. Fascinators (slight damage), 9c. each.

75c. Fascinators (slight damage) 19c. each.

$1.00 Fascinators (slight damage), 24c. each.

Infants' 25c. Hand Knit Jackets, for 15c.

$1.00 Flannelette Night Gowns, for 49c.

50c. Flannelette Night Gowns, for 21c.

Hosiery.

Thousands of pairs of Fine Stockings at less than the lowest prices ever quoted. Think of buying an all-wool stocking (children's) for two cents! Children's 25c. Wool Hose and Cotton Hose for 9c.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose for 5c. a pair, worth 12½c.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, fleece lined, for 11c. a pair, worth 25c.

Ladies' Black All-wool Stockings, seamless, for 17c., worth 30c.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, fleeced, seamless, for 17c., worth 30c.

A gigantic line of 37½c. Hose in plain and ribbed, for this sale (no damage), 19c. a pair.

Lisle, Cashmere, and Fine Wool Stockings, sold as high as 50c., now 29c. a pair.

Men's Merino and Natural Wool Half Hose for 9c.

Men's Merino and Natural Wool Half Hose, soiled, for 5c.

Don't miss the avalanche of Hosiery Bargains. They are sliding your way.

Men's Cashmere and Natural Fine Wool Half Hose, 19c., worth 50c.

Corsets.

Moir is kicking himself for selling the Corsets so cheap. The boxes being so black with smoke, he was deceived, thinking the interior was just as black, but they are as clean as a whistle (most of them) and they are yours—

The soiled ones, $1.00 Corsets, for 9c. a pair.

Partially Soiled $1.00 Corsets, for 29c. a pair.

Partially Soiled $1.25 Corsets, for 39c. a pair.

Clean, fresh as a daisy, $1.00 and $1.25 Corsets, 46c. a pair.

From Michigan $2.00 Corsets, for 69c. a pair.

From Cambridge $2.25 Corsets, for 79c. a pair.

Children's Corset Waists, 25c. kind, for 15c. each.

Skirts. (Petticoats.)

One lot short Inside Petticoats, all made, for 29c.

One lot long Inside Petticoats, all made, for 39c., worth 50c.

One lot long Inside Petticoats, knit wool, for 49c., worth $1.00.

One lot Satine and Woolen Skirts, $1.00, now 59c.

One lot Satine-lined Skirts, $1.25, now 79c.

One lot Satine-lined, umbrella flounce, $1.50, now 97c.

One lot Satine-lined, umbrella flounce, $1.75, now $1.19.

One lot Wool Moreen and Lasting Skirts, $3.00, etc., for $1.79.

Silk and Italian Cloth Skirts, no damage, but the prices demoralized, at $2.49.

Jewelry and Leather Goods

Hair Pins, 10c., now 4c. a dozen.

Hair Pins, 15c., now 8c. a dozen.

Side Combs, 10c., now 5c. a pair.

Side Combs, 15c., now 9c. a pair.

Gilt and Silver Hat Pins, 15c., now 4c.

Sterling Silver Thimbles, 25c., now 15c.

Handsome Stone and Plain Rings, 25c., now 9c.

One lot Sterling Novelties, 25c., now 12½c.

Manicure Sets in sterling silver, 69c., now 37½c.

Stick Pins, 5c., now 1c.

Stick Pins, 10c., now 2c.

Stick Pins, 15c., now 9c.

Combination Pocketbooks, 75c. and 98c., now 49c.

Combination Pocketbooks, 69c., now 39c.

Combination Pocketbooks, 25c., now 19c.

Boston Bags, several hundred to select from in our line.

One lot at 39c., worth 50c.

One lot at 49c., worth 75c.

One lot at 75c., worth $1.25.

Music Rolls, 25c., were 49c.

One lot Lace Curtains for 49c. a pair, worth 75c.

Small Wares and Dressmakers' Goods

12½c. Dress Shields for 7c. a pair.

10c. Dress Shields, for 4c. a pair.

Velveteen Facing, now 2c. a yard, was 5c.

5 yard pieces Velveteen Binding, for 5c., was 10c.

4-yard pieces Braid Binding, for 6c., was 10c.

Dress Stays, 5c., was 9c.

Dress Stays, 15c. ones, for 10c.

Pins, one dozen papers for 15c.

Spool Cotton, 1c. a Spool (limited).

Buttons, all kinds, 2c a card.

Spool Silk, 2 Spools for 5c. (100 yds.).

Linen Thread, 4c. a spool.

Silk Elastics, 2c. a pair.

Dress Goods and Silks.

Some a little wet, others a trifle soiled on the edges, but the bulk of the stock is in perfect condition. The prices are the only small things in this department.

Colored Dress Goods.

(Skirts made free.)

One lot of 25c. Dress Goods for 9½c. a yard.

One lot 40-inch Jacquard Novelty Dress Stuffs, for 19c. a yard, worth 25c. to 37½c.

One lot of Silk and Wool Novelties, 60c. at least elsewhere, for 29c. a yard.

One lot Fine Dress Goods, Silk and Wool, etc., worth double our price, 39c.

One gigantic lot of Novelty and Plain Cloths in 75c. and $1.00 qualities, for 46c. a yard.

59c. will buy $1.25 Dress Goods—yes, $1.50 Dress Goods—the latest novelties and plain cloths. This is, without exception, the grandest and the best prepared bargain in dress goods ever offered. Dress Skirts made free. Nevertheless, the awful, awful, destructive reductions.

Silks Silks

25c. China Silks, 9c. a yard. Enough said!

50c. Wash Silks, 19c. a yard. Enough said!

50c. Lining Silks 36-inch, 29c. a yard.

China Silks in every shade, 50c., now 25c.

Fancy Waist and Trimming Silks for 26c. a yard.

$1.00 Fancy Waist and Trimming Silks, for 49c. a yard.

The best Changeable Taffetas, sold for $1.00 some times and 75c. other times, this time 57½c. a yard.

This is Joe Atwood's wholesale price today.

The best Fancy Silks in our store for 79c. a yard. Some of these cost us $2.00 a yard.

36-inch Black China Silk, 39c. a yard, worth 75c.

27-inch Black Duchesse, $1.00, now 69c.

24-inch Surah (Black only), 49c. a yard.

Black Silk Poplin, 29c., worth 50c.

Black Gros Grain Silk, $1.00 grade, for 64c. a yard.

Silk Skirts made free.

Peau de Sole, the popular silk, at $1.00, now 69c.

Silk Waists made to order for 50c. making.

Velvets

Any old price. They are just the thing for waists.

Velveteens, 50c., now 39c.

Silk Velvets, 75c., now 39c.

Silk Velvets, $1.00, now 59c.

Silk Velvets, $1.25, now 79c.

Velvet Waists made to order, 50c. making.

Ribbons

We demolished everything almost in the shape of price in the ribbon department.

Silk Ribbons for 1c. a yard. Come quick.

10c. Silk Ribbons for 6c.

15c. and 20c. Silk Ribbons for 9c.

25c. Silk Ribbons all kinds (the best, 12½c.

29c. and 39c. Silk Ribbons, wide widths, etc., 15c.

50c. Fancy Millinery and Dress Trimming Ribbons, 19c. Some of this lot are 5 and 6 inches wide.

Fancy Silk Ribbons, satin edge, 15c. for 10 yards.

One lot Silk Ribbons, No. 1½, for 7c. a piece.

Baby Ribbon, 1c. a yard.

This is a monster offering in ribbons.

Gloves and Mittens

The boxes were burned but the goods miraculously escaped. Now's your chance. Lay in a stock.

15c. Wool Mittens, 7c. a pair.

19c. Wool Mittens, 9c. a pair, soiled.

25c. Wool Mittens, 12½c. a pair, no damage.

29c. Wool Mittens, 17c. a pair, a little damage.

Fancy 50-cent Double Mittens, 25c., no damage.

75c. Double Mittens, 46c. a pair, slight damage.

19c. Wool Gloves, 9c. a pair, damaged.

25c. Wool Gloves, 15c., no damage.

50c. Wool Cashmere Gloves, 29c., no damage.

One lot Cashmere Gloves, 21c., worth 39c.

Fine 75c. Cashmere Gloves, 39c.

Toilet Goods Dept.

1 Lot of Stationery, 19c. goods for 8 1-3c. a Box.

Talcum Powder, 3 1-3c., worth 20c.

Mennen' Powder 17c., 3 for 49c. worth 25c. each.

Witch Hazel, 1 pint, worth 15c., for 8 1-3c. a bottle.

Sponges, for 1c. each.

Sponges for 8c. (Farrell says they are cheap).

Soap, 2c. a cake, 3 for 5c.

Woodbury's Facial Soap (slightly burned), 10c each.

Olive Soap, 5c. a cake.

Powder Boxes for 10c., worth 25c.

Bargains in the Basement

Silverware and Cutlery.

Your choice of the following articles for 25c. Half dozen Nickel Tea Spoons. Half a dozen Nickle Dessert Spoons, "1847" Dessert Spoons, Holmes & Edwards Table Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Salad Forks, Mustard Spoons, Set of Nut Picks, child's set in plush box, Carving Knife and Fork, with imitation Stag handles.

For 98c.

Trple Plated Cake Baskets, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Creamers, Tea Pots, Butter Dishes, Tickle Jars, Card Receivers, Pudding Dishes, "1847" Salad Forks and "1847" Cold Meat Forks, Berry Spoons.

For 49c.

Cream Ladles, Gravy Ladles, Butter Knife and Sugar Shell Set, Berry Spoons, Spoon Holders, "1847" Orange Spoons, "1847" Salad Forks.

Silver Service, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl, spoon holder and creamer, regular price, $8.98, now $4.98.

Large Fancy Water Tankard, for $2.48.

Lamps at less than cost at the factory. Read this for a leader. We have fifty large fancy lamps with center draft burners that we have sold at $4.98. During the sale the price is $2.98.

Our 9c. counter is a corker. It contains articles that have sold as high as 69c., including hand-painted Opal ware, tin ware, steel enamel ware, 3-qt. bottles Blue, Frying Pans, Milk Pitchers, Sauce Pans, Mixing Bowls, Roasting Pans, Mirrors, etc.

Our 5c., 10c., 19c., and 25c. counters are loaded with all kinds of bargains in the way of steel enamel ware, tin ware, plain and fancy China, Mixing Bowls and woodenware.

Our Dinner and Toilet Sets are marked lower than the lowest and our sale price for a 112-piece fancy English decorated dinner set is $5.98.

Fancy decorated 10-piece Toilet Sets, $1.98.

A Few Leaders

Dover Egg Beaters, regular price, 10c., now 5c.

Round Splint Clothes Baskets, 21c.

Cat Baskets, 1c.

Bristle Brushes, 9c.

Steel Enamel Dust Pans, 10c.

2-qt. bottle Ammonia, 10c.

Pint bottle Ammonia, 5c.

Painted Tin Candle Sticks, 5c.

Large Size Water Pails, 8c.

Best House Brooms, 20c.

50-feet Clothes Lines (cotton), 10c.

Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, per set, 55c.

Our Toys and Games and Dolls are marked way below cost.

Shoe Department

Prices like this won't come again. All rubber goods at your own price.

Misses' Rubbers, all sizes, 29c., were 50c.

Children's Rubbers, 29c., regular price, 50c.

Children's No-Heel Shoes, sizes 2 to 6, 23c., were 49c.

Children's Fine Vici Shoes, sizes 2 to 6, 39c., were 75c.

Children's Soolma Kid spring-heel Shoe, sizes, 4 to 8, 47c., were 85c.

Children's Vici Kid, spring heel Shoes, sizes 5 to 10½, 69c., were $1.25.

Children's Dongola Kid spring-heel lace or button Shoes, 89c., were $1.50.

Misses' extra fine kid, button or lace, sizes 11 to 2, 89c., were $1.25.

Misses' fine kid, button or lace Boots, $1.17, were $1.50.

Misses' high grade button or lace boots, $1.38, were $1.75.

Misses' warm-lined Felt Slipper, 47c., were 95c.

Ladies' fine kid button or lace Boots, 97c., were $1.50.

Ladies' Vici kid button or lace Boots, $1.19, were $1.75.

Ladies' Dongola kid, button or lace Boots, $1.39, were $2.00.

Ladies' Box Calf button or lace Boots $1.87, were $3.00.

Ladies' fine hand-sewed button or lace Boots, $1.89, were $3.50.

Ladies' sample Boots, button or lace, $2.47, were $4.00.

Ladies' Beaver Slippers, warm-lined, 47c., were $1.00.

Ladies' fur-trimmed Slippers, 87c., were $1.25.

Ladies' high grade Box Calf, $2.89, were $5.00.

Ladies' Oxfords, hand sewed, 89c., were $1.50.

Ladies' fine Overshoes, 10-button, $1.89, were $3.00.

Ladies' fine Rubbers, all sizes, 29c., were 50c.

Yarns.

Wet a little, soiled some, not much, but the price—

15c. Germantown for 5c. a skein.

19c. Scotch Mixed, for 9c. a skein.

Ball Yarn for 6c. a ball.

Best Germantown, 12½c. a skein, all perfect.

Window Shades

One lot 29c. Window Shades for 19c.

One lot 35c. Window Shades for 21c.

One lot 39c. Window Shades for 25c.

One lot 50c and 69c. Window Shades for 39c.

Wall Pockets for 19c. each.

Curtain Sash Rods, 1c. a foot.

Pole Trimmings for 21c. a set.

Cloak Department

Such a bargain Harvest of Cloaks, Suits, Furs, Waists, Skirts and Wrappers has never before been offered in New England.

Everything marked down regardless of cost or value and the prices will surely clear out every lot. We mean it. No exaggeration. Everything exactly as advertised.

Every Garment a Bona-Fide Bargain

150 Ladies Jackets made of Boucle, Cheviot and Beaver Cloths, Black and Colors, all new Jackets and latest style, $2.98.

Actual cost to us $4 and 5, worth $6 and $7.

185 Ladies' Jackets in Kerseys, Boucle and English Cheviot Cloths—some silk lined, some satin lined, in Tan, Navy, Brown, Green and Black. All this season's goods and latest style. To close up the lot at less than half price, $4.98.

250 of the Finest Ladies' Jackets ever shown, made of the finest cloths in the market, lined with expensive fancy Silks and Satins, some trimmed with Persian Lamb, Martin and Astrachan. Actual value, $20.00 and $15.00. Clearance price, $7.50.

The Globe Dry Goods Co.'s entire stock of Separate Dress Skirts at 50c. on the dollar. We have divided the lot into three prices, 98c., $2.98, and $4.98.

These Skirts are made of all wool materials, lined, interlined and bound with velveteen. You will snap them up quick.

200 Fur Collarettes, 10 inches long, good quality Electric Seal, silk lined, worth $2.98, sale price $1.49.

Our entire stock of Furs and Fur-lined garments to be closed out at a tremendous sacrifice. Every garment will be sold at an actual loss.

Plush, Kersey, and Boucle, silk lined, Embroidered, Fur trimmed, marked from $12.50, $10.00, and $7.50 to clear at $4.98.

350 Children's and Misses' Dresses in fancy plaids and mixtures, cashmere yokes and prettily trimmed. Actual value $4 and $5, but as we have too large a stock on hand, will close them out at 98c. and $1.49.

150 Children's and Misses' Reefers in a variety of styles made of all wool mixtures, Boucles, etc., plain and cape effects, trimmed with braid. Sure to be cleared up at $1.98.

100 Misses' Mackintoshes, made of all wool mixtures, Black and Blue, full cape, good style. Actual value, $3.00; fire, smoke and water price to clear at 98c.

Waists! Waists!! Waists!!! Such a bewildering array of Waists in Wool, Cotton, Flannel, Silk, Satin, etc., and at prices that will make every lady happy at the opportunity.

Silk Waists at $1.49, worth $3.00 and $4.00.

Silk Waists at $2.98, Blacks and Colors, latest styles, worth $6.00 and $7.50—The price, $2.98.

All Wool Plaids, the best, at 95c. and 49c.

Beauties at half the cost of manufacture.

A Regular Panic on Mackintoshes.

150 Mackintoshes at 29c.—Don't think of it but be quick, they're worth $3, $4, and $5.

100 Ladies' Double Texture Mackintoshes, fine plaid linings, made with full skirt, velvet collar, Black, Blue, and Gray, worth $7.50. Clearance price, $2.98.

125 Ladies' All Wool Shawls, extra large size, Blacks and colors, plain and Plaid effects, worth $4.00. A money saver, $1.79.

The Boys! The Boys!!

100 Boys' Suits, sizes 4 to 12 years, a fine all wool reefer suit in Brown and Gray mixtures, worth $5.00. Price $1.83.

Kid Gloves

A gigantic stock of Kid Gloves, Moir's line, the Cambridge line, and our enormous stock. We can't afford to shelve them, so they have to go.

Kid Gloves worth 75c., for 29c. a pair.

Kid Gloves worth 75c. and $1.00, for 39c. a pair.

Kid Gloves worth $1.00 and $1.25, for 49c. a pair.

The extra special lot of $1.25 Kid Gloves, for 79c. a pair.

Now is your opportunity. Grasp it!

Umbrellas

Children's Umbrellas, 38c., worth 50c.

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas, $1.00 ones, 59c.

$1.25 kinds, fine Umbrellas, 89c. each.

$1.50 to $2.00 fine Umbrellas, 98c. each.

Don't buy Umbrellas until you see the above. They are Hot Tamales.

50c. Silk Neckties for 29c. each.

50c. special lot, for 19c. each.

Bring your dimes and save your dollars.

Children's Cloaks.

1 Lot Children's Eiderdown Cloaks, were $1.97, this sale for 24c.

1 Lot Children's Eiderdown and Boucle Cloaks, for 49c., were $2.25.

1 Lot Eiderdown Cloaks, were $2.49, now 98c.

1 Lot Cloaks, all kinds, were $3.50, now $1.49.

1 Lot Cloaks, all kinds, were $4.00, now $1.98.

Drapery Dept (Up one flight.)

One Lot Lace Curtains for 59c. a pair, worth $1.00.

One Lot Lace Curtains for 79c. a pair, worth $1.50.

One Lot Lace Curtains for 98c. a pair, worth $2.00.

One Lot Lace Curtains for $1.49 a pair, worth $2.25.

One Lot Lace Curtain for $1.79 a pair, worth $2.75.

One lot Chenille Portieres, $3.00 kind, for $1.69 a pair.

One lot Chenille Portieres, $4.00 kind, for $2.49 a pair.

One lot Chenille Portieres, $5.00 kind, for $2.98 a pair.

One lot of Smyrna Rugs, large size, $1.89, worth $3.00.

One lot of Smyrna Rugs, large size, $2.39, worth $5.00.

A heap of Sofa Pillows, hundreds of them. All kinds and prices. Pick them out at any price almost, starting at 25c. each and up. Head Rests for almost every head in Lowell. 10c. will buy one. Come and see it.

Crepe Cloth, 10c., worth 15c.

Drapery Silks, 21c., etc.

Cut work in Scarfs, Tray Cloths, etc., at your price.

Knit Underwear

Our stock was large enough. Now we are loaded. Well, it's the right kinds at the right prices.

Ladies' Undervests, 4c.

One lot 20c. Vests for 9c.

25c. Vests, fleeced, for 12½c.

A big thing in Ladies' Vests for 17c.

One extra special lot Vests for 18c.

At 25c. we can give you 50c. Vests.

A big lot of Vests and Pants, worth 59c., now 29c.

One lot Vests and Pants, 69c., now 39c.

One lot Vests and Pants, 75c. and 98c., now 46c.

$1.00 Vests and Pants for 59c.

Children's Vests and Pants, 25c, now 9c.

Children's Vests and Pants, 29c., now 17c.

Boys' Shirts and Drawers, 35c., now 19c.

Boys' and Misses' Vests and Pants, 50c., now 23c.

Misses' and Children's fine goods, 59c., now 29c.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, 25c., now 19c.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, 49c., now 33c.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, 75c., now 46c.

Men's Shirts and Drawers, $1.00, now 59c.

The greatest values in Underwear, ever offered in this community. If you don't want bargains, don't come.

Handkerchiefs

Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, for 1c. each.

Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs for 2c. each.

Colored Bordered and White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, for 4c. each.

White Embroidered Scalloped-border Handkerchiefs, 5c., worth 10c.

Special lot White Hemstitched all linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., worth 10c.

White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, 8c., worth 15c.

White Scalloped-border all linen Handkerchiefs, 8c., worth 12½c.

One special in White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with initial, 4c.

A fine lot of Handkerchiefs for 10c. See them. Don't pay 25c. for the same thing.

25c. Handkerchiefs for 12½c. See this lot also.

Men's White and Colored-border Handkerchiefs for 10c., worth 20c.

One lot Net Veiling, black, white, navy and brown, 10c. a yard.

One lot Colored Chiffon Neck Squares, worth 89c., for 25c.

One lot Japonette Handkerchiefs (Men's) silk initial, worth 25c., now 19c.

One lot Brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs, black, white and colors, 33c., now 25c.

One lot Men's Mufflers, 25c., now 15c.

One lot Ladies' Ties, 25c., now 5c.

One lot Hamburg Embroidered Hemnants, 1c each.

One lot Lace Edge, 5c., worth 15c.

One lot Lace Edge, 9c., worth 25c.

Stamped Linens

19c. Tea Trays for 10c.

Job Lot Doylies, Tidies, etc. Grab 'em, 5c. each.

Job Lot Doylies, Tidies, etc. Grab 'em, 10c each.

Bureau Covers, Scarfs, etc., soiled a little, not much, any price to close them out.

Dress Trimmings

Space would not allow us to enumerate on Dress Trimmings. Suffice to say if you find no bargains in that department we will pay your fare home.

Tomorow, (Thursday, at 9 o'clock) is the day. We can't get ready today. We are practically closed but we will let you in to look us over and the

Gigantic Bargains

Wait until tomorrow. Don't spend a cent for anything until Thursday, then come to the grandest, best prepared, most anxiously looked-for event in all the history of Dry Goods, or Merchandising in Middlesex or other any county.

THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO., "HUSTLERS."